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McGill News

January 1970

It's 9:05, and the "plugged-in" studer reaches for the switch that begins his day of learning. For some electronic innovations in education, see pgs. 5-14.

LH3
M2M3



You can't beat the taste of Player's filters.



Regular and King Size

Notebook

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McGill News
Volume 51, Number 1
January 1970

Editorial Board

Chairman, John M. Scott
Editor, Harvey Schachter
Assistant Editor, Margot A. List
Members, Andrew Allen, W. David Angus, Jack L. Cummings, Brian M. Smith, Albert A. Tunis, Einar Vinje.

n our first issue of the seventies, we take a trip nto the future to study the electronic teaching nnovations that will proliferate in the coming ecade. The tour begins in the present, with Margot List's account of the various audio-isual techniques being used at McGill. To the hany graduates who have never even exper-enced a lecture supplemented by an overhead rojector, her description of the use of video-pe playbacks and carrels should in itself be artling. But it is not nearly as incredible as e university and library of the future, where idents will become "plugged-in" to com-ters and television.

Helping us project the McGill of the coming cade is freelance artist Nick Kolodka, BA), whose weird graphics are familiar to read-of the *News*. Taciturn and shy, Nick listen-quietly as we described the changes McGill uld undergo, without even indicating he derstood. Then, in a Jekyll to Hyde trans-mation of character, he went off and pro-ced the life-like, papier-mâché "plugged-in" tudent on our cover and the bold, thought-provoking sketches inside the magazine.

Also helping us project the future course of the University is philosophy professor Alas-tair McKinnon. Dr. McKinnon first became interested in the computer's magic when he discovered it could help him solve the mystery of Kierkegaard's pseudonyms (page 11). His article on how the computer will shape the library system is adapted from a piece he wrote last spring for the *McGill Reporter*.

November 8 was a gratifying day for football coach Tom Mooney as his Redmen crushed the Toronto Blues and copped the Yates Cup. Sensing that the game would be the climax of Mooney's dictatorial, unyielding efforts to build a winning team, we had photographer Nick Deichmann shadow him and record his quest for victory.

A third year honours philosophy student, Deichmann was *McGill Daily* photography editor last academic year and this year has been doing the *News*' photography. While with the *Daily*, he developed a reputation for courage, by taking pictures of University meetings where photographers were banned, and by risking life and limb to photograph the "McGill Français" demonstration last March.

Though we hired Deichmann for his photographic ability and not his steadfastness, he at one point feared the Mooney assignment was more dangerous than any previous effort. At the team breakfast, kicker Sal LoVecchio brightened Nick's morning by advising: "If Mooney throws you out of the dressing room through the window, don't worry. Come back – quietly." Fortunately the Coach is a lot softer on photographers than he is with football players who make mistakes. Deichmann escaped unscathed, with a penetrating portrait of the day.

Another former Dailyite contributing to this issue is Willa Marcus, a fourth year honours history student. Last school year Willa was the paper's newsfeatures editor and this year she served as news editor for two days, until the editor was fired and the staff abandoned the paper in protest. Her story is about Psychology 409, a unique course in which students do the teaching and evaluation. The course has been granted a three-year trial by the Faculty of Arts and Science.

In September we advised readers that we would increase the political, social, and cultural content of the magazine. One way of doing this will be to hold interviews with prominent McGill professors and graduates concerning their areas of special interest. It is these men and their ideas which make the University. Our first interview (page 19) is with famed civil libertarian and poet Frank R. Scott. In it, he discusses the difficulties of uniting Canada and comments on the controversial Montreal bylaw which curbs demonstrations.

Our masthead is back to normal this issue, with the composition of the Editorial Board now completed. The chairman is *Time* (Canada) editor John Scott. Serving with him are: Andrew Allen, the Society's director of Alumni Relations and Administration; David Angus, a lawyer with Stikeman, Elliott, Tamaki, Mercier and Robb who chaired the last Editorial Board; Jack Cummings of Maxwell Cummings and Sons, realtors; Brian Smith, the former editor of the *News* who is now executive producer of Programmed Communications Ltd.; Al Tunis, another former *News* editor who is director of McGill's Information Office; and Einar Vinje, a young designer with the Information Office.

We thank them all for helping to guide the magazine. We also offer a special "thank-you" to Brian Smith, who has remained extremely close to the *News*, acting as an unofficial advisor ever since his resignation as editor. *H.S.*

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What the Martlet hears

Let's Play Confrontation

The football fever which enveloped McGill this fall for the first time in six years did not diminish participation in another highly popular campus sport: "Confrontation." Any number of people can play Confrontation, and it is a distinctive feature of the game that those who would prefer to remain on the sidelines are often drawn, reluctantly, into the fray. Confrontation requires a facility for rhetoric from participants and is generally played for high stakes: a university.

The current struggle began in late September when principal H. Rocke Robertson, a seasoned veteran of Confrontation with an impressive won-lost record, decided to retire. The Board of Governors announced that the new principal would be chosen by a ten-man committee composed of three representatives from both the Board and Senate, one representative from both the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) and The Graduates' Society, and two students.

Immediately there were rumblings of discontent amongst students and faculty concerning the Board's unilateral move. Then the match broke out in earnest with various wild demands being presented for a recomposition of the selection committee. MAUT, which had three members on the committee that chose Robertson, unilaterally named three representatives to the current committee. The McGill Faculty Union, a group of about fifty who split with the more conservative MAUT last academic year, recommended a selection committee of four full-time faculty (excluding administrators), four students, one alumnus, and two "others." By excluding governors from the committee, that suggestion deliberately ignored the University statutes which state a principal is to be chosen by the Board of Governors after consulting representatives of Senate. The Union's rationale was that the people most affected by the appointment of a new leader should form a majority of the selectors.

Students' Council followed a similar tack, substituting two senators for the indefinite "others" in the Faculty Union's proposal. Senate, which was pressured into taking a stand on the simmering controversy, assumed a mediative stance, advising the governors to add one student and two faculty to the committee.

The main effect of the conflicting proposals was to confuse governors and spectators at the October 20 Board meeting where the matter came up for discussion. In the end, the Board declared that the committee would consist of three representatives from each of five "sectors" of the University: Board of Governors, Senate, MAUT, students (two from McGill and one from Macdonald College), and the alumni.

The decision mollified the campus, except for the McGill Students' Council which noted that its representation on the committee was only thirteen per cent whereas previously it had been twenty per cent. Council therefore chose five representatives instead of its allotted two, and refused to send even those until several concessions were granted: the governors agree not to veto the committee's choice for principal, all committee sessions be in the open, and the final choice be ratified by students in a referendum.

Meanwhile, other parties began appointing their representatives. These were: Anson McKim, Stuart Finlayson and Jean de Grandpré from the Board; dean Robert Bell, and vice-deans Walter Hitschfeld and George Ferguson from Senate; MAUT's John Dealy, Trevor Lloyd and Leslie Jaeger; Conrad Harrington, Robert Keefler and Mrs. Joan Winters from The Graduates' Society; and Miss Linda Yass from the Macdonald Students' Society.

Faced with the University's determination to choose a principal with or without student participation, the student executive developed a weird face-saving plan. They announced they would appoint two lecturers who are PhD students, because academic staff are improperly represented on the committee. This compromise allowed them to make the committee more liberal without giving in on the principle that two student representatives are unacceptable.

With students represented – yet not represented – the epic match of Confrontation seems far from over, with the final conclusion perhaps being delayed until the student referendum following the selection of the new principal. However, now that the committee is chosen there will be no more delays; it is already busy carrying out its mandate.■

How They Will Choose The Principal

A three-step procedure will be followed by the committee charged with selecting a successor to retiring principal H. Rocke Robertson. The committee only began meeting in December and is not expected to have the name of the new principal until at least March.

Its first step is to determine the criteria for the position. According to chancellor Howard Ross, who is chairing the committee, the qualities sought are fairly obvious: such things as honesty, stamina, leadership and administrative ability, a good academic background, and the ability to deal with government.

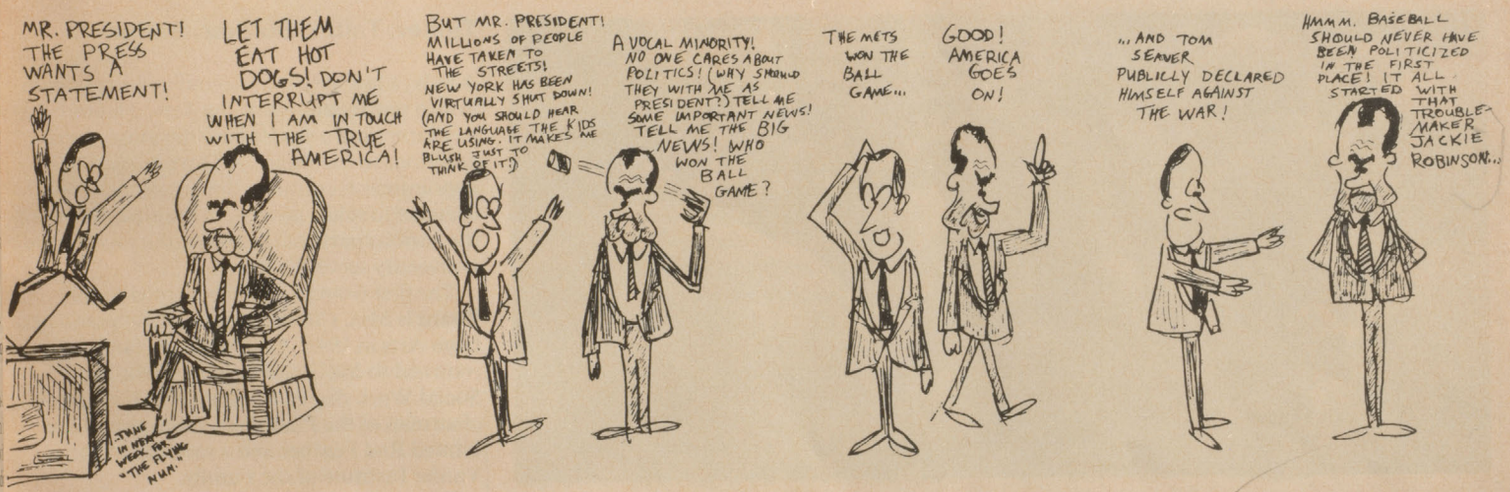
The next step is to study the possible candidates and develop a "short list" of the best. Candidates will be suggested by committee members and by the McGill community at large. The committee has made a special appeal for graduates to submit names of anyone who might be principalship material.

Once the short list is developed, the committee will ascertain whether the people on it are interested in the post. Those that are will be interviewed and their backgrounds studied, until the committee makes the final selection.

One of the major questions surrounding the choice of the next principal is whether or not he will come from within Roddick Gates. Initially, it was felt he would, because of the plethora of excellent candidates within the University. Currently, however, there is a growing feeling that choosing someone already deeply involved in the University could well split the campus. Various factions would be upset because their favourite was spurned for someone they know well and dislike. Consequently a person from outside the community might stand a better chance of unifying McGill behind him.

But in the end it will probably be the candidate's qualifications – not where he presently works – that will be decisive. And the campus is already buzzing with the names of some intriguing candidates. The Students' Society called a preference poll for the position and received eleven nominations. These were: Davidson Dunton, president of Carleton University and co-chairman of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism; dean of law John Durnford; math lecturer Donald Kingsbury who has been a tireless campaigner for reform in course design; former engineering dean Donald Mordell; meteorology professor Svenn Orvig who is executive assistant to another candidate, Arts and Science dean Edward Stansbury; John Summerskill, former president of San Francisco State College; English Department chairman Donald Theall who last year won a similar preference poll for dean of Arts and Science; and the three vice-principals, Stanley Frost, Michael Oliver and Robert Shaw.

Unable to understand Canadian politics, McGill Daily *cartoonist George Kopp devotes most of his non-McGill efforts to Richard Nixon.*



In addition to those possibilities, the names of many other people have come up during countless discussions in the Faculty Club and University Centre. These include: engineering dean George d'Ombrain; Saul Frankel, dean of Arts and Science at McMaster and McGill's former negotiator with the Quebec government; former Arts and Science dean Kenneth Hare; Minister of Communications and former director of the School of Commerce Eric Kierans; the chief advisor to Prime Minister Trudeau, Marc Lalonde; Gerald Le Dain, dean of Osgoode Hall Law School and chairman of the Royal Commission on the Use of Non-Medical Drugs; Medicine dean Maurice McGregor; *Le Devoir* editor Claude Ryan; and political scientist Charles Taylor.■

Smoking and The Generation Gap

To facilitate Senate's activities, the steering committee has assumed responsibility for handling many matters, large and small. It's safe to say, however, that none were as unusual as an item in its November 12 report to the parent body that a senator had been "pointing out that the air intake into the Council Room (*where meetings are held*) is at the end near the windows. So if cigar and pipe smokers could sit well down-wind at the other side of the room, they could enjoy their polluted air secure in the knowledge that they were not lessening the senatorial efficiency of their weaker (non-smoking) brethren."

Following the report, vice-principal Michael Oliver, who was in the Chair, asked Continuing Education director Edward Webster, who was smoking a pipe at the side opposite to the windows, whether he knew "where the wind was blowing." Webster retorted, "For forty years, I have thought that if I smoked near the windows, the smoke would go out. I never realized, until now, that the smoke could come in. I guess it must be a generation gap."■

Education and The Corporate World

The abyss between universities and the corporate world is much talked about, but rarely does any group act constructively to bridge the gap. One company that is taking action is Canadian Industries Limited (CIL), which has commenced two bold joint ventures with McGill.

In early September, CIL research scientist Dr. H.P.L. Schreiber began devoting half of his time to working as a research associate in polymer chemistry at McGill. He hopes to act as an interface between the University's Chemistry Department and the chemical industry, helping each to understand the significance of the other's work.

In February, CIL's Chloralkali product manager Sidney Lundell will begin a one-year stint as general manager of the McGill Student Entrepreneurial Agencies, a student-run business that creates part-time and summer jobs. The corporation produced $20,000 in student salaries last year, but lacked stability as it could not afford to hire a professional manager. CIL is offering Lundell's services for free while the students hold a $90,000 fund-raising drive that will provide for a permanent general manager in the future.■

Move Over Charles Schulz

Last May the *McGill News* devoted an entire issue to the question, "Who's Running McGill?" Now, six months later, the answer has been found. George Kopp is running McGill.

A third year honours student in history and philosophy, Kopp draws a cartoon strip for the *McGill Daily*. Each day he delights a legion of devoted followers by humourously describing the latest misdeeds of everyone from Richard Nixon to Students' Society president Julius Grey.

Kopp, who is a native of New Rochelle, New York, became interested in cartooning while at summer camp eight years ago. Last summer he decided it would be fun to draw for publication and conceived the idea of the strip. At that time, Kopp disagreed with the politics of the *Daily's* radical editor and felt he would spend half his time attacking him. However, when the paper's editorship switched hands early in the school year, Kopp surfaced and began brightening morning coffee for students and staff.

Kopp has never had an art lesson, and as he admits, "it shows." However he overcomes this disadvantage with superb ideas and sparkling dialogue.

The young cartoonist is well aware of the power his cartoons have given him over the campus and admits that he has been taking advantage of this power to "influence people against choosing Stanley Frost as principal." He recognizes that he could easily get elected if he ran for campus office and laughingly says,

Herding the villagers together, the American troops begin Operation Pacification in Frelighsburg.



"I don't particularly want to run, but its nice to know I could win."■

Save The Trees

The construction of the new Geography-Mathematics-Computer Sciences building on lower campus, adjacent to the Physics building, has necessitated the removal of fourteen of McGill's aged trees. A group of nature lovers have risen to the defence of the ancient beauties. One of their slogans has been, "You can't climb a concrete." Perhaps the University's rejoinder should be: "You can't hold classes in a tree."■

Peaceniks Go To War

The road through the hamlet was lined with children as the American troops occupied Frelighsburg. The terrified townspeople, prepared for Operation Pacification by leaflets circulated in advance, were herded together at gunpoint.

A Viet Cong soldier captured at a bridge just outside the village was dragged to a red brick wall by two soldiers and murdered. An old woman who witnessed the execution began to scream and to hit the soldiers, who forcibly restrained her and dumped her on the ground.

Meanwhile a young man was singled out from among the captives by the commander and dragged out to be interrogated and tortured. Threatened by a soldier wielding a long knife, he was eventually stabbed.

The pacification took place on the morning of November 13, a few hours after *New York Times*' readers were told for the first time about the alleged My Lai massacre. But this was not a Viet Nam pacification or slaughter. Frelighsburg is in the Eastern Townships. The soldiers – all McGill students – were members of the McGill Moratorium Committee and the Players Club. Operation Pacification was an inventive dramatization of the plight of the Vietnamese.

The drama was planned for one month and carried out with the approval of both the town's mayor and curé. In fact, the mayor was so enthusiastic about the project (which brought enormous publicity to the formerly unknown village) that he hosted a party for the students and townspeople after the pacification was completed.

Montrealers, however, were less enthused with the project. Some felt that the highly-serious effort was just another student prank. Others were disturbed that the students did not attempt to depict the Viet Cong atrocities in the war.

As the weeks went by, however, and the story of My Lai unfolded to the horror of the world community, the students' one-sided, deliberately exaggerated pacification took on far more significance.■

Believe It Or Not

Senate's Academic Policy committee has no less than sixteen sub-committees. More astoundingly, its sub-committee on Music Education is chaired by the dean of Dentistry!■

Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Sailor

A lady, a lawyer from the under-thirty generation, a representative of the Arts, a labour mediator, and a student are the most recent additions to the Board of Governors. The appointments continue the September 1968 decision to select governors "representative of the various parts of the community which the University serves."

The first woman to be appointed to the Board is Mrs. Claire Kerrigan, who graduated from Arts in 1946. After raising a family she returned to McGill, obtaining a Master of Social Work degree in 1964. Mrs. Kerrigan is chairman of the Planning Committee of the United Red Feather and a member of the Vanier Institute of the Family.

Those who don't trust anyone over thirty can look to Gordon Echenberg, BA '61, BCL '64, for representation on the Board. The twenty-nine year old partner in the law firm of Chait, Salomon, Gelbert, et al. is a former president of the Students' Society. After graduation he remained close to the University, chairing the Alma Mater Fund's Undergraduate Relations Committee and serving on the executive of the McGill Society of Montreal.

The founder of the National Theatre School, James Domville, BA '54, BCL '57, is the third new governor. At McGill, he initiated, produced, and wrote most of the music for the highly popular Red and White Revue, *My Fur Lady*. Since then, he has held a position equivalent to principal at the Theatre School, has been a consultant on various theatre projects including the National Arts Centre, and is currently chairman of the Canada Council Advisory Arts panel.

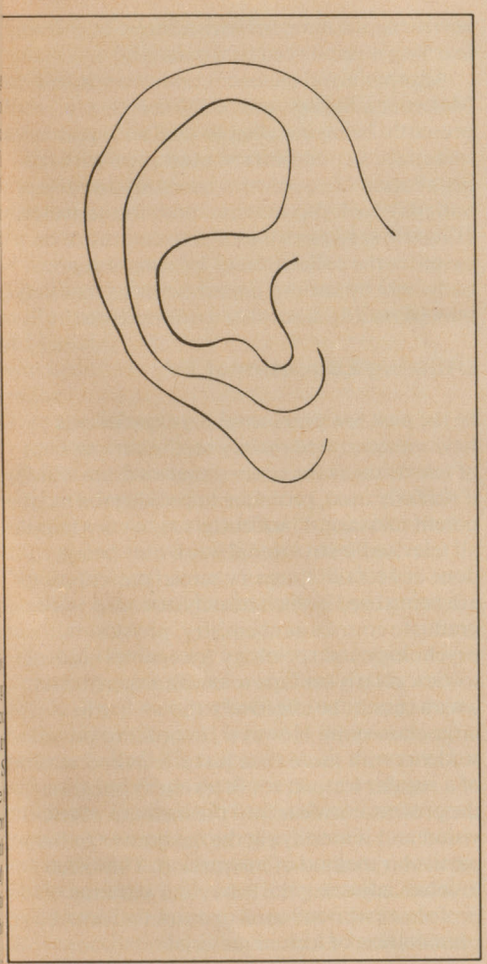
Famed labour mediator H. Carl Goldenberg is the fourth addition to the Board. A McGill graduate, and twice a member of the faculty, Goldenberg is now a special consultant to the Prime Minister on constitutional matters and is a partner in the law firm of Goldenberg, Yelin and Gold.

Unlike the others, second year law student Chris Portner, BSc '67, was not chosen by the Board itself but was elected by Senate to fill one of its five seats on the Board. A former station manager of Radio McGill, Portner spearheaded the drive to establish Montreal Community Radio and now serves as a Graduates' Society representative on the station's Board of Directors.■

McGill's audio-visual world

Using a "mixed bag" of imaginative ideas, the Instructional Communications Centre is integrating audio-visual techniques into McGill's classrooms.

by Margot List



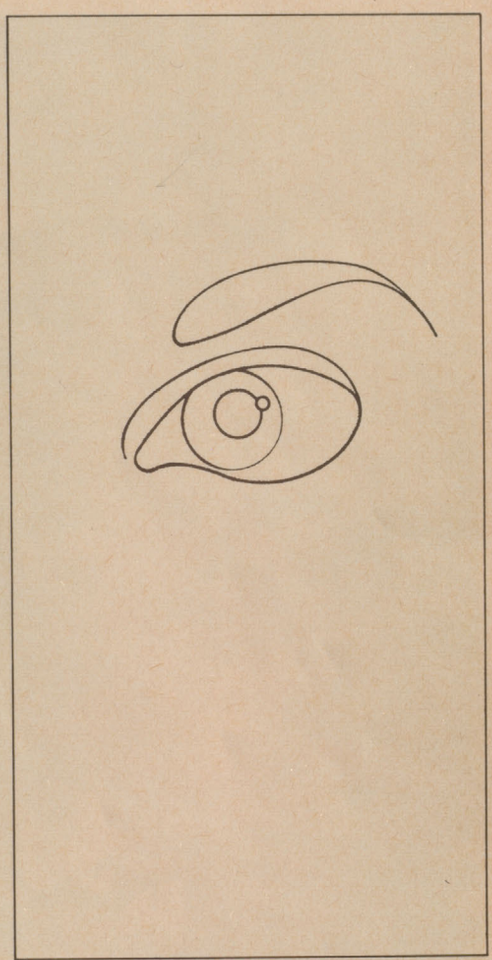
It wasn't *so* long ago that the only teaching aid available to a professor was a blackboard. During the last two decades, overhead projectors, slides and tape recorders were used to help him put his message across. In the past few years, however, a variety of audio-visual teaching aids have blossomed forth and are now being used to explore new avenues in teaching and learning.

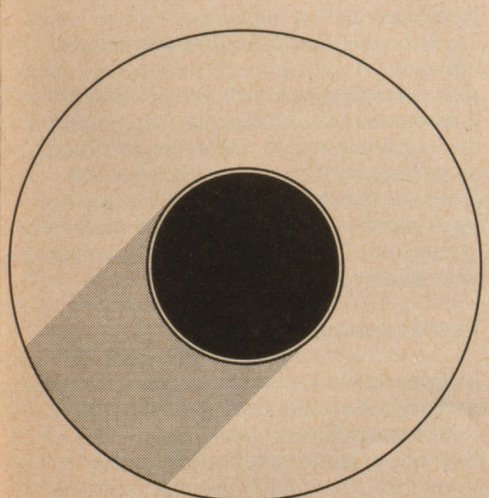
Vital in implementing these changes at McGill is the year-and-a-half old Instructional Communications Centre (ICC), which according to director William Hillgartner is "trying to help McGill catch up with the realities of this century in terms of teaching methodology and techniques." Using a "mixed bag" of imagination and experimentation, ICC is integrating media into the lecture rooms as a more effective and palatable instrument of communication between the professor and his students.

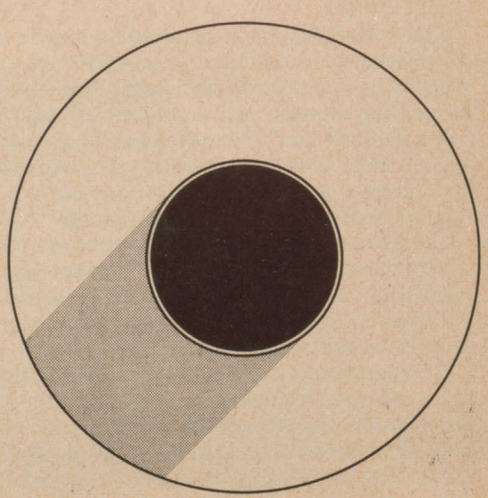
Divided into six sections – audio-visual, research, TV, graphics, photography and cinematography, and engineering – the Centre also has several satellite systems in various parts of the University. Twenty-three full-time employees, one third of whom are technical people, maintain ICC's equipment. Services are provided free except for a slight charge for materials.

The largest and most active operation of ICC is its *audio-visual section*, which handles all projection of slides, film strips and film around the campus. Much of the equipment is operated by students, who are willing to work at odd hours. In fact last year the audio-visual section used over 5,000 student hours, providing students with valuable technical training and extra revenue. In addition, this section has a film researcher who provides faculty members with resource material or films related to their work.

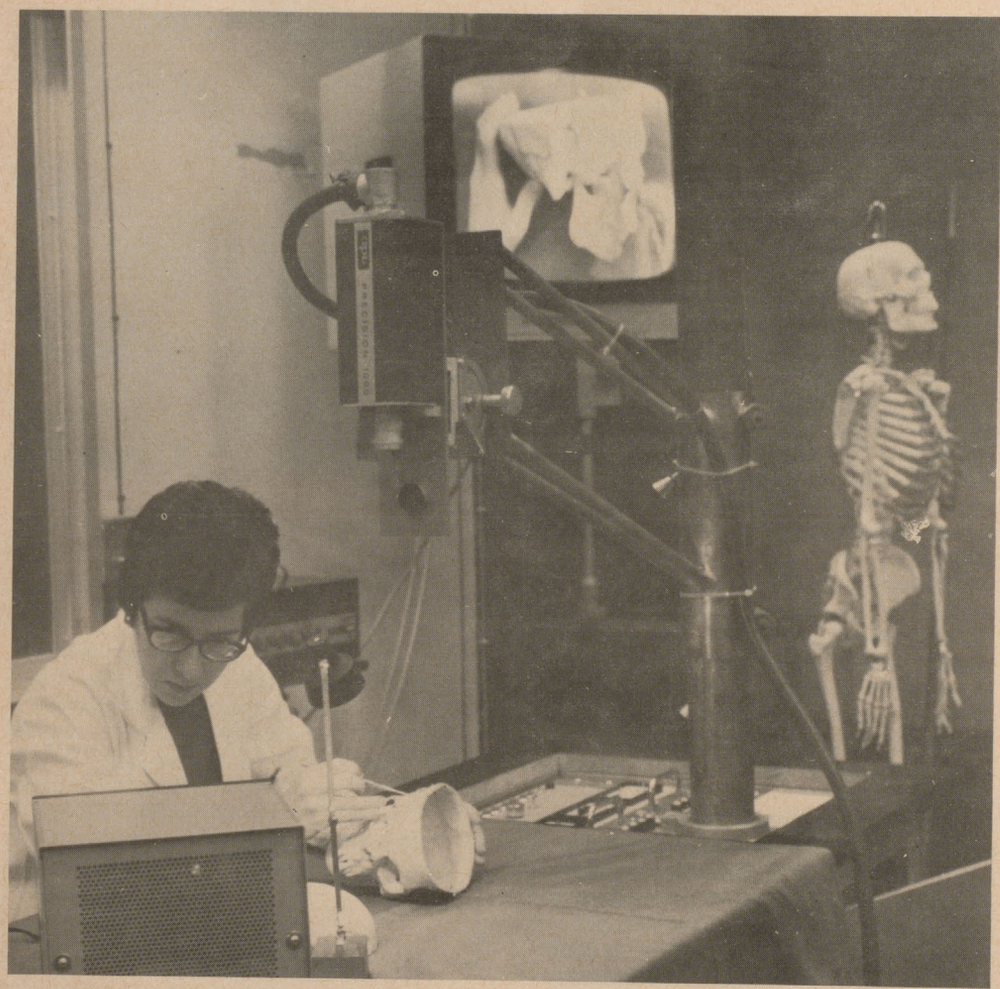
One of the main challenges facing the Centre's *research section* is a plan to upgrade the quality of the University's classrooms. Now in its one hundred and fiftieth year, McGill's physical plant is considerably aged and therefore this task is by no means an easy one. However, the research and audio-visual sections are aiming to provide standard equipment such as room darkening facilities, overhead projectors and screens in each of McGill's 145 general purpose classrooms. This is an ambitious project, to say the least, but to date the Centre has managed to install 112 screens and sixty-seven overhead projectors.







A TV system, operated by the professor during an anatomy lecture, enables students to see an intricate demonstration magnified on the classroom monitors.



Extensive research has also been done on methods of presenting lecture material. Last year twenty-eight carrels (individual study cubicles, each complete with a TV console) were made available to a randomly selected group of 150 students in first year chemistry. Each carrel had lecture tapes running every hour, and each week there were two different lessons running simultaneously. The students were left completely on their own and could use the carrel room when they wished, allowing them flexibility in their studies. Slower students could even review the material two or three times.

Questionnaires revealed that the students in the carrels were much more interested in the course than the rest of the class (who received instruction on exactly the same material from a lecturer speaking on a large TV screen). As a result of that experiment, the first year chemistry lecture was redesigned for use this term in two much larger carrel areas located in the Macdonald chemistry building and the Arts building basement. As feedback received from the students indicated that a consultant should be available, departmental tutors will be in the carrel areas to answer questions.

One objection to the carrel method of instruction is that it does not allow for any class interaction. That has been partially solved by the application of the tutorial system. An experiment is presently being carried out with the first year physics course. Small classes meet twice a week for two hours. After devoting the first twenty minutes to instructional TV where nuggets of information are presented, students spend the remainder of the class reviewing the material with a tutor. In this way learning is reinforced by discussion.

Another novel change is underway in the McLennan library, where 230 carrels are presently being installed to deal with non-book materials. In addition ICC must cope with the installation of equipment necessary to project and play back this material onto the consoles. Hillgartner stresses the need to centralize on cassettes the collections of information presently held by various departments so that they may be readily accessible to all students.

Utilizing Educational TV

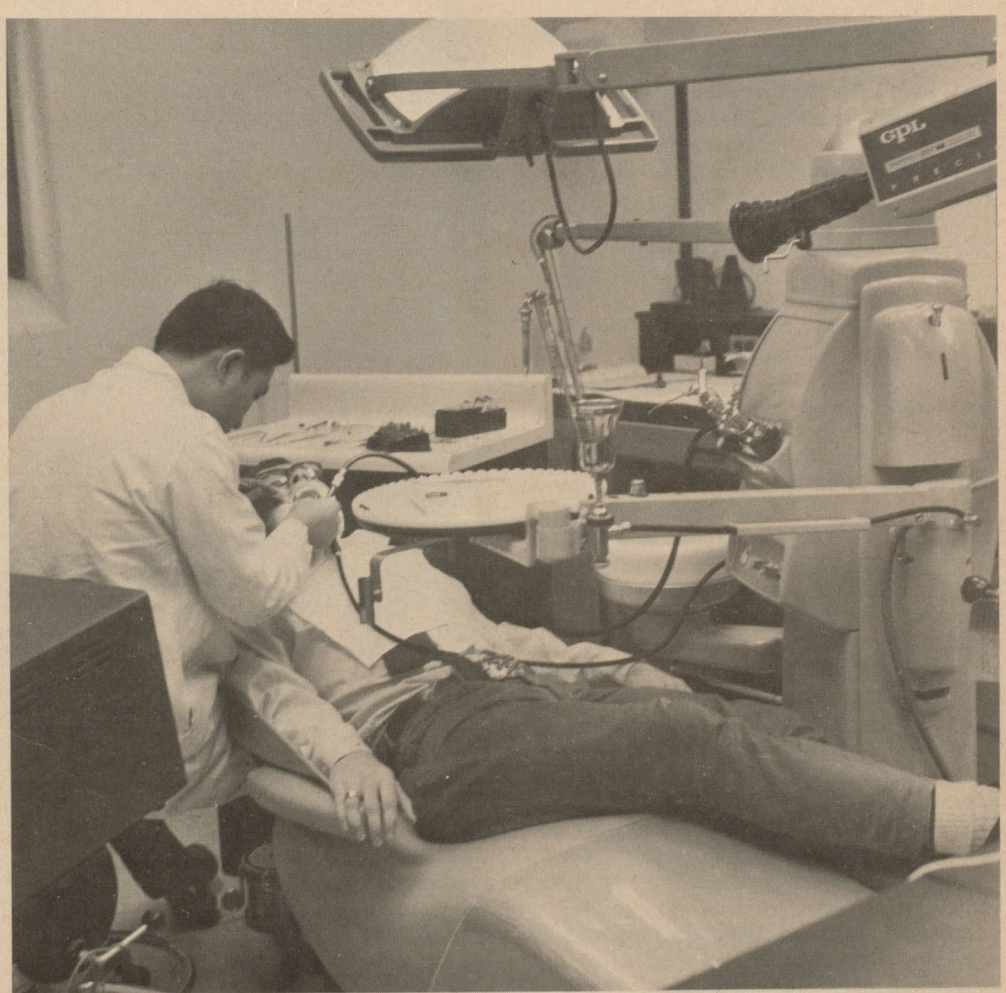
In the past few years teaching experiments have concentrated mainly on the various uses of television as the educational medium which, if skilfully used, promises to provide the most potent message. The Centre's *TV section* handles all televised instructional work now being done at McGill. Large TV screen presentations are being used in such heavily attended undergraduate courses as chemistry, physics, psychology and sociology. TV enables students to view clearly on tape scientific experiments which cannot be effectively shown live in a large classroom. However, in order to provide students with more than just a televised version of a regular lecture, ICC is trying to integrate the professor's ideas into the medium of television and is modifying the medium to fit his particular method of instruction. This often involves adjusting the behaviour patterns of professors who are used to a strictly formal presentation of lecture material.

Television is also a valuable asset for objective appraisal of individual or group action. The School of Music, for instance, records operas on TV and then uses the playback videotape as an effective tool of self-analysis and criticism. For similar purposes other parts of the University, namely the drama workshop of the English Department, the School of Graduate Nurses and the Faculty of Agriculture have been supplied with small experimental television facilities mounted on a completely self-contained portable cart.

The Graphics Section

An important back-up to ICC's television and audio-visual operations is provided by the *graphics section*, which designs picturesque diagrams to illustrate educational presentations throughout the University. And in a

In the dental laboratories, a TV camera (upper right) records a demonstration which will later be shown on videotape to several groups of students.



slightly less formal academic area, the graphics section last fall contributed to the success of the McLennan library's freshman orientation show "Turn on With Books" by designing two eye-catching advertising posters.

The Centre's *photography and cinematography section* provides minor animation for television programming, and handles most of the slide production for the University. One of its biggest areas of operation is in the Fine Arts Department, where slides are necessary to illustrate almost all lectures. The Faculty of Medicine and the School of Architecture, who use an enormous number of slides, rely on their own production facilities due to intense specialization in certain areas.

ICC's technical operations are largely dependent on the *engineering section*, which works in consultation with the Centre's other divisions. It has set up closed circuit television transmission of weekly Senate meetings. During political crises on campus, similar facilities have been made available to transmit negotiations.

In addition an exciting new concept in University-wide communications – christened Telebulletin – has just been formally approved by the University and is now in the process of being installed. This closed circuit TV network will have terminals in all the major campus buildings. Telebulletin has twelve alternating message positions, four of which will run the ICC logo and any necessary emergency notices. The other eight will run administration, faculty, and student notices, announcements of class cancellations, Film Society schedules and other important University events.

Active Satellite Systems

Slightly out of the limelight but extremely important in postgraduate education are two small satellite systems of ICC: the mobile unit in the Faculty of Education at Macdonald College and the closed circuit facilities installed in the School of Dentistry's laboratories.

The Education Faculty's mobile unit, housed in a trailer, is completely equipped with a small TV studio. Travelling around the province it can hook up to, and videotape actual classroom situations where student teachers and councillors are instructing. Later the students are invited into the trailer to watch themselves on TV and critically evaluate their own performance.

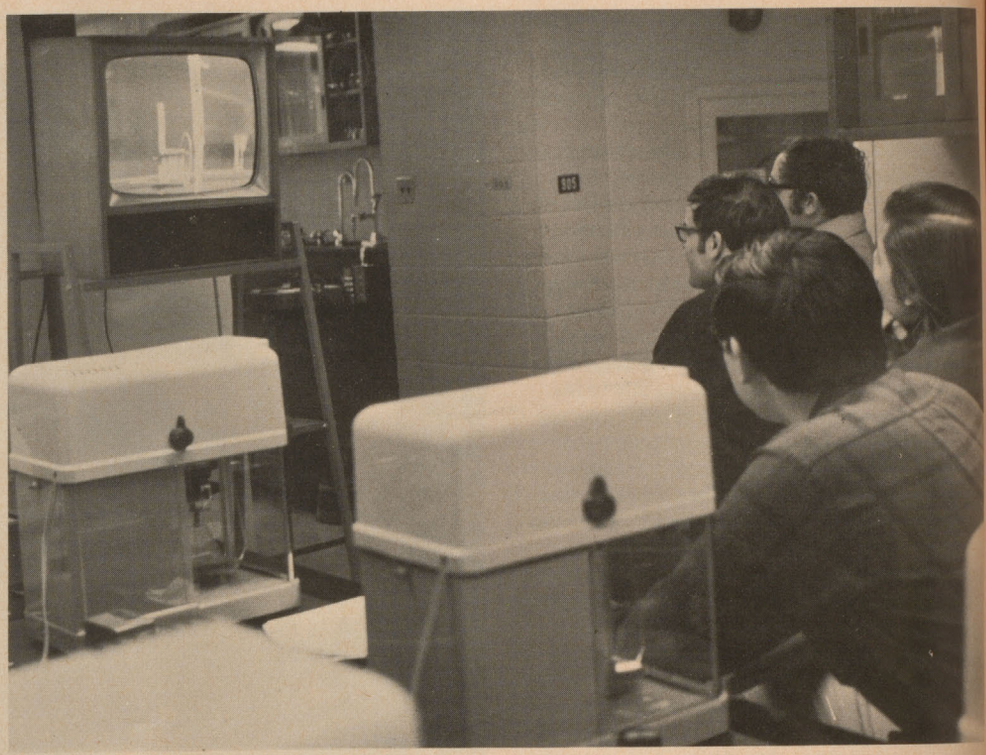
In the dental laboratories, a closed circuit TV system is used to present either live or taped demonstrations. Use of overhead television monitors enables large numbers of students to follow a close-up demonstration from their seats. They work along with the professor, receiving instruction via the picture tube.

The Centre's major satellite – a largely independent operation – is located at the Faculty of Medicine. Here the instructional media activities are under the direction of Willard Karle, who works in close consultation with Medical Faculty personnel and ICC. The Centre assists Karle with engineering problems and the installation of equipment, but holds mainly an advisory role.

It is only in the last eighteen months that TV systems have become an integral part of the medical teaching programme. McGill's four teaching hospitals – the Montreal General, Royal Victoria, Montreal Neurological and Montreal Children's – now have portable facilities to record rare or unusual cases. In an experiment started last year, personnel from various disciplines in these hospitals have been trained by Karle to operate the equipment. They serve as guides – not operators – demonstrating to the professor or doctor how the facilities may be effectively handled.

The experiment is a partial success: people with no previous experience are producing videotapes, though they are by no means polished. The biggest opposition to the relatively simple system is that the hospital staff doesn't want to be bothered with the techni-

Students in a biochemistry laboratory operate videotape equipment which shows them the edited version of an experiment.



calities involved. However, the main objective of the experiment has been achieved: rare cases have been put on videotape, stored and then shown to medical students at a later date.

Anatomy Zooms In

Last year the Department of Anatomy installed a TV system which was designed and built by Karle. In such highly visual courses as anatomy and histology, students must be able to see complex anatomical structures. In the past, live demonstrations were given to small groups. However, the Department is now using a specialized amplification of TV which can resolve a great amount of detail. Large TV monitors are set up in the classroom, so that students can watch intricate demonstrations take place in front of them, as well as have a close-up view of the material on TV. This system, which can be operated by the professor himself, is able to zoom down on an object one-quarter of an inch across, making it fill the entire screen. It is also able to blow a picture up to 150 times its normal size. When necessary a TV camera can even be set up on top of a microscope. The Department now has enough monitors to enable 500 students to view the same demonstration at a given time. The benefits to the students are immense: each can follow exactly what the instructor is seeing and doing. Furthermore, each student is receiving an identical view of every sample used.

In the Physiology Department TV is used extensively for taping demonstrations, experiments and lectures. This year the Department is able to concentrate on different and more advanced demonstrations, as it already has the less complex experiments on tape from last year.

Large screen television projection of all medical material that can be taped is available in the McIntyre Medical building's two large amphitheatres. Karle also edits videotape recordings for faculty members, and has limited production and duplicating facilities available in the building. Using these, he is presently spending half of each week preparing twenty hours of lecture material which comes from both the Faculty and the teaching hospitals. In addition he has set up a trial teaching method in the Department of Biochemistry. Here experiments are videotaped, and then edited, leaving in only the essential details. Students then view the edited version on a videotape machine, which they operate themselves. The Department believes that the edited version of the experiment is more conducive to learning than the past procedure of following a demonstrator step by step, and will check this by studying the students' reaction.

At present Karle, working with ICC, is studying the future uses of media and how fast the use of TV will mushroom in the Faculty of Medicine. Next year the Faculty will have its own TV studio. Once the studio is in operation, the Faculty hopes to begin structuring and defining the objectives of its lectures, with a view to using the medium of television to its fullest teaching potential.

Another important part of the Medical Faculty's TV operations is centred in the Allan Memorial Institute's theatre for the observation and treatment of psychiatric patients. Here the closed circuit TV equipment provided by ICC is extremely effective in capturing the nature of a disturbed patient's communication in a group or family setting. During an hour-long therapeutic family session the patient, members of his family, and the therapist converse in the small theatre, which is comfortably furnished with a couch, several chairs, and three TV cameras – two of which are remote control. The Allan's trained technician, Graham Bousfield, videotapes the family interaction. He then edits the tapes, which are later used in case presentations or teaching productions. Inevitably the tapes provide visual indicators of a patient's behaviour, which are invaluable aids to diagnosing the root of his problem.

From the complex world of psychiatry and medicine to the somewhat simpler one of an undergraduate course, the Instructional Communications Centre is clearly instrumental in pioneering the advancement of teaching techniques through the skilful uses of instructional media. Although an astounding amount of progress has been made in a very short time, the work of ICC has only begun. Just as media is now being adapted for use in classroom teaching, methods of instruction must be designed to effectively utilize those media. In order to develop and perfect a pedagogically acceptable solution which will be viable within McGill's framework, ICC will need the active co-operation of every branch of the academic community.■

The plugged-in student

Computers and TV will be so common in future education that students will likely become "plugged-in" extensions of electronic media.

by Harvey Schachter

Were you one of those who relished the prolonged interval between examinations and the receipt of results? If so, brace yourself. Syracuse University has a novel "electronic classroom" which has the capacity to provide– through the miracle of computers – a list of scores that can be posted before students leave the examination.

A terrifying thought? Indeed, but it dramatically illustrates the incredible speed of the computer – a machine which can considerably improve our educational system if properly harnessed. Paradoxically, although the computer has become symbolic of our supposedly impersonal, mechanized world, it can by virtue of its speed give students individualized attention, thereby combatting the growing impersonalization of education. Furthermore, the computer will not be alone in such a battle but will be assisted by many other sophisticated electronic devices with which educational technologists are now experimenting.

The electronic classroom is one such device. Discounted as being the classroom of the future because of its high cost, it serves as an experimental laboratory in which teachers can modify their presentations and educational technologists can study the effects of a varied environment on learning. The lights, temperature, and background noise in the room can be controlled and all forms of projection can be used.

Students sit at concentric semi-circle rows of tables emanating from the lectern in such a fashion that no student is farther than forty-five feet from the professor. Each student position has a six-button responder system for indicating preference amongst five alternatives (the sixth button cancels an incorrect response). The lectern has meters for reading class response to each choice.

In an electronic classroom lecture, the instructor can use the responder system to check if the students are comprehending him. One simple method is to have students press buttons according to a graduated scale, button one indicating excellent comprehension and button five complete incomprehension. This system avoids those awkward moments when students cannot understand the professor but are too embarrassed or afraid to ask him to repeat his explanation.

But there are other more sophisticated uses of the responder system. Often students think they understand their instructor, but really do not. To handle such occasions the professor can periodically stop and pose a multiple-choice question. Unlike a normal classroom situation, all students are forced to answer and the professor receives immediate feedback on whether the class has adequately comprehended the information.

McGill Instructional Communications Centre director William Hillgartner researched his PhD dissertation at Syracuse, experimenting with an even more inventive application of the responder system. The system is connected to a computer through terminals in the classroom's control booth. Hillgartner fed the computer each student's responses to questions posed during the lesson, and at the end of the class provided each student with an individualized, computer-prepared study assignment based upon his comprehension of various aspects of the lecture. As might be expected, Hillgartner found that the special assignments improved student learning.

Hillgartner is currently negotiating the donation of an electronic classroom to the University. If he is successful, it will be used in co-operation with the newly-formed Centre for Learning and Development as an experimental teaching laboratory.

The Electronic Blackboard

While Hillgartner negotiates, engineering dean George d'Ombrain has already begun experimenting with an "electronic blackboard" which he has obtained for McGill. Dean d'Ombrain spent the 1967-68 academic year on sabbatical, studying computer applications to education, and was intrigued by Harvard linguistic professor Tony Oettinger's Basic Research and Instructional Network (BRAIN). He worked with Oettinger and now has obtained some of the Harvard equipment so that both universities can jointly probe the BRAIN's value.

The BRAIN consists of a cathode ray tube (similar to a TV tube) connected to a computer and a typewriter-like keyboard. It operates along the principle of a calculator, however unlike a business machine it can display results in text or graph, thereby replacing a normal blackboard. In addition, because it is wired to a computer, it can do many sophisticated forms of calculating, such as determining trigonometric functions, generating random numbers, finding square roots and sorting numbers.

Before the class begins, the computer is programmed to perform the required operations. The detailed, technical programmes are stored so that they can be recalled by pressing one of the operator keys on the BRAIN. In class, the professor simply enters the desired inputs for his display, presses the correct operator, and the results are displayed in a split-second on the cathode ray tube. The professor need not know any computer programming; all he needs is a brief lesson on operating the keyboard.

The electronic blackboard solves one major problem of mathematically-inclined courses. Often students ask what would happen if variables in a laboriously drawn blackboard sketch were varied. If the professor attempts to answer the question by drawing detailed sketches he will "waste" a great part of the lecture hour. With the BRAIN, the professor feeds in the new input and the questioner immediately receives a visual answer.

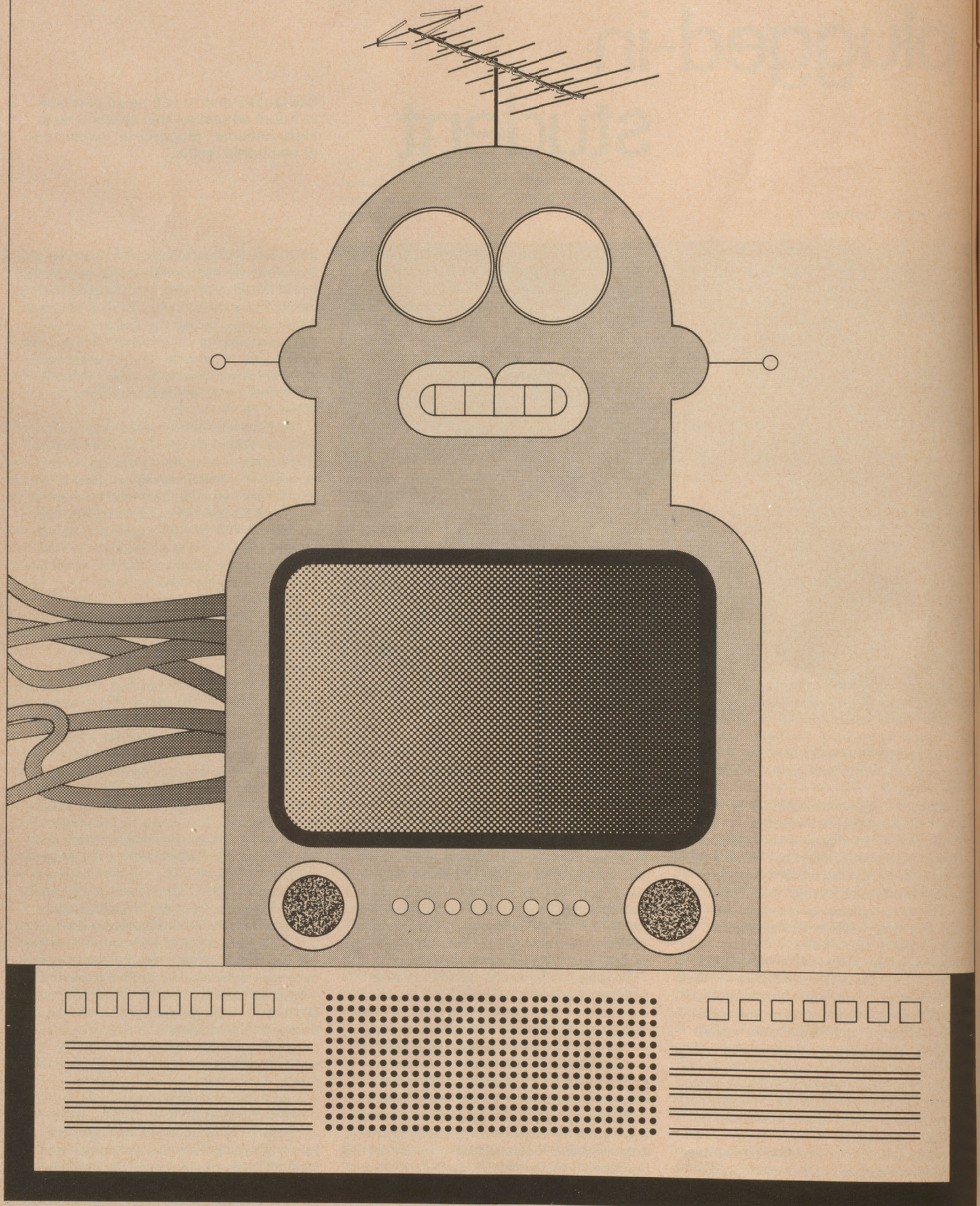
The BRAIN can also be used as a mathematical scratch-pad by students. It provides a highly accurate visualization of concepts that students may have to "see" in order to understand.

The blackboard is not perfect, however, and dean d'Ombrain is one of the first to acknowledge its limitations. He questions both the students' ability to assimilate knowledge as rapidly as a professor toying with the BRAIN can provide displays, and whether the machine can be useful in non-mathematical disciplines.

Dean d'Ombrain is experimenting with the BRAIN this term, furthering his knowledge of its various applications, and hopes that next academic year some professors will feature it in their courses. At that time, the Centre for Learning and Development will devise experiments to test the blackboard's effectiveness.

While on sabbatical, d'Ombrain also looked into Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) but decided that at present "the programmes that have been developed are, from the university view-point, quite trivial." Nevertheless, they do show some promise for the future. Stanford professor Patrick Supes, for example, has taught Russian through computer-aided methods with better results than traditional forms of teaching.

Supes' CAI units each consist of a teletypewriter connected to a cathode ray tube and a computer. Student John Doe begins the lesson by typing his name, nickname, and the identification code of the course. A polite "thank-you" flashes on the screen, followed by the first multiple-choice Russian grammar



question. John points a special "light" pen at his answer. If he errs, the machine will "commiserate" with him (by flashing one of a variety of messages) and, more importantly, will explain why he is wrong. If John is right, the machine will congratulate him – randomly using his name or nickname – and then go on to the next programme.

The lesson varies according to John's rate of learning. When he masters an aspect of the lesson, the computer moves on to a new section. Interestingly, the computer stores all responses in its memory and at the end of the term can provide the professor with a complete listing of how each student answered questions in his CAI sessions. Therefore there is no need for exams as the teacher knows how well the student has learned the course.

Though the thought of "plugging- in" to a computer and learning is traumatic, it does appear that there will be some value in the future to using CAI for drill reinforcement of previously transmitted information and, perhaps, for actually doing teaching in language, mathematics, engineering, and logic.

Computer Can Be Used In Research

But the computer is not just a teaching aid; it has electrifying research potential. McGill philosophy professor Alastair McKinnon's work is an intriguing example.

Five years ago, he realized the computer might be harnessed to solve the problem of pseudonyms in the works of Kierkegaard. While Kierkegaard acknowledged most of his writings, he deliberately assigned many of the most important to one or another of his pseudonyms. These pseudonyms are, according to the famous philosopher, "poetic constructions," or distinct literary personalities, each having a characteristic life-view which is expressed with an ideal consistency. Kierkegaard insisted upon the importance of the pseudonyms, noted that there were contradictions between their views, and suggested that failures to take such warnings seriously would lead to misinterpretation of his work.

The pseudonyms plague scholars as when contradictions occur it is vital to know which view is closest to Kierkegaard's real belief. McKinnon sought to develop a hierarchy of the similarity of a few major pseudonyms to Kierkegaard's real thoughts. He put all 6000 pages of Kierkegaard's writings on computer tape, carefully indexing each line. Then he worked with thevocabularies of a set of eight "real" works and a set of eight others, studying the vocabulary range and coherence of each. After determining that the "real" works were more coherent and had a more limited vocabulary range, McKinnon checked each of the pseudonyms forcoherency and vocabulary range, using these measures to obtain his hierarchy.

Now that McKinnon has all the works on tape, he can perform other interesting operations. By having the computer scan the 6000 pages, he has already developed a 1500 page concordance which indexes the 500 "most important" words. McKinnon will eventually index the entire works, cross-referencing the Danish and English texts. His tape will also be used to make future Kierkegaard research more productive. Someone studying, for example, "Imagination in Kierkegaard" can now easily obtain from the computer a listing of all instances when Kierkegaard discusses that topic.

Eventually tapes such as McKinnon's, which were prepared with the financial assistance of the Canada Council, will become quite popular in the humanities and social sciences because they permit a more thorough study of the works of acknowledged masters. In fact, in Germany a group of forty people are presently putting the works of Kant on tape. Preliminary indications are that these researchers may exchange copies of tapes with McKinnon. By a similar process, a vast library of machine-readable tapes could be compiled.

Such a vision does not mean that the scholarly work of the future will be done by computers. It only means that scholars will be able to obtain heretofore unimagined information for contemplation. Neither does it mean that the scholar of the future will be a computer expert; he will only have to know what uses the computer has. McKinnon is quick to state that he is not a computer expert as he "didn't have time to be." He recalls, with amusement, that five years ago he wouldn't have thought that doing indices and concordances was appropriate work. His thoughts will certainly be considered by many other researchers as they discover the vast productivity offered by the computer.

However, the computer will not be the only educational support mechanism of the future. An important breakthrough in miniaturization has recently been made in television with the development of Electronic Video Recording (EVR), which is to TV what microfiche is to books. EVR allows storage of 700,000 bits of information on a roll of film.

McGill is escalating its use of television, and this September the newly-renovated Redpath Library will have an area with carrels (individual cubicles) for the use of non-book materials, such as microfiche, EVR, filmloops and recordings.

No Lectures In The Future?

It is likely that there will be no lectures in the distant future. Students might pick up EVR informational pieces and study the lesson at their own convenience in a library carrel or in the comfort of their own home. The lessons might not even be prepared by McGill professors. Just as the library now stores books by all experts in a discipline, it will in future store cassette recordings of the top teachers of various subjects.

The concept of the "plugged-in" student, who alternates from TV carrel to computer terminal, bestirs fears of the immense impersonalization of the university of the future. But if the new system is properly introduced the opposite may be true. The use of electronic equipment for transmitting the basic knowledge now offered in lectures will free professors for the far more vital task of counselling individual students. Therefore, the electronic facilities should allow more time for the interaction of human beings in the university community.

Nevertheless, all the sophisticated gadgetry on the horizon, with its related Utopian visions, must be taken with a grain of salt. The electronic classroom with its continuous feedback, for example, does not ensure that a professor will be able to impart his knowledge to students – it only allows him to know when he's not getting through. He may still be unable to teach effectively. Similarly, the other pieces of equipment are only mechanisms that can be used to facilitate education; they are not ends in themselves.

Secondly, it should be noted that at present all this electronic equipment is most expensive. It will take some time before costs decrease sufficiently to allow anything but experiments.

Nevertheless, the future of education has probably never looked as exciting and fascinating as it does at the start of this decade — even if computers will be able to mark exams before students can escape. ■

The library of the future

One of the many intriguing aspects of the library of the future is that it will be easier to give books away than to lend them.

by Alastair McKinnon

The present library is a function of the technology of the past; it is, in fact, the library of the past. Because the intelligent use of modern technology represents our only hope of coping successfully with the knowledge explosion that continually threatens to overwhelm us, the library of the future will be a function of current technology and, particularly, of the computer. It will be a computer-based library and its basic unit will not be the familiar bound volume but rather some much smaller, more efficient, and more versatile machine-readable source.

Some "futurists" claim that the library of the future will contain no books; that, as they say, we are entering "the post print era." Such claims are both false and misleading. The technology which is supposed to have rendered print obsolete has in fact made it once again economically viable. A computer can proof-read text much more quickly and thoroughly than any human being, make virtually all spelling corrections automatically, and hyphenate words with an accuracy of approximately 97%. Also, the computer can set conventional type or, better, control extremely fast and sophisticated photo type-setting processes. Eventually it will permit the publisher to do "demand" printing, thus avoiding problems of overproduction and storage.

The results of all these advances will shortly be apparent: the introduction of the computer should cut the actual production costs of a book by at least one-third. Indeed, it has already done so; in October, for example, a 500-page book produced by a computer was published in London at $2.40. Far from destroying print, the computer represents its best chance of continued survival. It will therefore emerge as the very heart and centre of the library of the future. What was once an engineer's tool, can also be the scholar's delight.

But the computer must not be used simply to preserve the technology and familiar ways of the past. No doubt it might improve the administrative and housekeeping functions of the conventional library, the cost of which are truly staggering. In fact it will be so used – at least in the transitional era immediately ahead – but the real challenge is to learn to use the computer creatively and on its own terms.

It seems reasonably certain that, as a result of advances made in computer printing, the machine-readable version of a work – probably computer tape – will become the standard commercial entity which the publisher will offer for sale to libraries. Books as we now know them will become a secondary form. Other consequences are less certain but some predictions can be made. In the case of classics and standard texts, the library may also purchase durable printed copies for consultation in its reading-reference room. Alternatively, it may generate such copies by using its own computer printing facilities.

In the case of the vast majority of books, however, it seems almost certain that the library will be content to purchase only computer tapes and other machine-readable sources. These will be assigned to the library's Information Centre where, upon request, they will be used to produce *inexpensive*, personal copies for would-be borrowers. While the durable printed works in the reading-reference room will be for consultation only within that room, students will receive computer-printed gift copies to keep for personal study. The new gift system will finally leave the library free from the expensive and cumbersome business of lending books.

One benefit of acquiring new titles in machine form is that the library should eventually solve its chronic space problem. In fact, that should be possible even using current computer tapes. For example, a tape which is smaller than two standard sized volumes can hold twenty such volumes. Further, the type of storage area required for such tapes is less expensive to construct than the buildings needed for our present day stacks.

Computer tapes are not the final solution, however. Recently engineers have succeeded in reducing machine-readable data to microfiche form. This represents a kind of ultimate in miniaturization and makes possible the storage of an entire book on a film or capsule about the size of a postage stamp. The general application of these developments is, of course, far in the future, but it already appears that they will solve the storage problem.

Gifts Cheaper than Loans

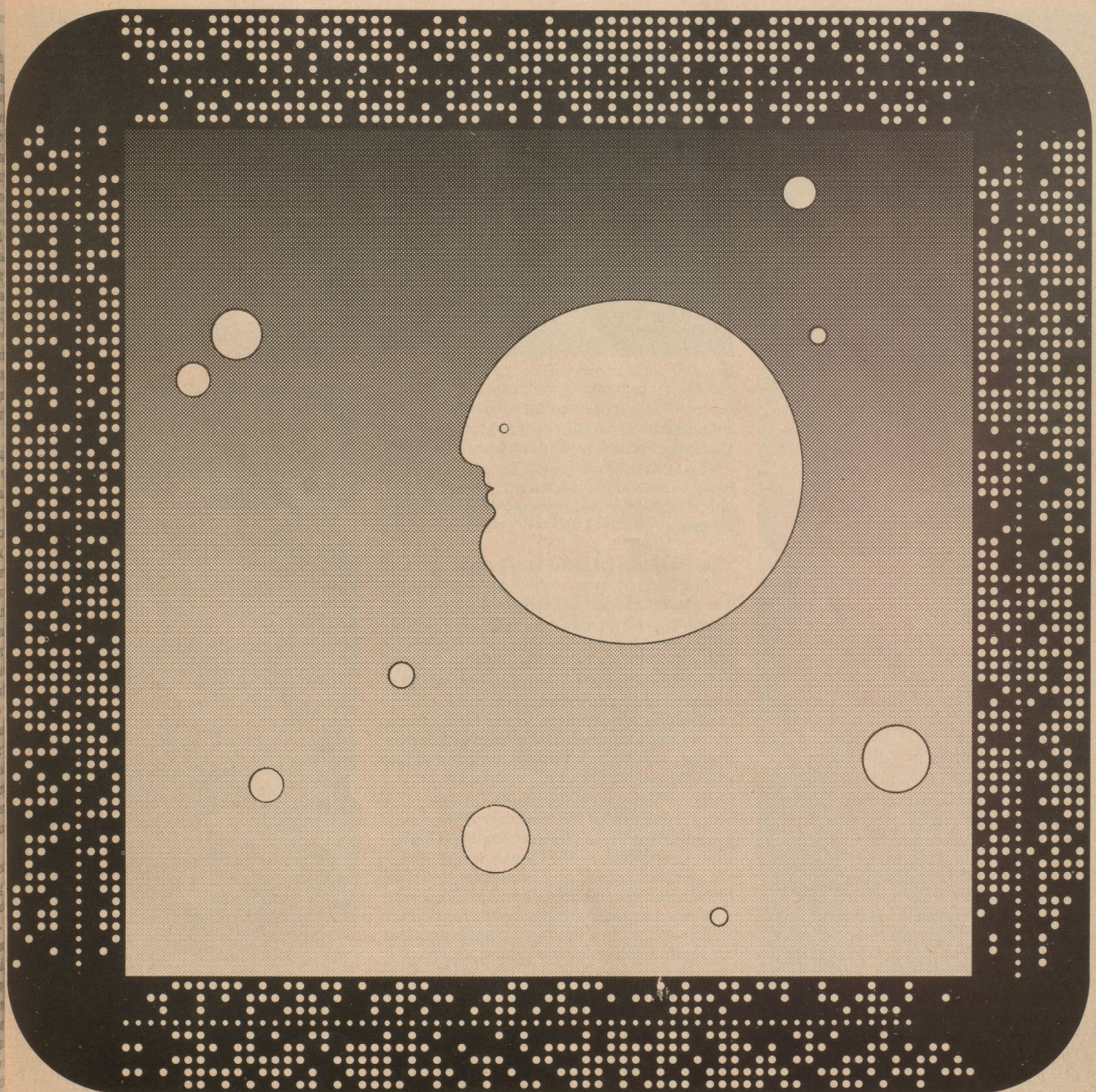
The introduction of a gift book system in the library may seem wildly extravagant but there is good reason to believe that the new system will be more economical than the current one. The present method involves the purchase of thousands of original copies, the construction and maintenance of large and expensive buildings, and the hiring of staff (the expense of which may be judged from the fact that salaries constitute approximately 66% of the average university library budget).

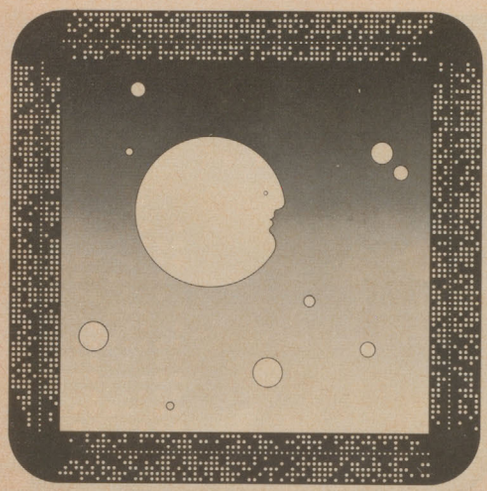
Compared with those, the costs of the gift system appear relatively tolerable. Because it will be part of a wider information network, the computer-based library will find the original purchase price of books negligible by present standards. Total space requirements should fall to one-tenth of their current amount and, since most of the vital working parts of the future library will be underground, such space should be considerably cheaper to build, operate, and maintain. The burden of losses from theft should disappear entirely. The issuing of books could be completely automatic and, since there will no longer be any problem of checking and recall, the size of the library staff could be greatly reduced. In brief, technology will shortly have brought us to a point where it will be considerably cheaper for the library to give away a book than it now is to lend one.

But there are other important advantages to the new gift system. Because the library will always have, or have access to the original, the prospective user will never discover that the book he wishes is not in the library. He can request an entire book or, with equal ease, the pages or chapters in which he is particularly interested. He can receive his text in approximately the same time it now takes to obtain a loan copy from the stacks, mark it as he needs, and keep it as long as he wishes. Of course such books will not be particularly elegant and they will certainly not be art objects valued for their antiquity or, perhaps, their fine morocco bindings. It is clear, however, that a student working in this environment would come to see books as sources of information and would learn to value them as such; indeed, it seems that the mere provision of an abundant supply of such books might help foster an appreciation for the true values of the university.

But the computer-based library offers other possibilities which are much more exciting than the mere provision of free books. Such a library will have available standard programmes which the user may run in conjunction with any machine text, thereby providing himself with a listing of all references to any given topic in the work with which he is concerned. Such services will be available to any member of the university and could be obtained either at the Information Centre itself or at any one of the library computer terminals that will be scattered throughout the university.

Through computers, the library system of the future will offer complete access to knowledge of the world.





Another possibility for the working scholar is automatic bibliographical information retrieval. This operation is extremely simple and requires only the storage of the relevant data in some machine-readable form. For example, one file might contain the titles of all articles (together with certain key words or brief abstracts) appearing over the last twenty years in the thirty main periodicals for the subject or field in question. Given such a record, the investigator has only to indicate the area of his interest in order to receive – almost immediately – references to all relevant publications.

The same equipment can also be used for a much more sophisticated type of textual investigation called content analysis, which involves abstracting and summarizing vast bodies of source texts. That science is still in its infancy and standard programmes for general use at library installations are still very far away. It is, however, true that certain programmes of that type have produced impressive results and that there is now fresh reason to hope that we may yet attain that old and elusive ideal of true objectivity, even in literature and the social sciences.

Most scholars will naturally welcome the provision of such facilities for their own work but as teachers they must also welcome them for their students. Neither work nor academic drudgery is an end in itself. The attainment of understanding must be our chief aim. If it is good for a student to discover as much as he can about Kant's use of a particular concept, then it is also good for him to do so as thoroughly and efficiently as possible. Students will have to come to terms with ever- increasing bodies of knowledge and we should covet every device which will aid them in this task.

All these changes should bring about important alterations in the physical shape and proportions of our future library. The familiar stacks will certainly not disappear for a long time but their present alarming expansion may shortly be checked. Indeed, one can even imagine that, given fifty years of computer-based publishing, virtually all titles in actual use will be available in machine form and stacks will be required to hold only rare books of genuinely historical interest.

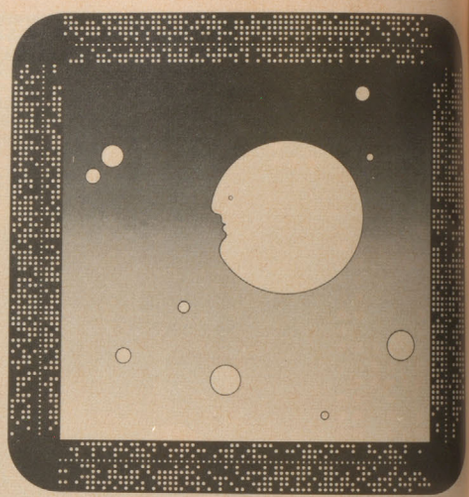
The reading-reference room will consist of a large area surrounded by open shelving containing copies of all classics, primary sources and, perhaps, books on class reading lists. Since personal copies will be readily available elsewhere, the books in this room will not be for loan but will be intended primarily for consultation, often perhaps with a view to determining the sections a user wishes to request. This is essentially short-term use and is not likely to involve any significant increase in either total space requirements or operating expense.

The Parable of The Consoles

The greatest change will be in respect to what I have perhaps misleadingly called the Information Centre. The equipment for that operation will be a relatively simple computer linked with very extensive memory banks. The space requirements will be relatively simple and the operation entirely unobtrusive. In fact, the only visible forms of the Centre will be the printer housed in the distribution centre on the main floor of the library and, hopefully, a number of local consoles providing similar services throughout the university. The consoles are of particular interest because in their spatial interpenetration of the university, they are a kind of parable of the new relationship of the library to the overall university community.

We have already seen some of the academic advantages of the computer-based library. The economic ones are equally impressive. However, in order to see these clearly, we must first understand the concept of an information network, for that will be a vital aspect of the library of the future.

An information network is a chain of computer-based libraries, perhaps forty in number, linked by telephone lines through which each



is able to exchange information with other members of the system. Such a network breaks the basic rule of the "physical object" book era: at present every library must either possess its own individual copy of a book or else obtain it when needed through the slow and often unsatisfactory process of inter-library loan. Within an information network every library has immediate access to any work held by any other member. The economic advantages of such an arrangement can easily be seen by comparing the cost of purchasing a million new titles for forty libraries over any given period. On the conventional system this means forty million separate new volumes which, at an average of $7.50, means a total of three hundred million dollars. On the new system both these totals would be considerably reduced. Even allowing for disparity of interest, the desire of certain libraries to concentrate on particular areas, and the need to provide sufficient back-up copies, the entire system or network would require only about 3.5 million copies which even at $10.00 per copy, means a total cost of only thirty-five million. This means that even on the original purchase of these titles the new system would cost 265 million dollars less (88.3% less than the old). Of course, there should be comparable savings for each individual member library.

The above facts indicate at least some of the advantages of a computer-based library. As a teacher I hope that the academic considerations will recommend themselves to colleagues and administrators because, as a citizen, I cannot help feeling that the financial ones will – and perhaps should – prove decisive. ■

Tom Mooney's day

On November 8, the chant at Molson Stadium switched from "Mooney must go" to "We're number one."







Above: At breakfast on Yates Cup day, Coach Tom Mooney goes over the game plan with quarterbacks George Wall (left) and Dan Smith. Left: Like most of the Redmen, the waterboy was entranced by the Yates Cup's spell. Right: Seemingly in a daze, Mooney steps out onto the field for the big game.

A smile crosses Tom Mooney's lips, as for the umpteenth time he savours the dank November day that silenced his critics. "There was no question of it being a big day," he says, letting each word drop slowly from his mouth for emphasis. "It fortifies your philosophy and thinking. In the five years you are forced to think, you don't want to, but it keeps crawling back into your mind: 'Is it really worth it?' To win the Yates Cup and have everything erased is just great."

Then he continues, reviewing those difficult years in which – without any supporters – he tried to revamp the University's attitude towards football. When he came to McGill, the team had a "social club" atmosphere, almost preferring the post-game dance to the game itself. Mooney expects total dedication to football from his players, and so a clash was bound to come.

Throughout the first four seasons players and assistant coaches continually left the team, generally blasting Mooney and his policies when they quit. The squad lost most of its games, and as a result graduates and students became irate. The common chant during those gloomy days was, "Mooney must go."

But Mooney had faith in his football philos-

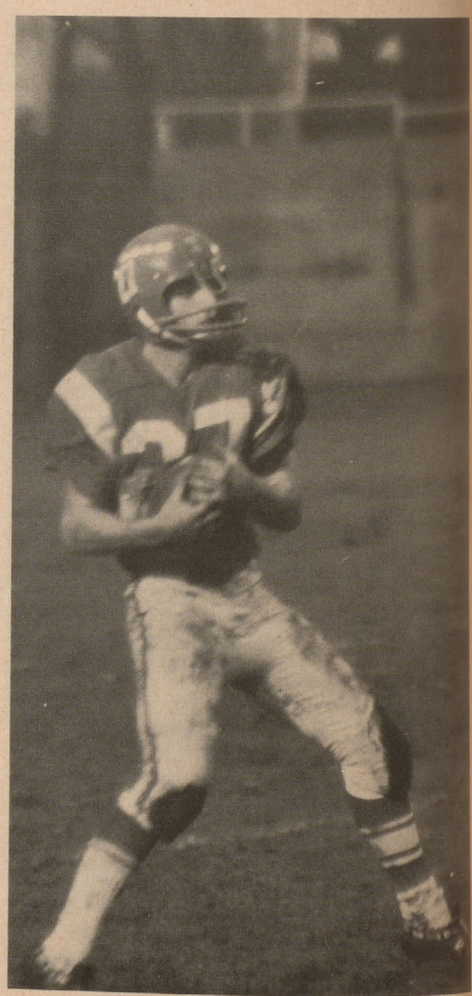
Below : The Redmen completed only six passes in the game. Here George Wall hits flanker Pete Bender (number 24) with a short sideline pass.

Bottom : During the game, Mooney paced the sidelines like an unleashed tiger, screaming advice to his players.

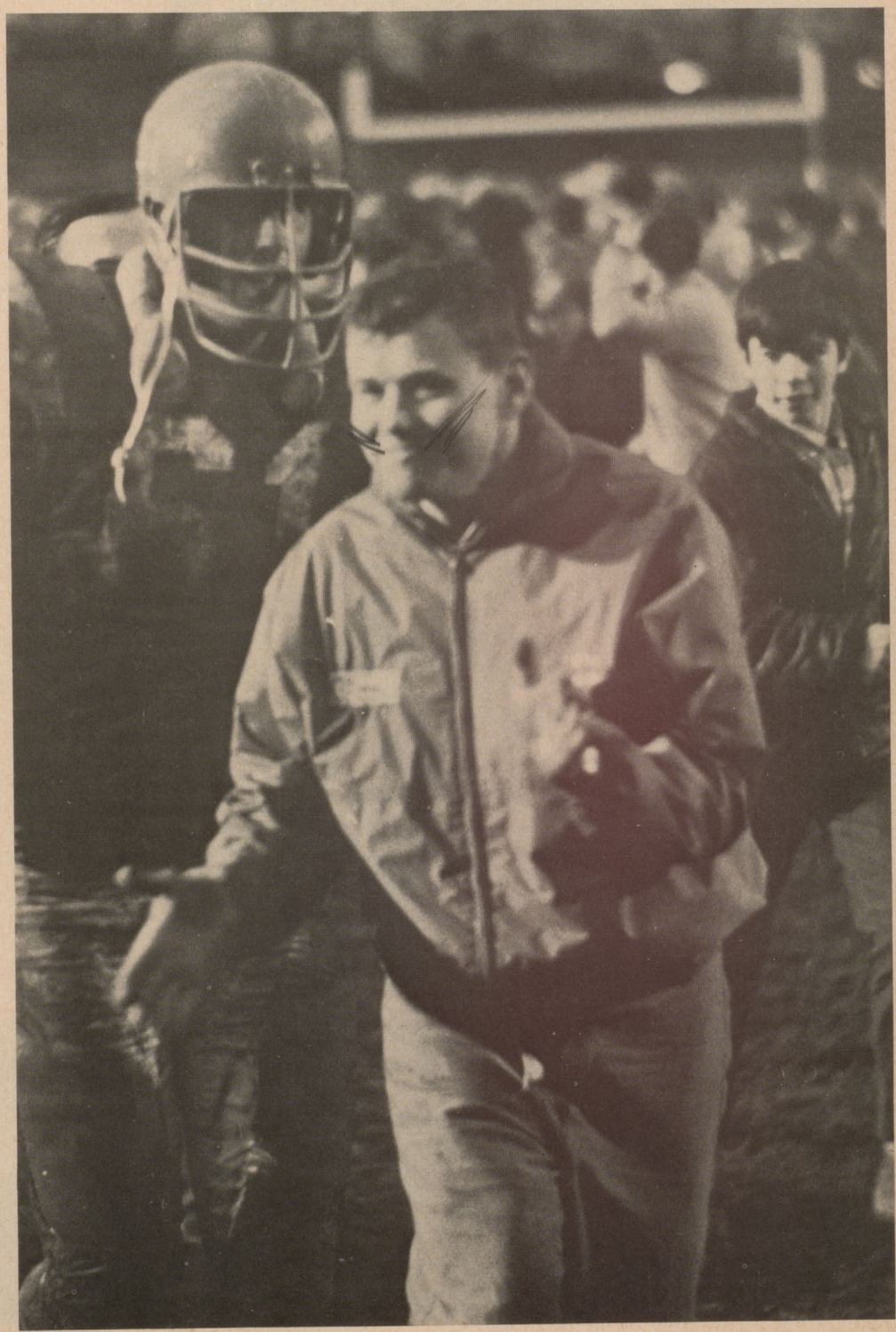
Bottom : Chris Rumball, who ran back three kicks for touchdowns during the season, catches a Toronto punt which he returned 93 yards to put the game on ice.







Victory for coach Mooney and his Redmen: 17-0.



ophy. An unyielding coach, he was never unhappy to lose players who refused to give the game 100% effort. Meanwhile, he worked with those who were more dedicated, building the nucleus of a well-coached, hard-knock squad.

This year, the results of his efforts became visible. Combining a strong defense with a powerful running attack, the 1969 Redmen outclassed their opponents in most games. Their only slip-up came when they blew a lead against Toronto and were edged 17-16. As a result of that loss, the Redmen had to defeat Toronto in their Molson Stadium rematch in order to win the league championship.

Yates Cup day began for coach Mooney with a ten o'clock team breakfast in Douglas Hall. He sat with quarterbacks George Wall and Danny Smith, going over the game plan one last time. After the steak and eggs breakfast, Mooney headed off to relax in a nearby lounge. He turned on the television, only to spend the following hour talking with his assistant coaches about the prospects for next year's ballclub.

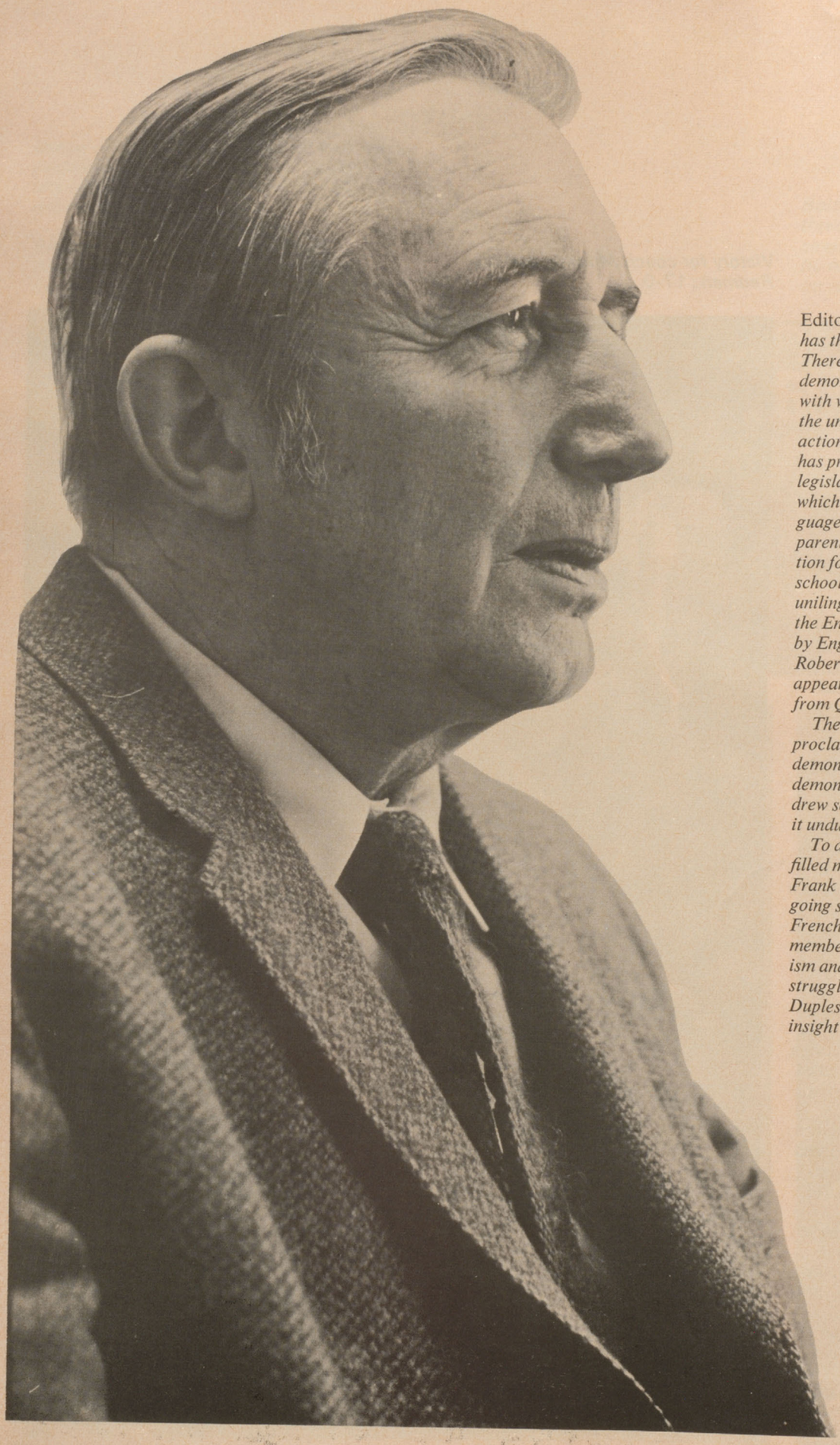
At 12:30 he was off to the dressing room for his last-minute pep-talk. Mooney had spent the whole week preparing the players emotionally for the match, so there was no need for any "fire and brimstone" oratory at the last moment. The players were ready, and more importantly, they knew how much this game meant to the "Mooner."

On the first Toronto run from scrimmage, the magnificent defense – which had allowed only fifty points during the season – forced a fumble. The offence then methodically marched downfield with fullback Ken Aitken scoring from the one-yard line. Sal LoVecchio kicked the extra point, and came back in the second quarter to boot a twenty-yard field goal.

There was no more scoring until late in the last quarter – no thanks to Mooney. He paced the sidelines like an unleashed tiger, screaming advice to his players, who rarely satisfied the perfectionist coach.

Then with seven minutes to play, defensive halfback Chris Rumball brought a smile to Mooney's face. He gathered in a punt on his own seventeen-yard line and sprinted 93 yards to put the game out of Toronto's reach.

From that moment, it was only a matter of waiting out the clock. The crowd began chanting a new slogan: "We're number one!" The critics would now have to be silent. A gleeful Tom Mooney had proven his brand of football could work.■



Editor's Note: *In the past few months Montreal has throbbed with political and social unrest. There have been a seemingly endless stream of demonstrations, many of which have concluded with vandalism in the streets. Ironically, part of the unrest has been sparked by government action to ease tensions. Quebec Premier Bertrand has presented two highly controversial pieces of legislation in the national assembly: Bill 63, which ensures the primacy of the French language in the province while recognizing a parent's right to choose the language of instruction for his children, and Bill 62 which unifies the school system on the Montreal island. French unilingualists have attacked Bill 63 for offering the English too much. Bill 62 has been disputed by English educators led by McGill's Rocke Robertson, who warned it would lead to the disappearance of the English language and culture from Quebec.*

The civic administration got into the act by proclaiming a moratorium on all parades and demonstrations for a month, and strictly limiting demonstrations after that period. The bylaw drew severe criticism from many people who felt it unduly hampered the right to demonstrate.

To discuss the implications of these tension-filled months, the News *went to former law dean Frank R. Scott, who at the age of seventy is still going strong. A visiting professor in McGill's French Canada Studies Programme, Scott is a member of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. He is also famed for his struggle against the authoritarianism of Duplessis and is therefore well suited to provide insight on the recent period of turmoil.*

Frank R. Scott: Bilingualism and the Bylaw

Canada's most noted civil libertarian discusses both the difficulty of uniting Canada's two cultures and the protection of personal freedom.

McGill News: In February 1965, the Bilingualism and Biculturalism Commission (B & B) declared that Canada's future was "grave" without major changes in public institutions and attitudes. The day the B & B's first official report was released in 1967, separatist MP Gilles Gregoire announced that Quebec would be independent before the federal government dealt with the B & B recommendations. Do you think sufficient change has occurred over the past few years, or could Gregoire be right?

Frank Scott: If no more stresses and strains occur in Confederation than exist now it will certainly survive because it's advantageous in the long run to both the great linguistic communities. However we don't know what's going to happen in North America, what extra economic stresses may occur, and therefore one can't predict with certainty that there may not be a worsening of the situation.

News: What factors do you have in mind?

Scott: I can see the increasingly difficult situation created by an inflation that no one can control. It divides classes of citizens from one another and makes for an increasing disparity of income between regions. Inflation particularly hits Quebec. I can see possibilities of that kind, but unless the situation gets much worse, I am still not one who believes it will result in the disintegration of Canadian federalism.

News: It used to be that the English minority in Quebec was in a comfortable position whereas the French minority in other provinces was not being satisfactorily treated. Since about 1965, the situation outside Quebec has improved for the French. However inside Quebec the situation seems to be worsening for the English. What are your thoughts on this?

Scott: At Confederation, the English minority in Quebec had more guaranteed linguistic rights under the constitution than French minorities outside of Quebec. English had to be an official language in Quebec, which was part of a British colony. All British colonies had English as an official language, in all the parts of the colony, exactly as French was an official language in all the parts of Africa which were French colonies. French naturally became established as an official language in Quebec because that's where most French people were. Outside Quebec, there were not many French at the time of Confederation and so the use of French was small.

The English minority, therefore, started with an advantage; but it is an advantage which should be extended to the French minority in other parts of Canada, not one that should be diminished in Quebec. For a variety of reasons there's now a drive to make French a "priority language," which is just another way of reducing English to the smallest possible compass. Some people, of course, would even like to make the province unilingual. I don't think this is conceivable because there are over a million people in this province for whom English is the normal language. Quebec is the fourth largest English-speaking province in Canada.

It is a retrograde step in Quebec to attempt to reduce the language rights of the English minority in the school system. There is no more bilingual district in Canada than the island of Montreal. Therefore there should be a complete set of schools, one for the English and one for the French – a situation which has existed for two hundred years and is probably going to go on existing.

News: The B & B Commission's first report stated that the two main cultural groups will never enjoy equal advantages throughout Canada, but "we must see to what extent the wide gulf between current reality and ideal cultural inequality will be reduced." How far can we go in making things equal?

Scott: The concept of equality between cultural communities is a difficult one. There are about five million people on the French side and fifteen million on the English side, so we can never expect numerical equality. The equality has to be one of opportunity, of living a full life in the culture that one chooses. We must provide a situation where a person whose mother tongue is French will go on speaking French as his main language all his life and be able to rise to the top. We can do that by having bilingual or French-speaking working units, both in big industry and government, and by providing complete educational services right through to university. We're close to that now except we've got much more to do in industry in Quebec and much more to do in government in Ottawa. Also, we have much more to do in government in Quebec where only about 4% of the employees are English. In fact, today the federal government in some respects is a good deal more bilingual than the Quebec government.

On the economic side, it's going to take quite a while for French Canada to build institutions comparable to those that the English have already built, because the English had such a long start. However we are seeing things like Marine Industries spring up and I have no doubt ventures of that sort will come steadily.

News: Are people expecting bilingualism to come about too quickly?

Scott: I don't think anyone expects miracles of bilingualism to occur. Bilingualism means every individual has to change a little bit, and that's a slow process. Also don't forget that the B & B predicted, and it's obviously correct, that there would always be large areas in Canada that would remain unilingual. Most of these will be unilingual English, where we would find practically nobody speaking French; just as there are going to be large areas of Quebec that are now and will remain unilingual French. But there is now developing a capacity to use the two languages. I've seen quite a change in that respect, even in the past ten years. I certainly notice it amongst students: much more use of the French language now than there used to be. It won't be a miraculous change, but it will be a steady change.

News: All reports indicate that French-Canadians are in a most disadvantageous position economically. Does this surprise you, and what can be done?

Scott: It doesn't surprise me. Anybody who's lived in Quebec knows that the big money-making businesses have been English or American. The Quebec people tended to cling to a mode of life based largely on the land and small industry – one which necessarily produced smaller economic returns. Down to as late as the 1940's you could find prominent French-Canadians warning the young people to stay away from industry and business. This was materialistic activity, dangerous for the soul.

That kind of life just couldn't survive and industrialization broke it down. Now French-Canadians have to come into industry and they start at a disadvantage – *on the average*. Don't forget: all our statistics are only averages, which are apt to make things look different from what they are. A French-Canadian, working alongside an English-Canadian worker in the Angus shops, gets paid the same amount of money. There's no disparity of payment in the same industry. The French have just not yet gone into the paying industries to a great extent; and more importantly,

the French universities have only in the past fifteen years begun to really train people for a managerial life.

There is a great disparity here however, and something's got to be done as fast as possible because it is a tremendous source of friction.

News: What should be done?

Scott: Open up employment at the higher executive levels to people who can speak French in their daily work. The higher up they get, the more English they'll have to use. There's no escape from the fact that except in a few instances the French-Canadian wanting to rise to the top of the industrial ladder will have to be able to speak English. You can't carry on all the operations of a business in French, unless it's a small business or confined to the province. That is just an unavoidable necessity in North America, but it doesn't mean that the French-Canadian won't be able to speak French for a great deal of his day.

News: A key catalyst to making Canada bilingual is education, yet education is a provincial responsibility. Is this going to prove to be an insurmountable barrier?

Scott: I don't think it's an insurmountable barrier to have education in the hands of the provinces. After all, any province that wants to can co-operate with the federal government and accept its help for the development of education. They should try to co-operate, because education, particularly at its higher levels, has reached an importance that crosses provincial and, indeed, national boundaries.

It's inevitable that there's going to be an increasing involvement of the federal government in different aspects of education. They're not going to control it, or manage its curriculum, but they're going to be co-operating in enabling more people to get the education.

News: What are your thoughts on the furor over Quebec's Bill 63?

Scott: A number of people in Quebec, mostly amongst the universities and younger people, have wanted to forbid English instruction in any public school. Mr. Bertrand has stood firmly for the principle, laid down by the Parent and B & B Commissions, that parents must have a choice of the language of education for their children. He has been under considerable pressure from minority groups to change that. Nevertheless, he has stood on that principle, and the principle is sound. We can't have any peace in this land if we don't get that principle accepted.

So that part of Bill 63 is good. I still, however, do not like Bill 63 in one respect and am inclined to believe it may possibly be unconstitutional. Bill 63 tells the schools the language of instruction must be French – that's the rule – unless the parents want English – that's the exception. The state in Quebec is legislating the language to be used in the schools, something it has not previously done. Until now, every school board has decided what its language will be. I don't think Quebec can take that freedom of choice away from the school boards, where those boards are guaranteed under the BNA provisions for denominational schools.

News: St. Leonard Parents' Association president Robert Beale stated that Bill 63 smacks of fascism and makes Education Minister Jean-Guy Cardinal a dictator because it authorizes him to take "measures necessary so that persons who locate in Quebec acquire a knowledge of the French language on arrival." What are your comments on that clause?

Scott: I think the Bill as finally passed didn't say that immigrants must learn the French language. It said the Minister would take steps so they might. In other words, he would increase the facilities available for learning it.

The whole question of the immigrant confuses the picture considerably. I don't think it's proper for a province to establish two classes of citizens: those that have full education rights, and those that have no choice. If they did that, they'd do themselves enormous harm because immigrants wouldn't come here, they'd go elsewhere. Economic development would be that much slowed down, and the economic disparity of the French-Canadians would be perpetuated that much longer.

Already, twice as many immigrants go to Ontario as stay in Quebec. Ontario absorbs them and is going ahead by leaps and bounds economically, whereas Quebec is relatively stagnant. Therefore on moral and economic grounds, anything that tends to put the immigrant at a disadvantage in Quebec is completely wrong. But the Bill doesn't really go that far.

In fact, I think the degree of concern in Quebec over the question of immigrants is exaggerated. They have always tended to join the English community. Immigrants have been coming to Quebec now for twenty or thirty years and the population of English-speaking and French-speaking people has not changed one per cent. I don't think it is going to change much either way in the next thirty years – except that the number of people speaking French will increase.

News: The problem of a unified school system on the Montreal island has recently arisen with Bill 62. Could you explain the problem?

Scott: Up to now, we had in the city of Montreal partly Catholic and partly Protestant education. The Catholic education was given in French, except for some English Catholic schools. All the Protestant education was given in English except for a little bit given to the small minority of French-speaking Protestants. The schools have been controlled by the Catholic and Protestant school boards; so there was a dual system pretty well based on the language difference.

Most people feel a religious base for education is not suited to the modern situation, whereas the language difference is much more real. Therefore they feel we should shift from a religious base for setting up schools to a language base. We would then have English- and French-language schools, instead of Protestant and Catholic schools.

Bill 62 has attempted to do that, but in so doing has completely disregarded the guaranteed denominational rights of the Roman Catholics and Protestants to control their own schools. It abolishes all existing school boards and creates a whole new system with one superior board on the top which need not be composed of Catholic or Protestants and which will sort of control everything down below. However laudable it may be to improve the present system, and certainly I think it needs improvement, I doubt if an attempt to abolish existing guaranteed constitutional rights can be supported or put into effect without amending the BNA Act.

I have grave doubts about Bill 62. It threatens the use of the English language as much as does Bill 63. It would take the control of education away from the Protestant and English-speaking groups, subject them almost completely to the control of the French-speaking group; and thus would abolish the parallel system that has existed for two hundred years.

News: What do you recommend as alternatives to Bill 62 and Bill 63?

Scott: Here I am speaking, of course, purely as an individual; one who no longer has any children to educate. I would like to see the







denominational guarantees removed from the NA Act. The right to use the English and rench languages in schools would be written nto the constitution the way the Roman atholic and Protestant rights are now.

Then I would like to see a parallel system estored or rather changed over – from the denominational basis to the linguistic basis. 'd like to see freedom of choice for parents o send their children to whichever set of chools they like. I would like the French and nglish schools to be in control of the courses f study and text books they use, within a eneral plan set by a single department of ducation. The people running the schools hould be elected from below and not, as in ill 62, be appointed by the Minister. Bill 62 uts a tremendous concentration of authority n the hands of the Minister of Education and is department, whereas a good school must e much more democratically controlled than he Bill permits.

News: In 1937 a *McGill News* reader, sparked by the Padlock Act, asked: "What is freedom of speech?" You were one of those who took pen in hand to respond. Given recent events in Montreal, it's not inappropriate to repeat the question.

Scott: Freedom of speech is one thing; freedom to demonstrate is quite another. Freedom of speech is fairly well permitted in Montreal. I can't imagine much more freedom than to allow people to say this country should be broken into pieces. We even have a lawful political party preaching that. There is no lack of freedom of speech in Quebec.

If you are asking about freedom to demonstrate, that takes us to the new city bylaw, with which people are in a certain amount of confusion. A citizen has no right to go out and organize a parade on the streets anytime he wants to. Other people have rights to the streets. I have the right to drive where I want to and not be held up by a great crowd.

A democratic city will allow parades, from time to time, under reasonable safeguards. But the right to demonstrate has been so abused recently in Montreal through violence, destruction, and racist attacks on Italians, that it would have been negligent on the part of the city council if they had not taken some steps to deal with it – completely negligent.

Whether they went further than they should have with the restrictive bylaw is a matter of debate. It's even a matter of debate whether they may not have invaded the federal government's criminal law power. It's my guess that in a test case, and I believe one is starting, the city of Montreal will be held to have been within its powers in enacting this bylaw. *I don't like the bylaw;* but I dislike even more violence on the streets of Montreal which destroys human rights faster than the bylaw ever could.

As a matter of fact, the real authors of the bylaw are the leaders of those violent demonstrations. They knew there would have to be some action taken. They asked for it in order to say, "We have no freedom." It's an old trick of revolutionaries to excite the Establishment into repressive action and then say: "This is what society is like."

My guess is that this bylaw won't last very long, unless the situation worsens and we have some more violent demonstrations. In that case, if the police can't hold off the violence, we're going to have the army occupying Montreal. And that won't help anybody. This society will fight and it has control of the force at the moment.

News: At a student rally against the bylaw, you said you have seen mass action which had actually killed civil liberties. Could you repeat the example?

Scott: I have had a long experience of demonstrations in Montreal. My most vivid memory is when we tried to receive the delegates from the Spanish Republican government in 1936, when the Spanish Civil War had started. There was elected in Spain a democratic government which was almost the most advanced, progressive government in their history. Then came a fascist attack upon the democratic government when Franco invaded with the arms of Mussolini and Hitler. We had representatives of the government here and there was a mass demonstration in the streets that stopped them from speaking. I'm proud to say that McGill students stood up for them and there was a very fine meeting in the McGill Union; it was about the only place where they had a good meeting in Montreal.

So you can have mass demonstrations that attack civil liberties just as much as mass demonstrations that support them. In fact, I'm inclined to think that mass demonstrations, on the whole, tend to add up more to an attack on freedom than support for it. There are situations when you have to demonstrate, when there is a moral duty; but those tend to be rather small in number.

I had more trouble, of course, when I took the action on behalf of Roncarelli against Duplessis. I can remember going into the Eiffel Tower restaurant and having people call out: "Why don't you go and eat at Roncarelli's?" Duplessis was a very popular man and he had the support of all the youth of Quebec. Now he is condemned by everybody. Youth can be mightily wrong in its judgement of a political character. In fact, adults can too. There's no generation gap on this.

For those reasons, I'm more concerned at the abuse of the streets in Montreal than I am at a bylaw which is attempting to prevent that abuse. There is no freedom except under a good administration of law. It's the only way our rights will be ultimately protected.

At the rally I thought the McGill students did not quite know which side they were on. It is not in the interests of McGill students to support unilingualism. Most of the people demonstrating in the past few months had wanted McGill to be an entirely French-speaking University. That would be a great violation of the human rights of the English minority in Quebec. The University of Moncton in New Brunswick, where the French are a minority, is *entirely* French-speaking, and rightly so. If they can have an entirely French-speaking university in New Brunswick, we can have an entirely English-speaking university in Quebec, particularly one that's as ancient, reputable, and important as McGill.

News: You warned the students that if they allowed mob rule, they would lose all their rights. Are you worried about the growing mob rule in Montreal?

Scott: It's currently like the 1930's when there were all sorts of movements around. There were then about fifteen different communist party fronts which all had different names. Look at all the names of the groups in Montreal. There's even a league for the independence of the taxi. That's a new one: the taxi war.

Anything that causes dissent is a potential focus for this type of mass action. There's a whole philosophy behind it. Many young people think humanity advances faster by overthrowing the Establishment than if it tries to make steady progress by lawful means. There are some situations – like Hitler's Germany – which obviously had to be blown up. Blown up from outside, because it couldn't be done from inside. I don't think there is any doubt that Germany is more advanced now that Hitler is destroyed. And now that he's

Scott addresses a student rally protesting the Montreal bylaw which stopped all parades and demonstrations – including the annual Santa Claus extravaganza – for one month.



out, there is no more blowing up. There is a tricky balance between direct action and steady, but slower, improvement. It's a debate that will never end. The democratic society believes in the slow but sure method – with occasional extra pushes.

News: Many people are concerned about recent events at universities, and have suggested measures that would often cut down on "academic freedom." What do you see as being the essential rights of academic freedom and should they be altered?

Scott: I think the greatest attack on academic freedom recently has come from a few students. They have threatened lawful meetings of the University by demonstrations, which is a violation of a human right. The idea of opening up all meetings, or almost all, to students who can then vilify the participants of the meetings in the *Daily* is a violation of rights and does not tend towards academic freedom.

Another thing students have done is to try to get the university to take political stands. Nothing will destroy freedom in a university faster than that. The university must be neutral in respect to everything but its own independence and its obligation to provide the best in research and teaching. The individual professor is free if the university doesn't take an official stand. Otherwise, the professor who is against the official stance is out, vis-a-vis the university. He's a minority, despised group who would be attacked.

News: What are your views on the recent reforms in universities which allow student participation in decision-making?

Scott: I'm afraid I think the role of the student is now vastly overplayed. My idea of a good university is one that is run practically entirely by professors. After all, they are the ones that give their lives to it. They know best. Student opinion is fine, and I'm all for consulting with them, particularly with graduate students who are on their way to join the profession. But to have a little first year student . . . Well, I think that is just ridiculous.

On these views I am trying to conserve the tradition of the university as a place primarily of research and study; only secondarily of teaching. It is not the prime function of the university to teach. If a university did nothing but teach, you would never hear of it. All it would do would be to teach from books that *other* universities had produced. I know that this is a rather unusual view, but I think that the prime duty of the university is to have dedicated men pursuing their own specialty and producing for humanity the results of their researches and discoveries. Professors must do some teaching and students are privileged to be alongside them. It's very good for a professor to have to meet with students – particularly with the graduate students, many of whom will know as much about some part of the subject as he does, and perhaps more. It keeps him alive.

News: How would the vast number of people that need a university education receive one?

Scott: I'd have teaching colleges. I obviously am not saying students shouldn't be taught. We have to bring more and more education to people, but the function of a good university, as distinct from a college, goes into the area that mere teaching doesn't.

News: What are your views on the invasion of people's rights by corporations?

News: It's a crime for the automobile manufacturers to produce machines that haven't been thoroughly tested. If it hadn't been for one man pointing it out we would still be in that position. When you see General Motors withdrawing half a million cars here and a million there, you realize that something has changed. They should never have to be withdrawn.

We have many other examples of corporate activity where insufficient attention is paid to the consequences of the sale of the product. Society is just beginning to wake up to this problem. We need much more exacting standards laid down by governments and followed by private business in the drug field, the automobile area, insecticides, pollution, and other areas.

Incidentally, we have got to do the same thing with regard to the power of the individual corporation to set a price regardless of inflationary tendencies, and without proper examination by public authority. When a price is raised it is just about the same as having taxes raised. The consumer is taxed by the price raise. This goes on in an unchecked way that is now causing us great economic injury.

News: What about the legalization of drugs such as marijuana?

Scott: The curious thing is that the state has got laws here but it just can't enforce them. The state authority wasn't properly applied, initially, because it didn't distinguish between different types of these drugs. Marijuana probably – and I might add I don't know much about it – has to be allowed. It is widely used, so what are we going to do about it? If it has deleterious effects we'll have to let the individual learn how to handle it. I certainly think that the use of the criminal law and severe sentences in this area have created a disrespect for law, and have given people criminal records, unnecessarily injuring them through the judicial process.■

Doing what comes naturally

Given complete freedom to set their own curriculum, Psychology 409 students have developed some highly unusual course material.

by Willa Marcus

"When I first went into the course, they said it was student-run. I didn't know what they meant."

"After fourteen years of schooling where someone directs you all the time, it's hard to do something by yourself."

For two years students have been clamouring for some control over their education. Now that the opportunity has been granted through a unique psychology and contemporary issues course, they are facing the problems of a ribboned pet cat loose in the forest for the first time.

Psychology 409 was set up under the impetus of the Association of Psychology Students (APS), one of the many departmental student unions formed last year. "When we finally got to elect people to the department's curriculum committee," says the union's secretary-treasurer Sidney Segalowitz, "we wanted to start something on educational psychology. But there was no one at the time to give it. So we hit on the idea of giving the course ourselves. Then we expanded it so you could study anything."

The final result is an experimental student-directed course, concerned with the implications of psychology for contemporary issues. The course has been approved by the Board of Studies of the Faculty of Arts and Science for a three-year trial period.

Bureaucracy Placated

The fifty-five students taking Psychology 409 work in small groups and are responsible for the administration and supervision of the course. Because University regulations stipulate that all courses must be directed by a professor, psychologist Dr. John McNamara is the group's "liaison." "As far as the Administration is concerned, there's a name attached," smiles Segalowitz, who in fact doubles as the group's co-ordinator.

New to McGill, McNamara discovered himself nominally in charge of Psychology 409 when he arrived. "The students made it clear they wanted to run the course and evaluate it, and that they didn't want anyone breathing down their necks," he recalls. McNamara cheerfully accepts the circumstances, and when called upon assists the students with reading suggestions and room acquisitions.

Evaluation is on a pass-fail basis, with no marks being assigned for the course. Surprisingly, only a few people signed up because the marking system offered an easy credit. Any who did, found out long ago that the course involves as much work – if not more – than other courses. The students are enthused with Psychology 409 – because they can study anything that interests them – and consequently work hard at it. Debbie Baer, a member of the sensitivity training group, sums it up for most of the students when she says: "This is the most worthwhile thing I have done in my four years here."

The twelve people in Debbie's project have been exploring group dynamics for about six hours a week. They began the project – which is designed not to overcome personal "hang-ups" but to help them react better in groups – by using tapes to break down inhibitions.

The group is currently dissatisfied, but unlike students in other courses, their discontent is not based on a feeling that what is being studied is meaningless and irrelevant. Instead, it is based on the inability to struggle ahead as quickly as desired. Although the students have come a long way in understanding the subject, they recognize that the surface has only been scratched.

Another section of the course is examining parapsychology: areas like telepathy and extra-sensory perception which aren't adequately explained by conventional psychological theories. They are currently carrying out experiments in telepathy. Under hypnosis, an art which the section's co-ordinator Frank Andrasi has mastered, the students have attempted to transmit messages to each other. One of the hypnotized students is shown a large card with a common noun on it, such as a cherry, flower or fire. He then concentrates on the word and tries to communicate it to another hypnotized student. Although strictly scientifically they have proved nothing, the results, according to Frank, "lend themselves to interpretation." The message may never get transmitted exactly, but what comes across is never unrelated to the original concept. For instance, the word fire has elicited the idea of fear from the receiver.

The section has also conducted several séances in which the medium – a McGill student – contacted a benevolent, philosophical spirit. The whole event was so unlike "the haunted-house-with-lightning-outside" scenario used in television séances that sceptics in the group weren't even impressed. More dramatically, on another occasion the medium was trapped by an evil spirit and had to be shaken out of his trance.

The seventeen-member section contains only eight course registrants. The ranks have been swelled by other McGill students, Sir George students, and even some non-students.

While that section attempts to make contact with the mystic world, other sections are involved with the unsupernatural world outside the University.

Maureen Kostuick is among eight students working with abnormal children. Each Sunday afternoon she spends several hours visiting with nine-year old Kim, a mentally retarded child who lives on the south shore. Maureen plays with the girl, who is endocreptic (can't control her bladder). Once a month, Maureen discusses her experiences with a psychologist at the Montreal Children's Hospital.

The Psychology of Advertising

Although most students are working in small groups, several are doing individual work. Mike Auerbach is exploring the psychology of advertising. Last term, he was at the reading stage – and he consulted more than conventional psychology textbooks. Both a sociology and an economics professor gave him lists of works pertaining to the topic. This term, Mike intends to go to the big Montreal department stores and discuss the appeal that is made to the buyer's psychology.

But don't think the whole course has been without hitches. To begin everyone had to divide into sections. Then the sections had to decide on programmes and devise means of performing their own studies. That was not always easy. The group working with abnormal children, for example, only got underway in mid-November as it had trouble arranging with the hospital for the children. Another group studying creativity in youngsters had planned to observe children in school but ran into a giant barrier: the local school boards.

However, the course has basically been successful; or as Dr. McNamara cautiously puts it: "there's no reason to believe the course is a failure." The success has come because the students are investigating subjects they are anxious to learn about, instead of material a professor prescribes as useful for them. "In other courses if I have an exam I'll plug the week before," says Mike Auerbach as he describes his advertising project. "Here I study the whole year. This is what I want to do."■

Society activities

An admissions controversy begins to simmer as the month of Bob Shaw and David Legate comes to an end.

by Andrew Allen



Lucky staff member Eliot Frosst discusses the Society's plans with three attractive new staffers: (from left) Conny Jaffé, Mary Cape and Cecily Lawson.

Shortly before going to press a squall blew up which may well develop into a turbulent storm. Senate is currently debating the 1970-71 admissions criteria, and by implication the University's long-term admissions policy. The Society's executive took alarm at the recommendations concerning non-Quebec students who by-pass the newly established provincial CEGEPS, as these would minimize, if not abolish, the possibility of admitting students from outside the province. The executive believes that an international student body is a vital element of McGill and that the University should therefore already be planning measures which allow adequate access for students who do not attend a CEGEP. As a result, the Society's representatives on the Admissions Committee have been asked to press for a review of the policies. The Society will keep up its pressure and we shall report developments in future issues of the *News*.

Hail And Fairwell

In recent months the Society has bid farewell to two important staff members. First to depart was JoAnne Cohen, BA '68, who exchanged student relations for public relations in Canadian movies. In mid-December Bridget Crutchlow (now Mrs. Arthur McMurrich) handed over the reins on reunions after two years successful service in Martlet House.

They have been succeeded respectively by Conny Jaffé, BA '66, whose former activities with the Post-Graduates Students' Society are standing her in good stead with the student relations post, and by Cecily Lawson, BA '69, who has been dropped in the deep end and is learning to swim alongside the 1970 Reunion chairman, Robert S. Carswell.

For the ambitious West Coast '70 programme this May, we have been temporarily joined by Eliot Frosst, whose main duties however will be with the McGill Fund Council. Also joining the Fund offices at 3600 University Street are Mary Cape, BA '67, and Bruce N. Jones, BCom '36. Mary has replaced Gavin Alderson-Smith, who has resumed his studies at McGill, and Bruce Jones is succeeding Tom Daly, who has returned to his Alma Mater, Toronto, as a fund-raiser.

She's All Right

In branch programming, these have been the months of Bob Shaw and David Legate.

Vice-Principal Shaw spoke to a luncheon meeting of the McGill Society of Montreal, providing an optimistic and frank survey of activists, the language situation and the achievements of the University. He subsequently carried his message, entitled "She's all right, oh yes, you bet!" across the prairies, visiting Winnipeg, Chicago, Edmonton, and Calgary. He received a warm reception from graduates throughout the West and was also able, in many places, to put McGill's story across on TV and radio.

Former *Montreal Star* arts and entertainment editor David Legate has started what seems likely to be an extended engagement with his recollections of Stephen Leacock. He has already spoken in Arvida, Halifax, and Saint John. At that last meeting, Melvin Moore, BSA '34, was presented with the Graduates' Society's Distinguished Service Award for his long term as a devoted branch secretary and president.

Washington D.C. gave Timothy Porteous, of Prime Minister Trudeau's office, a mixed reception for his description of "The Selling of A Prime Minister 1968." The speech was on the eve of the November Moratorium and the audience gathered at the Canadian Embassy received a mild dose of tear gas from the scuffles at the adjacent South Vietnamese Embassy. Porteous remarked that it was the first time he had an audience in tears before he started.

Houston graduates held their annual meeting without a University speaker and Hamilton graduates attended a dinner meeting where they were addressed on pollution by the Ontario cabinet minister responsible for solving that problem.

Our second vice-president, David Culver, had the chance to meet graduates in Sydney, while on a business trip to Australia. Closer to home, an enthusiastic McGill Society of Great Britain meeting heard a series of Stephen Leacock readings by Bernard Braden, a Canadian-born star of British radio and television.

Meanwhile at home, the Alumnae Society of Montreal held a "full-house" Canadian *première* for *Goodbye Mr. Chips*, enriching their scholarship fund in the process. The women also held two highly successful evening seminars. One, on continuing education for women, was taped for broadcast on CBC radio. That meeting drew 120 alumnae, while a few weeks earlier 150 came out to a talk on "The World of Finance – A Place For Women."

Fair Dinkum

It wouldn't be "fair dinkum" to designate as a society activity the publisher's party for David Legate's memoirs. However, there was certainly as high a proportion of McGill graduates at the launching of his book, *Fair Dinkum*, as one sees at most Society meetings – and rightly so. Some of Legate's most interesting anecdotes concern his student days at the University in the late twenties, and his personal recollections of Leacock in the chapter headed "Saint Stephen."■

Where they are **and** **what** they're doing

Focus

"I get in to see things I would pay to see, and get paid in the process," says Montreal sportscaster Dick Irvin, BCom '53, as he discusses his job. Director of sports at CFCF Radio and Television, Irvin is familiar to Canadians from coast-to-coast as the "colour" man on the Montreal telecasts of "Hockey Night In Canada," the nation's most popular television show.

Born in Regina, Irvin came to Montreal after his second year of university, because his father was then coaching the Montreal Canadiens. Weaned on sports as a youngster, he played forward for the hockey Redmen during his two years at McGill, and recalls that he "was living proof that athletic ability is not hereditary."

After graduation, he spent eight years in the business world until – "by a fluke" – he got into sportscasting. A minor hockey coach in the Town of Mount Royal, he was asked in 1961 to be a guest on a CFCF-TV show about kid's hockey. After his appearance, the two-week old station, which needed another sports announcer, asked Irvin to audition. Having always hoarded in the back of his mind the idea of working in sports, Irvin auditioned and was hired.

In addition to doing the televised hockey, Irvin supervises the station's fifty major sportscasts each week, broadcasts hockey and football on radio, and does telecasts at special events. He prefers writing to announcing, and therefore writes all his own sportscasts and many of the intermission features on the hockey telecasts.

During hockey games, Irvin often astounds viewers by reciting highly obscure statistical information. These facts are not casually recalled when the situation warrants, but are carefully prepared beforehand. Irvin spends a few hours before each game studying his files for any information which could prove useful during the show. Irvin points out that even play-by-play announcer Danny Gallivan, who has been doing the broadcasts for years, does not go into a game without "doing his homework."

The most enjoyable aspect of the job is the opportunity to travel and meet people. An introvert by nature, Irvin is accosted by strangers all over Canada who want to talk sports with him.



A constant hazard of the profession is that something will go wrong during a show. Irvin frankly admits that there have been many times when he has wished he could take back some stupid comment he had just made. His worst moment, however, came in an interview with Chicago Black Hawks coach Billy Reay. Though a friend of the Irvin family for twenty years, Reay kept referring to Dick as "Frank."

In spite of the odd occupational hazard, Irvin finds the job fascinating and points to the fact that he has never met anyone in the sports milieu who is unhappy and wants to get into another field.■

'13

Dr. Irving R. Tait, BSc '13, now holds the Sir John Kennedy medal, the top Engineering Institute of Canada award given every second year for noteworthy contribution to the Science of Engineering or to the benefit of the Institute. This year he also received the Julian C. Smith medal for achievement in the development of Canada.

'21

Dr. Baruch Silverman, MD '21, recently received a gold medal for his services in the field of mental health in Canada at the thirtieth anniversary dinner of the Mental Hygiene Institute.

'23

Dr. Rene Dupuis, Sci '23, has been appointed executive technical advisor of Tecsult International Ltd.

'26

Peter J. Usher, BCL '26, has taken up residence in Florida, while retaining his membership in the Bar of Montreal.

'28

Dr. Arthur M. Vineberg, BSc(Arts) '24, MD '28, MSc '28, PhD '33, participated in the Ninth International Congress of the International Cardiovascular Society held last September in Buenos Aires. A week later he was visiting professor in the Department of Surgery at the Cincinnati General Hospital, finishing with a lecture to the Cincinnati Surgical Society.

'32

Leo Roy, BEng '32, has been appointed general manager, supply, for Hydro-Quebec.

'32

Dr. J. Gilbert Turner, MD'32, executive director of Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital for the past twenty-two years, has been named a vice-president of the hospital.

'33

Harry Griffiths, BCom '33, has been appointed to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal.

André-Georges Leroux, BCom '33, has been appointed as a member of the executive committee of Collective Investments Inc.

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'37

Dr. P. H. Riordon, BEng '37, MSc '38, PhD '52, is president of Minorex, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Asbestos Corp. Ltd., with offices in Vancouver.

'38

Morton A. Godine, BA '38, MA '39, graduated last summer from the fifty-sixth session of the advanced management programme of the Harvard University School of Business Administration.

'39

J. Guy Gauvreau, BCom '39, has been appointed a director of Sullivan Mining Group Ltd.
Dr. Robert L. McIntosh, PhD '39, head of the Department of Chemistry at Queen's University, has been appointed associate dean (science) of the Faculty of Arts and Science.
Arthur R. McMurrich, BCom '39, has been elected to the board of directors of Shaw Pipe Industries Ltd.
Ronald H. Perowne, BCom '39, has been elected president and chief executive officer of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
Harold F. Staniforth, BEng '39, has been re-elected president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.
Philip F. Vineberg, BA '35, MA '36, BCL '39, has been elected a director of Distillers Corp. – Seagrams Ltd.

'40

Arthur Frank, BA' 40, DipSW '42, has been appointed a Quebec district manager of World Book – Childcraft of Canada, Ltd., publishers of the World Book Encyclopedia.

'41

Leonard P. Babich, BSc/Agr '41, has been appointed vice-president, finance and administration, The House of Seagram Ltd.

'42

Mrs. John Fergusson, BA '42, MA '45, associate professor of sociology at Marianopolis College, was one of two Canadians invited to address the Second International Congress of Data Processing held in Baden-bei-Wien, Austria.
James L. Lewtas, BA '42, has been elected a vice-president of The Crown Trust Co.
A. P. Smibert, BCom '42, has been appointed vice-president and comptroller of National Trust.

'43

J. W. Dodds, BSc '43, MSc '46, has been appointed vice-president, telecommunications division of Canadian Marconi Co.
J. W. Moreland, Sci '43, has been appointed director of the newly-formed pension fund division of Planned Investments Corp.
Paul A. Ouimet, BCL '43, MCL '53, is president and director-general of the General Council of Industry.
Mervyn L. Weiner, BCom '43, who has been with the World Bank since 1951, was recently promoted from chief economist, Western Hemisphere Department, to director, Public Utilities Projects Department.

'46

T. J. McKenna, BCL '46, partner of the legal firm of Stewart, McKenna, Wagner, Lefebvre, Loriot & Phelan, has been appointed a Queen's Counsel.
L. H. Snelgrove, BEng '46, has joined the firm of A. W. Huffey, Consulting Engineers Ltd., as an associate.
Dr. Harry Sobel, PhD '46, is now professor of biochemistry at Colorado State University.

'47

K. C. M. Glegg, BEng '47, MSc '49, has been appointed vice-president, avionics division, of Canadian Marconi Co.
K. L. S. Gunn, MSc '47, PhD '50, is director of McGill University Planning.
A. F. Holmes, BA '47, MA '49, has been appointed to direct the psychological appraisals and executive search services of Stevenson & Kellogg Ltd., in Montreal.

'48

Dr. Harvey Barkun, BSc '48, has been appointed medical director of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.
Frank B. Common, Jr., BCL '48, is director and secretary of the newly-formed Cadbury Schweppes Powell Ltd.
Gerald Finn, BCom '48, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Commercial Letter and Litho Inc.
Claude Gareau, BCom '48, principal of P. S. Ross & Partners, management consultants, has been elected president of the Montreal Personnel Association.
Mrs. Karl Hanf, BSc '48, is supervisory technician in the Montreal General Hospital's thyroid laboratory.

'49

Douglas Cohoon, BEng '49, is the vice-president of the newly-formed Cadbury Schweppes Powell Ltd.
J. G. Dunlop, BCom '49, has been appointed general manager, pipe division, of Canron Ltd.
George A. Granger, BEng '49, works manager of Alcan Jamaica Ltd., recently graduated from the fifty-sixth session of the advanced management programme of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.
A. G. Hyde, BEng '49, has been appointed general manager, foundry division, of Canron Ltd.
Douglas J. MacDonald, BEng '49, has been appointed executive director of Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital.
H. Gordon Makin, BA '49, DipEd '50, MA '63, has signed up for his fifth year as an education expert on loan to the government of Sarawak, through the Colombo Plan of the Canadian International Development Agency, Ottawa.
Bill Orban, BScPE '49, is currently the director of the School of Physical Education and Recreation of the University of Ottawa.
R. Kenneth Robertson, BEng '49, has been appointed president of Crucible Steel of Canada Ltd.
Seymour Rosen, BA '49, has been appointed a director of The Life Insurance Managers Association of Montreal.
Dr. Peter G. Scholefield, PhD '49, director of the University's cancer research unit, has been appointed assistant executive of the National Cancer Institute of Canada and director

of fellowships for the affiliated Canadian Cancer Society.
Ross A. Tait, BEng '49, has become general manager, marketing, for all company products of Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co. Ltd.

'50
John Bryson, BCL '50, has been appointed general counsel of the Montreal and Canadian Stock Exchanges.
Kenneth C. Fincham, BCom '50, has recently joined the Federal Department of Supplies and Services.
P. N. Haller, BSc '50, has been appointed director of field sales operations of Avon Products of Canada Ltd.
E. T. Jackalin, BEng '50, has been appointed vice-president, manufacturing, of Canadian Steel Wheel Ltd.
Paul F. McDonald, BCL '50, has been appointed a director of Sullivan Mining Group Ltd.
Lorne R. Shrum, BEng '50 has been named marketing manager of Eaton Automotive Canada Ltd.

'51
George Cowley, BA '51, is presently cultural affairs officer with the Canadian Embassy in Washington, D.C.

'52
G. W. Flumerfelt, BEng '52, has been appointed mines manager of Campbell Chibougamau Mines Ltd.
Herb Gray, BCom '52, has been named a minister without portfolio in the federal government. A one-time chairman of the Commons finance committee, he has been assigned to assist Finance Minister Benson.

'53
Lorne W. Cox, BCom '53, has been appointed vice-president, finance, of the *Montreal Star*.
Edward O. Phillips, BA '53, recently held an exhibition of his works at Studio 23 in Montreal.

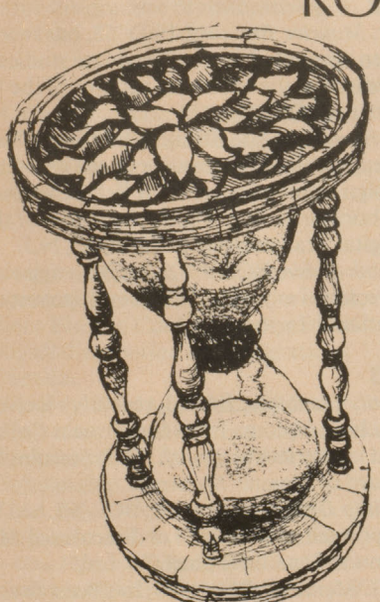
'54
Gordon B. Empey, BA '51, BCL '54, formerly manager of the Victoria, B.C. office of National Trust Co., becomes manager of the Montreal office.

'55
Laurent-G. Denis, BLS '55, MLS '65, has just received a PhD in librarianship from Rutgers University, N.J.
Dr. Andrew G. Engel, MD '55, has been appointed associate professor of neurology in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine.
Ronald F. Findlay, BCom '55, has been appointed corporate comptroller of Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada Ltd.
William J. Grier, BCom '55, has been appointed sales manager of the Kraft board and paper sales division of Canadian International Paper Co.
Dr. L. A. Wright, BSc/Agr '55, MSc '57, is associate director of clinical chemistry at the Montreal General Hospital.

'58
Douglas Brock, BSc '58, has been elected a vice-president of Ogilvy & Mather (Canada) Ltd.
Cornelis Klein, Jr., BSc '58, MSc '60, is now associate professor of mineralogy at Harvard University.
Dr. John R. O'Brien, BSc '56, MD '58, is the president of the Canadian Society for the Study of Fertility.

'59
M. F. "Frank" Boode, BSc '59, has recently been named manager, inorganic chemical sales, at the Sarnia office of Dow Chemical of Canada Ltd.
Dr. Rodric I. Constantine, MSc '59, is presently working in the Department of Experimental Surgery at McGill.
Dr. Willard S. Gamble, MD '59, has been appointed to the staff of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., as a consultant in internal medicine.
George S. Grostern, BCom '59, has been appointed secretary-treasurer and corporate comptroller of MacKinnon Structural Steel Co. Ltd. and its subsidiaries.
Leon A. Jakobovits, BA '59, MA '60, PhD '62, presently associate professor of psychology and co-director of the Centre for Comparative Psycholinguistics at the University of Illinois, will be spending a sabbatical year at McGill's Department of Psychology during the academic year 1970-71.
Philip H. McLarren, BCom '59, has been elected to the board of directors of Tomenson, Saunders Insurance Ltd.
G. Roger Otley, BSc/Agr '59, has been appointed general supervisor, investment re-

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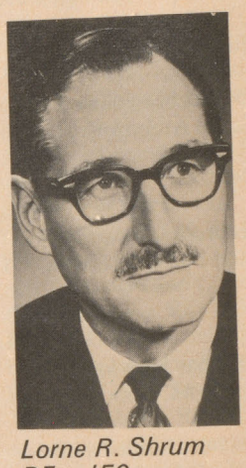
search, at the head office of The Royal Trust Co.

'60

W. Michael Fulton, BSc '60, has been admitted as partner to the firm of O'Brien and Williams.
Robert Silverman, LMus '60, BMus '64, was recently appointed to the piano faculty of the Department of Music at the University of California (Santa Barbara).

'61

R. J. Bennetts, BA '58, BCL '61, has been appointed director of legal affairs of Avon Products of Canada Ltd.
Dr. Joan Kaplan (*Clayton*), BSc '61, has been appointed research fellow in medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital and the Harvard



Lorne R. Shrum
BEng '50



Brian C. Rourke
BCom '61

Medical School. She has also been granted a PhD in biochemistry by Brandeis University.
Brian C. Rourke, BCom '61, has been promoted from assistant manager to assistant vice-president with Security Pacific National Bank.

'62

Dr. Maurice Brossard, PhD '62, has recently been appointed dean of graduate studies and research at the Montreal campus of the University of Quebec.
Anthony D. Close, BEng '62, MEng '67, has been appointed supervisor of the physical design techniques group at Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc. The group is part of the Digital Transmission at Holmdel, N.J.
Frank Rubin, BCom '62, has been appointed director of expansion and development of National Typewriter, Inc.

'63

Emily Bambiger, BA '63, recently received her teaching diploma from Macdonald College and is now teaching with the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal.
Phillip DeZwirek, BA '58, BCL '63, has been appointed to the board of directors of MacKinnon Structural Steel Co. Ltd.
I. G. Monteith, BCom '63, has been elected to the board of directors of J.C.N. Wire Industries Ltd., Montreal, a subsidiary of The Charterhouse Group Canada Ltd.
Jerry Pell, BSc '63, MSc '65, has been appointed assistant professor in the Department of Meteorology at Rutgers University. He will receive his PhD degree at spring convocation in 1970.

'64

Howard Aster, BA '64, is presently pursuing a PhD programme at the London School of Economics.

Stephen J. Nepszy, BSc '64, MSc '68, has joined the Research Boardof Lands and Forests and is presently the biologist in charge of the Lake Erie Fisheries Research Station at Wheatley, Ont.

'65

James R. Cochran, BSc/Agr '65, has completed his master's degree in agricultural economics at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Robert Kardos, BA 65, MA '69, is presently working with Concordia Estates, a Montreal-based company noted for the development of Place Bonaventure and other projects in Canada and the United States.

'66

Michael Bambiger, BSc '66, recently received his MS (transportation) degree from Northwestern University.

Jocelyn Gifford, BA'66, is presently working for the Vancouver City Welfare Department.

Dr. Salahuddin Malik, PhD '66, associate professor of Asian studies at Rochester Institute of Technology's College of General Studies, recently spent four days in Mao Tse-Tung's China. He is one ofthe very few non-communists from the U.S. to visit the Chinese mainland. Dr. Malik is still a citizen of Pakistan, which maintains not only diplomatic but "very friendly" relations with Red China.

Richard M. Rindler, BA '66, has passed the Washington Law Bar examination and is now associated with thefirm of Parsons, Tennent and Zeidman, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Gerald Rudick, DDS '66, spent two years in Jerusalem, Israelat the Oral Rehabilitation Department of the Hebrew University's School of Dental Medicine, and has recently returned to Montreal and opened his office for the practice of restorative dentistry.

'67

Louise A. Courtemanche, MBA '67, has been appointed to the new position of executive assistant to the senior vice-president of sales, Air Canada.

'68

. G. Dunnigan, DipMan '68, has been appointed general manager, distribution sales, Northern Electric Co. Ltd., with responsibility for all distribution sales operations across Canada.

Ian P. Godfrey, BSc/Agr '68, candidate in Acadia University's wildlife programme has been awarded a $1200 Canadian Wildlife Service Scholarship.

Ziman Lee, BArch '68, has received his BArch degree from Iowa State University.

Kwadwo Dua Opare (*Prince*), BSc/Agr '68, has received his MSc from the University of Guelph and has recently been appointed assistant director of residence life, University of Guelph.

H. Paul, MA '68, has been appointed executive secretary of the Alumni Association of Bishop's University.

David Sternthal, BA '68, was recently named Scholar of the Province of Quebec. He will graduate from Columbia University with an MBA in June, 1970.

'69

Jake Knoppers, MA '69, has joined McGill's Office of Research for Planning and Development as research assistant (academic planning).

Steven E. Tarnofsky, BA '69, is now attending New York University Graduate School for his MA in the sociology of religion.

Deaths

'00

Edward B. Staveley, Eng '00, on Sept. 16, 1969 at Quebec City, P.Q.

'02

Dr. George MacKinnon, MD '02, on Oct. 25, 1969 at Cranbrook, B.C. He was a former Conservative member of Parliament for Kootenay East, B.C.

Frank E. Sterns, BSc '02, MSc '03, on July 14, 1969 at Ottawa, Ont.

'03

Rev. Canon Francis Charles Ireland, BA '03, on Oct. 27, 1969 at Montreal. He was created a canon of Christ Church Cathedral in 1935. For forty years he was the chaplain of the Church Home on Guy St.

'05

Dr. Shirley O. McMurtry, BA '01, MD '05, at Montreal on Oct. 12, 1969. For many years he specialized in the diagnosis and treatment of eye defects, and was on the consulting staff of the Montreal General Hospital.

Alfred A. Putman, BSc '05, on Sept. 27, 1969 at Montreal. He was well-known in the public utility engineering field in Canada and Central America.

'06

Henry Hadley, BSc '06, on Oct. 30, 1969 at Montreal. He was chief engineer for the City of Verdun, P.Q. for almost fifty years.

Dr. Alburne N. Hardy, MD '06, on July 13, 1969 at Regina, Sask. He practiced ophthalmology and otolaryngology in Regina for forty-five years. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Evelyn E. Robbins, MD '06, at Montreal on Oct. 21, 1969.

'07

E. Godfrey Burr, BSc '07, at Victoria B.C. on April 16, 1969.

Rev. Howard Parsons, BA '07, at Meadville, Penn. on Sept. 4, 1969. He served five pastorates during his years in the ministry with Congregationalist churches in New England.

'11

Hilary G. Nares, BSc '11, on Oct. 9, 1969 at Penticton, B.C.

'13

Atlee B. Clarke, BSc '13, on Oct. 17, 1969 at Bear River, N.S.

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'16

D. Herbert Woollatt, BSc '16, at Windsor, Ont. on June 14, 1969.

'17

Dr. Festus A. Johnson, MD '17, at Akron, Ohio on Sept. 7, 1969. He was a member of the American Medical Association and the Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

'21

Dr. Walter W. Almond, MD '21, on June 1, 1969 at Calgary, Alberta.

'23

J. Hastie Holden, BSc '23, on Sept. 16, 1969 at Montreal. At the time of his retirement he was vice-president and general manager of the eastern division of Westeel Products Ltd.

'24

Dr. Arthur A. Rowan, MD '24, on July 13, 1969 at Fredericton, N.B.

'25

Francis M. Reid, BA '25, on April 1, 1969 at London, Ont.
James Wood, BSc '25, at Windsor, Ont. on Sept. 18, 1969.

'27

Mrs. Albert O. Koch (*H. Medine*), DipSocWk '27, at Vancouver, B.C. on Oct. 29, 1969.

'28

James G. Wright, BSc '28, at Montreal on Oct. 25, 1969. He was chief chemist of Alcan Jamaica Ltd. from 1952-64, when he returned to Montreal and coordinated bauxite and aluminum movements until February, 1969.

'30

Leslie Berenstein, BSc '30, at Montreal on Oct. 26, 1969. He was prominent in the construction industry in Montreal, a member of the Corporation of Engineers of Quebec and for many years a governor of the YM-YWHA.

'31

Dr. Douglas L. Cooper, PhD '31, at St. John's, Newfoundland on Sept. 15, 1969.

'35

Howden R. Horner, BSc '35, at Montreal on Oct. 10, 1969. At the time of his death he was president of the Frank W. Horner pharmaceutical firm. He was also a life governor of the Montreal General and Douglas hospitals.

'37

Mrs. L. G. Hebblethwaite (*Nancy Weld*), BA '37, on Sept. 14, 1969 at Essex Junction, Vermont. She had recently been working at the Medical School of the University of Vermont doing research work in biophysics.

'38

Dr. Francis J. Leger, PhD '38, on April 1, 1969 at Cumberland, Md.

'39

Roch-Edouard Gohier, BEng '39, on Oct. 27, 1969 at Montreal. At the time of his death he was marketing director for Hydro-Quebec in Montreal.

Julian A. Lipman, MA '39, at New York City on Aug. 3, 1969. He was a member of the Instrument Society of America and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

'41

Dr. F. Owen Frederick, DDS '41, accidentally near Marieville, P.Q. on Sept. 27, 1969. He served with the Canadian Dental Corps. for nearly five years, both in Canada and overseas. He was a former president of the Montreal Dental Club.

'43

Kenneth Leigh-Smith, BEng '43, accidentally on Sept. 16, 1969 at Hawkesbury, Ont. At the time of his death he was assistant vice-president (regulatory matters) of Bell Canada in Ottawa.

'46

Dr. Vernon R. Grassie, PhD '46, in April '69 at Hockessin, Delaware.

'47

Miss Glorana H. MacNeil, MA '47, on July 28, 1969 at Brandon, Man.

'48

Rev. Edgar W. Fuller, BA '48, accidentally at Sudbury, Ont. on Sept. 30, 1969.
Rev. William L. Jones, BA '48, accidentally near Montreal on Sept. 20, 1969.

'49

Parker L. Wearing, MA '49, at Springfield, Vt. on Oct. 14, 1969. He taught languages for thirteen years at Westmount High School in Montreal. He was a life member of *La Société de Bon Parler Français du Canada.*
Mrs. Robert L. Wilson (*Dorothy Stoltz*), BA '49, at Ottawa, Ont. on May 22, 1969.

'58

J. Donald McCallum, BEng '58, at Brampton, Ont. on Sept. 11, 1969.

'63

Rev. Neil G. Smith, BSL '63, in July, 1969 at Kirkfield, Ont.
Bornwell E. St. Rose, BSc/Agr '63, at St. Lucia, W.I. in September, 1969.

Obituaries

Dr. Frederic W. Saunders, DDS '16

Dr. Frederic Saunders died on Oct. 15, 1969 at Washington, D.C.

From 1917 to 1925, he conducted a practice in general dentistry in Montreal, limiting his work to oral surgery in the latter years. He served as dental surgeon and chief at the Royal Victoria Hospital and Montreal Neurological Institute from 1930 to 1945, and was special lecturer at McGill during the 1937-38 session.

He was a governor of the Province of Quebec Dental Surgeons from 1932 to 1939 and served as president of the Montreal Dental Society from 1937 to 1938. During the following years he held several dental posts overseas. ■

George A. Wallace, BSc '19, MSc '21

George A. Wallace, professor emeritus of electrical engineering at McGill died on Nov. 2, 1969 in Montreal. He was in his seventy-eighth year.

During WW I he served as a lieutenant in the anti-submarine division of the Royal Marines.

Following his graduation from McGill in 1919, he joined the staff while working for his master's degree. In 1947 he became chairman of the Electrical Engineering Department, a post he held until semi-retirement in 1958. During his career Prof. Wallace represented the University on a delegation from Canadian engineering schools which visited Great Britain in connection with the Athlone Fellowship plan.

He was co-author (with the late Alexander Gray) of *Principles and Practice of Electrical Engineering*, a book which is in world-wide use in engineering schools.■

Dr. Alan Fowler, MD '27

Dr. Alan Fowler died in Montreal on Oct. 24, 1969 at the age of 67.

He interned at the Montreal General Hospital in 1927 before joining its staff in 1930.

When he retired from active practice in August, 1968, he was honorary consultant to the Montreal Children's Hospital, assistant professor of medicine at McGill, senior physician at the Montreal General Hospital and director of the hospital's division of metabolic diseases.■

Dr. R. K. Holcomb, BSA '29, PhD '33

Dr. Robert Holcomb, professor in the University's Department of Chemistry for twenty years, died on Oct. 27, 1969 at Montreal.

After serving with the Royal Canadian Air Force during WW II, he joined the staff of McGill in 1945 to organize the lectures and laboratories at Dawson College, St. Jean, which was set up to accommodate student veterans attending McGill.

Prof. Holcomb always held the respect of his colleagues and students, who regarded his laboratories as models of organization and efficiency.■

Dr. James Q. Bliss, PhD '59

Dr. James Quartus Bliss, professor of physiology at McGill, died at Montreal on Oct. 23, 1969 at the age of 39.

He graduated from the University of Toronto's Medical Faculty in 1956 with the Cody Silver Medal. After doing specialized study in England, he joined McGill's Physiology Department as an assistant professor in 1959. Ten years later he was promoted to full professor.

An outstanding teacher, he was director of medical undergraduate instruction in physiology and shared in the restructurization of the medical courses at McGill. His research in tissue and organ transplant earned him a wide reputation.■



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Perspective:

CLD and the teaching revolution

McGill's new Centre for Learning and Development begins spearheading a revolution in teaching methods.

by Harvey Schachter

It is with a feeling of unease that we enter the seventies. Looking over our shoulders we see a decade of tumultuous change which has split society into warring camps. In fact, the sixties was a decade of death. Non-violent mass action almost inexorably escalated into riots. Assassinations became commonplace. A war raged in South-East Asia while one simmered in the Middle East. More ominously, the threat of a major catastrophe loomed as nations studied chemical and biological warfare, stockpiled nuclear arms, and neglected pollution.

For our universities the decade was little better. A massive tide of students surged into educational institutions which were ill-prepared to handle the influx. Within the sheltered confines of universities, these students nurtured a new culture marked by a total rejection of the norms and folkways inculcated in them by their parents. They also set forth to revamp the universities. The result was mass action which often led to nightmarish situations of students and riot police fighting pitched battles on the traditionally hushed pathways of academe.

With the student population's continuing growth, mounting educational costs and continuing student unrest, the coming decade appears to be as bad for universities as its predecessor. On the other hand, this issue illustrates the exciting educational changes that are on the horizon and will be developed in the next ten years. The McGill of 1980, centred around computers and the media, will bear little resemblance to today's University.

McGill Needs A Teaching Revolution

Such optimism, however, belies the fact that the new educational structures need not be significantly better than those we have now. It will take more than fancy electronic gadgetry to significantly improve McGill; it will take a teaching revolution. To effectively utilize the new equipment, more effort will be required from professors. Without this effort, the electronic equipment will simply provide the same quality education at a much steeper cost.

The responsibility for the teaching revolution lies with every single faculty member. The revolution will be sparked, and directed, by the recently created Centre for Learning and Development (CLD). Led by psychology professor Marcel Goldschmid – the Centre's director – the four professors, three research assistants, and two secretaries that comprise CLD will have to use all their powers of diplomacy and persuasion to cajole McGill's faculty into re-evaluating teaching methods. They will have to supply examples of better methods and help implement them. If past events are any indication, they face a herculean task. Those who championed educational reform in the past few years have met sharp resistance from many quarters.

First Barrage Promotional

The first barrage of the Centre has been promotional. To be effective, the Centre must be known; professors wanting to change teaching methods, but requiring assistance, must be aware that they can approach CLD. Therefore articles were written for newspapers, a faculty newsletter was issued, and in November a conference on teaching innovations was held. The Centre is now commencing a series of Saturday morning work-shops at which various instructional techniques will be demonstrated to small groups, instead of gathering large audiences to discuss methods they have never seen.

The next step is to stimulate debate within the University on teaching techniques. In line with that, Dr. Goldschmid has formulated some immediate goals for consideration:

- The present reward structure and related conceptions of faculty roles must be re-defined. The University stresses both teaching and learning but the primary criteria for hiring and promotion – which far outweigh other considerations – are research and publication of articles. Many professors interested in instructional innovation are reluctant to jeopardize their careers by spending too much time on an area which carries little payoff from their employer. Therefore a better balance between the two critical university functions must be sought when evaluating staff.
- Instructors should clearly think through, and communicate, their course objectives. It is vital for the student to know what he is supposed to learn, so that he can focus on the task at hand. At present students are given vague generalizations that are supposed to substitute for course objectives.
- The lecture system, which is used mainly because of the large student body, is destructive; it encourages passive receptivity rather than active discovery. Students are not afforded the opportunity of exchanging ideas, asking questions, challenging the professor, or evaluating their own grasp of the information. Instructors must learn to adapt the scientific and scholarly approach of their research to their classroom activities. In addition, professors must recognize that no *one* method of transmitting knowledge is optimal for *all* students. Students should be able to choose from a variety of learning options.
- Mutual and continuous feedback is needed in the learning environment. At present, a student receives little feedback on performance until the semester is over – and even then he does not discover which areas of the course he comprehended well and which he misunderstood. Students must be given frequent evaluations distributed over the entire course, to assist their assimilation of the course material.

Feedback for the Professor

Similarly, a professor requires feedback – preferably regularly – to determine the effectiveness of his presentation. Course surveys are one solution. Another is to form small representative groups of students which meet regularly with the professor and discuss his teaching. They could serve as a liaison between students and staff, providing a vital feedback and communicative role. A system of mutual and continuous feedback would be one of partnership, in which professors would be senior and students junior partners in the joint enterprise of learning.

- The examination system must be modified. Heavily weighted final exams encourage students to cram at the last moment, as opposed to learning throughout the year.

Until now, results of the Centre's efforts have been underwhelming. The conference drew few onlookers from faculty. The proposals for educational reform have been generally accepted, with the view that they would certainly be of use – for *another* teacher, or *another* department. Few professors can recognize, or are willing to recognize, that the suggestions apply to themselves as much as to the next fellow.

But the Centre's staff doesn't give up easily and will continue to press for change throughout the coming decade. Their efforts will be supported by students, growing numbers of staff, and hopefully, by the graduate community which can make a valuable contribution to McGill by throwing its weight behind the embryonic Centre.■

What's going on? **Lots**

. . . and *Old McGill '70* is out to prove it! *Old McGill '70* is the University's annual. Through interesting articles and high-quality photography, the book's large and heterogeneous staff is producing a publication which shows the activities at McGill this year: academic, athletic, artistic, theatrical, governmental, and everything else that makes the university. So, if you want to see what's going on between the much publicized extremes, get a copy of *Old McGill '70*. It has lots to show!



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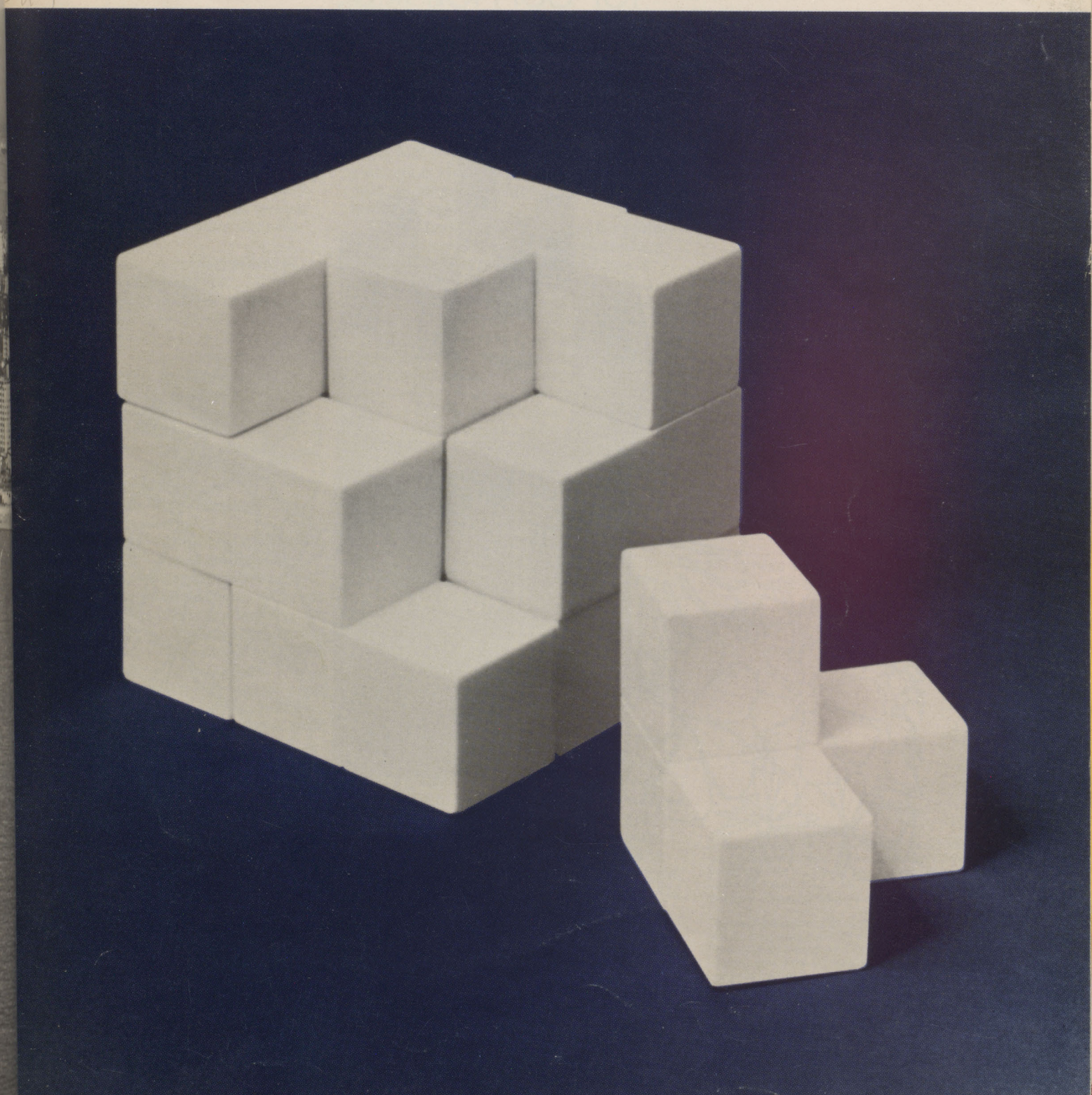
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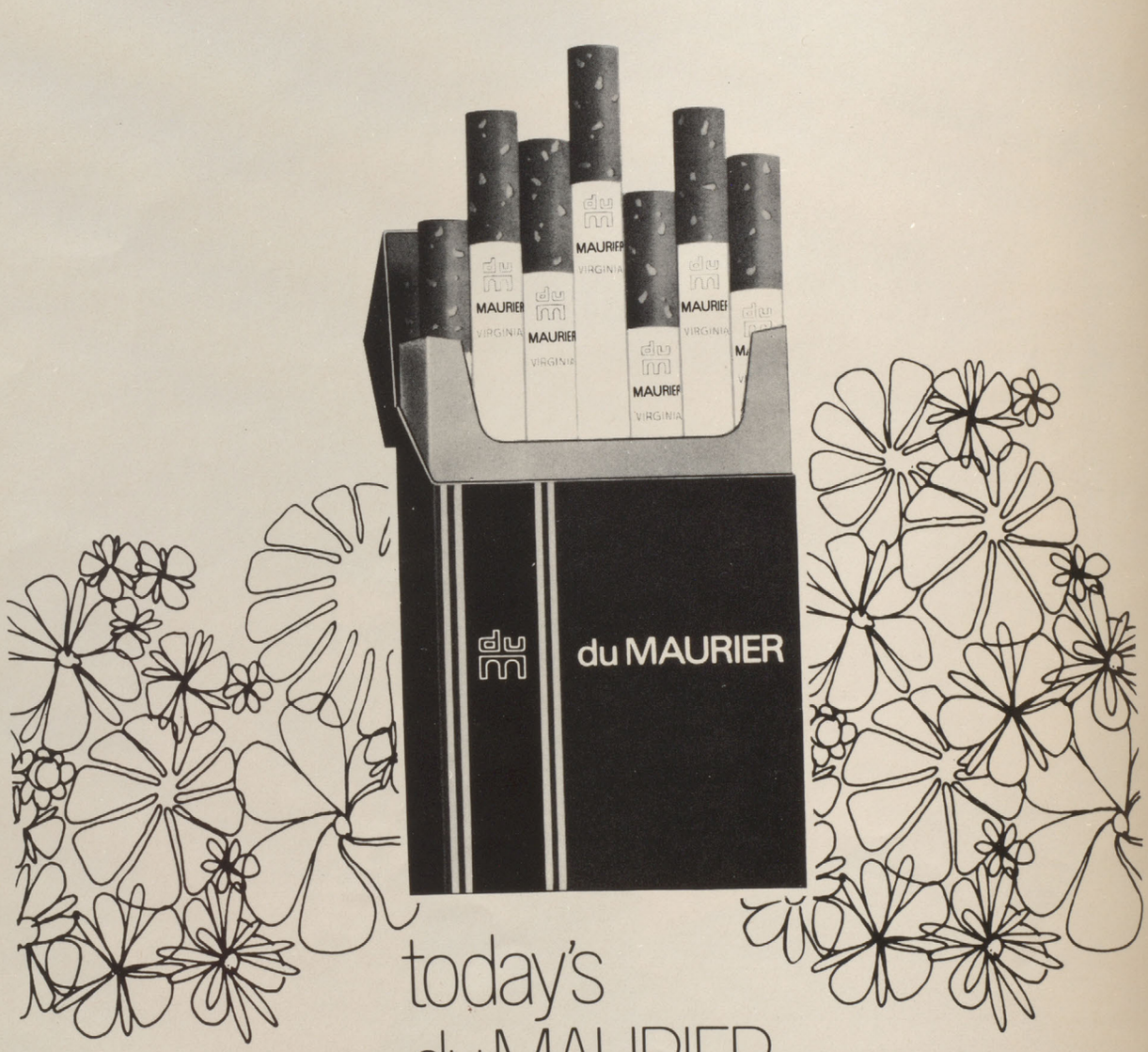
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March 1970

Management : the art or science of organizing to get things done – from producing steel to solving the Soma puzzle. For a look at the Management Faculty, see p. 5.



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Notebook

McGill News
Volume 51, Number 2
March, 1970

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)ne of the questions graduates ask the Socie-
y's staff most frequently is, "What's happen-
ıg with the selection of the new principal?"
ecause the selection process is confidential,
hen answering that eternal question we
ıust rely on either tidbits of information
leaned from committee members or the many
ımours floating about the campus.

However, what is not secretive is the process
f selection for the selection committee itself.
ince the fifteen-man committee was created,
ıe McGill Students' Council has made the
)llowing manoeuvres:

They originally appointed five instead of
ıeir allotted two representatives.

They decided not to send any representatives
ıless the committee agreed to meet in public,
e Board of Governors renounced its right to
ake the final decision as to who the principal
ill be, and the University agreed to hold a
ferendum to ratify the new leader.

Because they considered the teaching staff
be inadequately represented on the selection
ımmittee, they appointed two lecturers –
ıo happened to be graduate students – as
embers of the committee.

They withdrew the two student-staff repre-
ntatives.

When the two lecturers declined to leave the
mmittee, Students' Council reappointed
em and asked for two more representatives.

If you don't understand that series of moves,
ın't worry. You have plenty of company.
owever, what must be noted is that each step
s been accompanied by righteous indigna-
ın over the committee's composition. The
ıdent leaders imply that the committee is a
)l of "The Establishment" bent on appoint-
ı some evil man who will keep students and
ff down.

Nothing, of course, could be more absurd.
e committee has been carefully composed to
lect the various sectors of McGill and each
)up has appointed its best people. The com-
ttee members are approaching their task
)st conscientiously. Nevertheless, student
acks could rob the committee of some of its
itimacy in the eyes of the McGill commun-
, because nobody is answering the charges.
At this moment, some one hundred people
ve been suggested for the principalship. It
o be hoped that Students' Council will
se its petty politics and help weed out the
ıdidates. A student voice is vital on the
ımmittee. However, if the students maintain
ir confrontation tactics, the committee will have to push on regardless. Let's hope that does not become necessary.

Now, a short note on the four outside contributors to this issue.

John Skinner, BA '68, who has written the piece on Toronto Martlets (p. 10) spent a year-and-a-half with *The Globe and Mail* after graduation. He is now in England, accumulating some money before motorcycling about Europe in a year's time.

Dr. Salahuddin Malik, PhD'66, is a professor of Asian history at Rochester Institute of Technology. Last fall he spent four days in Red China. His observations on life in that country (p. 18) are at odds with the general Western conceptions about Mao's China.

A student in second-year law, Julius Grey is president of the McGill Students' Society. His article condemns the current rash of courses in which students do-their-own-thing (p. 21). I first found out Julius' view on the matter during the registration session for last year's Experimental Summer College, at which students were allowed to study a topic of their choosing. Throughout the session, as the organizers explained the wonderful things that would happen in the College, Julius kept muttering: "It'll never work." Here he explains why.

Dr. Henry Mintzberg, BEng '61, is a professor of management at McGill. In our "Perspective" column he boils down his massive PhD thesis on the nature of managerial work. The study came about when Mintzberg was approached by a professor who said NASA chief administrator James Webb had expressed interest in being studied for a PhD thesis. Mintzberg's initial reaction was: "That's a crackpot thesis." However, a few weeks later he attended an unsuccessful conference about the computer's effect on managers. The conference failed, Mintzberg realized, because none of the participants knew what managers did – so they couldn't discuss the topic properly.

To find out what managers do, Mintzberg studied General James Gavin, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Arthur D. Little; John Knowles, general director of the Massachusetts General Hospital; Bernard J. O'Keefe, president of Eg&Ng Inc., a large technological firm; Harry B. Henshel, president of Bulova Watch; and Charles E. Brown, superintendent of the Newton Public Schools system. *H. S.*

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What the Martlet hears

Son of Controversy

For a committee which was born amidst chaos and lived its life in discord, the Tripartite Commission on the Nature of the University stirred surprisingly little reaction when it published its final report early in January.

The Commission was formed during the tumultuous 1967 *Daily* affair, with equal student, faculty and administrative representation. From the start, the body seemed doomed to failure as its members held irreconcilable notions about the University's function. However, it wasn't until last spring that death seemed to have finally caught up with the Commission. When some of the members proposed the University drop its dismissal proceedings against lecturer Stanley Gray, then-chancellor Howard Ross and vice-principal Michael Oliver stalked out of the committee meeting, declaring the issue was none of the Commission's concern. A few weeks later, Students' Council voted to withdraw its four representatives from the Tripartite Commission as "no one, not even its own members, takes its half-baked ideas seriously."

Fortunately, PhD student Richard Burkart chose to continue attending meetings, and Julius Grey joined the Commission when elected Students' Society president – ignoring the dictates of the council he chairs. Nevertheless, the body's legitimacy had been severely questioned and there seemed to be no alternative but to hastily wrap up operations.

The final report, while not earth-shaking, does put on record some valuable thoughts for the McGill community's consideration. It was signed by all but two members of the Commission. Central to the document are seven assumptions on the university and society:

- The university's primary objective is the attainment of human advancement through the process of inquiry by the pursuit of truth through knowledge.
- The pursuit of truth through knowledge always challenges the existing body of knowledge.
- To the extent that the university challenges the existing body of knowledge, it inevitably challenges the existing society.
- The view that the university primarily transmits knowledge and trains students to adapt themselves to the society based on this knowledge is, therefore, inadequate. Rather, the university must produce and provide an environment for persons who will challenge the settled values and institutions of society through the new and renewed knowledge they have acquired.
- In striving for human advancement, it is essential to include in the teaching-learning programme all points of view committed to this value of human advancement through knowledge. It is incumbent on the university in presenting points of view to present them in the full competence of the academic tradition.
- The clearest possible distinction must be made between research demands made by society on the university which are consistent with the university's primary objective of human advancement, and those which are not consistent with that objective.

Individual scholars are at liberty to make their skills available as they see fit; the university has a right to challenge the compatibility of any research project with its primary objective of human advancement.

- The university must be sensitive to the needs of society, but must continually resist those forces in society that may limit its freedom of enquiry and teaching.

Those assumptions were used for probing academic freedom and the university's position on public issues. The committee determined that "except in the cases where the university itself is involved . . . the university should not be expected to take stands on public issues on which its individual members have divergent views, as such would be contrary to the spirit of free speech within the university community. In addition, there was agreement . . . that the university should encourage enquiry into public questions and inform society on them. This could be done through research undertaken in social problems."

To that end, the Commission proposed an expansion of the university research fund. Money would be set aside for the definition and exploration of severe social problems of the environment by both staff and students.

Of what value will the Commission's report be to McGill? That question was probably best answered by the report itself: "The Commission inevitably raised more questions than it could answer. Its tripartite nature accentuated this tendency . . . The Commission is well aware of the fact that its report can do no more than begin a discussion of the major issues confronting universities and their place in society, and that many of the problems raised by the Commission will need further exploration."□

The Gordon Reports

Almost lost in the attention accorded the Tripartite Commission's final report were two other committee findings which may in the long run be more vital to McGill. The reports were issued by the Academic Policy Committee's sub-committee on The Twelve-Month Operation of the University and the Arts and Science Faculty's Curriculum Review Commission. Coincidentally, both committees were chaired by Arts and Science vice-dean Colin Gordon.

The sub-committee on year-round operation studied modes of more effectively utilizing the University's resources. It rejected a trimester system, choosing simply to lump the plethora of unco-ordinated summer schools now operated by McGill into one massive programme which would be better administered and promoted.

In addition, the committee suggested that credit towards degrees be given for work in the summer session. Currently, each summer school has a different credit policy, although generally McGill undergraduates do not receive course credit while students of other universities taking McGill summer courses do.

Finally, the sub-committee tossed out the possibility of holding two separate summer sessions in the future: one in May-June and the other in July-August.

Vice-dean Gordon's second committee, the Curriculum Review Commission, was created with a view to 1971 when McGill will become a three-year university offering courses to CEGEP graduates. A new curriculum must be developed to meet that novel situation.

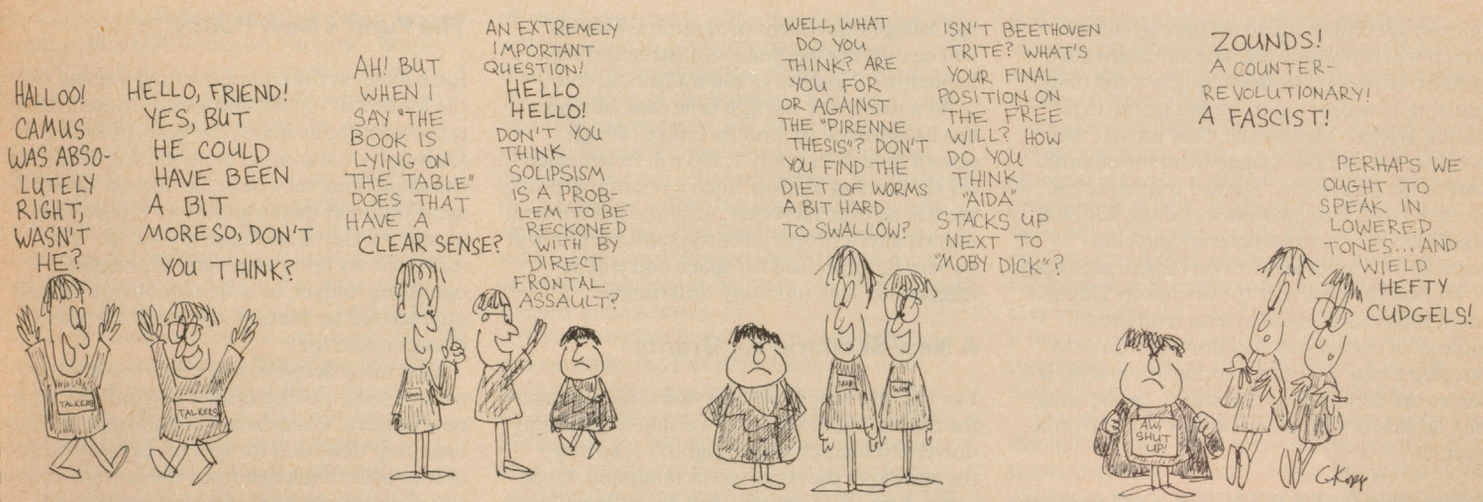
The Commission decided that the curriculum should correspond in workload to the final three years of the current programme. However, several new wrinkles will be adopted.

Students will register for specific programmes that involve nine of their fifteen courses. The programmes will correspond to current "majors" or "honours" plans (such as english, economics or biochemistry), or will be from a selection of fifty to sixty interdisciplinary programmes of study.

Alternatively, students will be permitted to devise their own special programmes – as long as the pattern they devise is coherent and intellectually valuable.

To combat the grave impersonalization of undergraduate education, the Commission proposed a system of academic advisors. Each

The Talkers Movement has been formed at McGill in an effort to promote intellectual discussion on campus.



aff member would counsel about fifteen udents in his discipline, approving their rogrammes of study. No longer would McGill udents graduate without ever having talked ivately with a professor.

The Commission's other main argument as that McGill adopt a credit system in order better rate a student's workload. Credits ould be assigned according to the total hours work required in a course and students ould have to attain a specified number of edits to graduate. The system would offer udents more flexibility in choosing courses. owever, action on this suggestion will probly await the report of a university-wide mmittee investigating the matter.

Both committee reports have been widely rculated and consideration is now being ven to the many reforms. While the submmittee on twelve-month operation has en formally dissolved, the Curriculum Rew Commission is still hard at work planning e post-'71 curriculum.□

alkers of the World Unite !

nada traditionally ranks as one of the leadg telephone-talking nations. Nevertheless, cGill is now the home of a fledgling movent that contends we still aren't talking ough.

The Talkers movement has begun distributg gummed labels, marked "Talkers," free charge to anyone on campus. The recipient comes an automatic member of the club, ncouraged to talk to any other member he s wearing the label, and is obliged to respond to any other Talker who begins a conversation.

The group hopes to involve people in effective intellectual exchange that is not only confined to the classroom, but is a broader learning experience based on interaction within the community. They claim that without meaningful communication student committees and government are intellectually and socially dead.

The movement was initiated by a project group of six students in English 338, a course on film. They feel that the lapel sticker gives people enough of a push to overcome inhibitions and begin conversations with complete strangers. According to the organizers, the plan has had very positive results. They are now hoping to expand with revolutionary zeal to other universities which are also plagued with social apathy and coldness. The only dark cloud marring their heady vision of universal communication is technological: After a few hours' use, the label's adhesive backing comes off. Undaunted, the group hopes to procure a grant from either the Students' Society or the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society to purchase permanent Talker buttons.

So, if you're fed up with the stale conversation of your friends, join the communications revolution. Talkers of the world unite!□

The Sociology of Consensus

Shortly after a lengthy strike by political science students a year-and-a-half ago, the Sociology Department and the Sociology Students' Union (SSU) reached accord on a revolutionary method of departmental administration. Students were granted equal representation to faculty on all departmental decision-making bodies. However, decisions were to be on a consensus basis; everyone would have to agree on the course of action.

The students, who had agitated for parity representation with faculty, were sceptical of the consensus model and asked that either party be allowed to end the agreement if the system broke down. In January of this year, the faculty seized upon the students' opening and called a halt to the ineffective administrative system.

The consensus model depends upon compromises which must be worked out through exhaustive discussions. Faculty members were depressed by the long hours they had to devote to departmental administration rather than scholarly activity. Students were irate as the system protected the *status quo:* one person could always block change, whereas in a voting situation students could combine forces with liberal faculty members to effect reforms.

The final breakdown of the consensus system occurred over the hiring of junior faculty. Students, discouraged in efforts at making reforms, decided the best way to reshape the department was by hiring critical sociologists. They therefore supported one particular applicant for appointment in the coming session. Though some faculty initially supported that applicant, eventually all staff except radical sociologist Marlene Dixon decided that the person's qualifications were inadequate.

After terminating the agreement, the staff offered students some participation in the

interim government and on the committee which will formulate the new administrative system. However, students spurned the offer, refusing to accept anything but parity in a voting system. Meanwhile, they moved their pressure for radical change from the committees to the classroom. The SSU trained some students to debate professors on the political significance of course material and commenced a series of lectures on radical sociology.

During the past year the Sociology Department received a practical lesson on the sociology of consensus. As efforts continue to develop a new decision-making apparatus, it seems the department is about to be the scene of a laboratory on the sociology of confrontation.□

Stop-gap CEGEP Measures Continue

Despite countless promises of action by the Quebec government, only one CEGEP – Dawson College – had been established when the new five-year post-high school educational system became operational for English students this past September. To permit all 1969 high school graduates to receive a CEGEP education before entering a three-year university programme, McGill and other English-language universities in the province were forced to open special College Equivalent programmes for the students Dawson College could not accommodate.

That stop-gap measure met the needs of last year's high school graduating class. However, projecting ahead to September 1970, McGill's Dr. E. R. Pounder determined that about 2,850 high school graduates would not find places in the CEGEP – College Equivalent system.

To help alleviate that situation, McGill will expand its College Equivalent programme at Macdonald College to allow at least 700 more students to enrol. Furthermore, the Quebec government is creating a second English CEGEP in suburban St. Laurent, which should accept 2,000 students.

But all will not be milk and honey for this year's high school graduates – especially those who hope to attend McGill in the fall of 1970. There will be a critical lack of space on the McGill campus next year. Firstly, in September the Faculty of Education, which recently merged with St. Joseph Teachers College, is moving from Macdonald College to the Montreal campus. That move will bring an additional 1,000 students to the campus. Secondly, with its College Equivalent programme McGill will be offering five years of instruction next September – instead of the traditional four.

As a result, for the first time ever McGill has been forced to limit its intake of high school graduates; only 1,350 will be accepted for the coming session. Such a restrictive policy pleases no one. However, until the government implements a proper CEGEP system McGill will be very hard pressed for space and will be forced into such unhappy situations.□

A New Scenario for Grants

For the first time in several years, the scenario for the annual drama of government grants to universities has changed slightly. However, the ending to the story seems unaltered. Once again, McGill University has been the major victim of austerity measures.

In the past, a government committee would study the needs of the universities and make a unanimous recommendation to the government. However, because of financial pressures the total outlay would have to be reduced. To make the cut, the government would design intricate procedures which always – by some strange coincidence – resulted in McGill receiving the lion's share of the reduction. For example, in the 1968-69 academic year McGill received $2.2 million of the $3.6 million total reduction, while in 1969-70 the University took $2.9 million of a $4 million cut.

This year the new Council of Universities, which has representatives from all universities in Quebec, has been preparing a scheme for distributing the grants. On November 17 it decided on a formula which would have given McGill $33 million. However, in retrospect, the Council felt it had allocated too much money in grants, and it was unsatisfactorily distributing the funds between the universities. Therefore, rather than wait for the government to devise a means of cutting down on the total outlay, the Council developed a new formula. The major change was to reduce the money allocated for a university's graduate and College Equivalent students.

Guess what ? McGill has more students in those two categories than other universities. As a result, its proposed grant was knocked back to $28.2 million. The University immediately appealed the new distribution to the Council. However, as we went to press it seemed highly unlikely that McGill's grant would be increased.□

The Fund's New Policy

Each June, at the end of the fund-raising year the leaders of the McGill Fund Council have reflected happily about the generosity of the University's alumni in contributing funds. At the same time, they have harboured a deep dissatisfaction at their inability to report what alumni money is specifically used for. The money flows into the general University operating budget, and though obviously well appreciated by McGill, the funds are always ill-accounted for.

Last fall a decision was made to alter the present fund-raising system and embark on a new venture. Graduates were allowed to designate their donation for specific projects in any of four areas excluded from the normal University operating budget: development of the Faculty they graduated from, the new Centre for Learning and Development, recreational health and athletics, or library development. Funds not specifically assigned to one of these areas are to be divided up among the four choices by the Fund Council on the recommendation of the Principal.

At present, a significant minority of graduates have taken advantage of the opportunity to choose how their donation will be spent. As of January 31, the Alma Mater Fund had accumulated the following totals:

Undesignated	$305,346
Library development	23,644
Learning and development	8,552
Faculty development	71,940
Recreational athletics and health	5,95
Restricted for special funds	35,000

The total money contributed by alumni was $450,432; $45,000 over the total donations during the same period last year. In addition, the Fund Council has collected $19,505 from the McGill Associates and $18,559 from parents of McGill students.

The other major change to this year's Alma Mater Fund campaign is the format for the annual Challenge Gift of $100,000 by an anonymous donor. The challenge is being used to stimulate participation among graduates of the sixties, who comprise 38% of all graduates. Funds donated by graduates of the last decade who contributed for the first time will be matched – in double – by the anonymous donor, while money given by former donors from the sixties will be equalled.□

McGill's bouncy, vibrant two-year-old

Through its infant Faculty of Management, McGill begins taking steps to meet Canada's vital need for skilled executives.

by Harvey Schachter

Like most youngsters approaching their second birthday, McGill's youngest Faculty – Management – is bursting with enthusiasm and activity, as it begins to undertake new activities and to debate the principles by which it wishes to lead its life.

The Faculty was formed in June 1968 by merging the undergraduate School of Commerce with the Graduate School of Business. Previously, the undergraduate school had been one of the Faculty of Arts and Science's five divisions, and the graduate school part of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. They were highly independent of one another and followed vastly different educational philosophies. However, it gradually became evident that McGill – the major English university in Canada's largest metropolis – was not adequately responding to society's need for management training. Furthermore, that response could only be properly made by giving Faculty status and power to the two business schools.

The new Faculty was carefully labelled "Management" to indicate that training would involve principles applicable to operating households, governments, or non-profit institutions, as well as large corporations. "We want to make it absolutely clear," says management dean Howard Ross, "that management is not just supplying business with executives, but supplying managers to whoever else needs them – civil service, hospitals for administration, universities for administration and trade union executives." That concept of management was highlighted when the Faculty itself operated in its first year under the acting-deanship of former vice-principal Carl A. Winkler, a chemist turned University administrator.

Since the creation of the Faculty both schools have responded with a flourish of activity. One focus of attention has been on planning for the new Samuel Bronfman management building which will be constructed on Sherbrooke Street between McTavish and Peel. Presently, the Faculty is inadequately housed in two small run-down buildings on Pine Avenue. The new building will provide the Faculty with proper space to carry out its activities and will hopefully allow for related disciplines – such as economics or industrial relations – to share the same facilities.

Preliminary indications are that the new building will be at least seven storeys high. Four floors will be devoted to the Faculty and related departments while the remaining area will be rented to commercial concerns. Bronfman is donating the money for the academic portion of the building, while the University's endowments will finance the commercial sector. Though the University does own and rent out other properties, the management building will be the first instance when an academic building has been rented to outsiders. The novel venture should allow for a valuable interchange between the Management Faculty and industry.

The Bronfman building will definitely be welcomed by the Faculty's librarians who have been coping with horribly inadequate facilities. There are only seventy seats in the library for the 700-800 users each academic year. According to rule of thumb measures used by librarians there should be at least 150 seats to service that clientele. Furthermore the forty thousand volume collection has been expanding so rapidly that if not for the new building the library would run out of book space in two to three years.

Curriculum Under Study

Another major activity of the Faculty is curricular reform. Both the undergraduate and graduate programmes are to be revamped for September 1971. The MBA discussions are only at a preliminary stage, but the Faculty has already approved, in principle, the outline for a new commerce programme.

In the final analysis the MBA curriculum will probably only be tinkered with, as it has been very carefully constructed and has the strong support of the bulk of the staff. In 1961 principal F. Cyril James, a former director of the School of Commerce, appointed economist Donald Armstrong director of the fifty-five-year-old commerce programme, ostensibly so that the latter could use that position to create a graduate business programme. Armstrong immediately assembled five other professors and they spent one year planning the orientation and curriculum of the unborn school.

The early sixties were a time of flux for business schools with the effects of the computer still unclear. The McGill group had to be careful that it properly evaluated the existing trends in management and developed a school which would be viable in the future. Before the six professors were the controversial Ford and Carnegie reports on business education which heavily criticized the existing business schools and recommended emphasizing training in management's underlying disciplines: behavioural sciences, economics, computers, mathematics and statistics.

The basic question facing the founders was: "Is management an art or a science ?" If management is an art or skill, a case study teaching programme is best; students are subjected to the types of situations they will encounter in the future and they practise being managers in the hope that through some mysterious process they will learn the art of managing. However if management is a science students should be rigorously taught in the underlying sciences they will use to tackle business problems.

Donald Armstrong points out that every discipline began as an art, with the practitioners saying: "We can't really know the answer to the problems we meet. We must use common sense." As a result, the doctor of old guessed at the nature of his patient's illness and the engineer gambled on luck when he built his bridge. Eventually, however, more scientific methods were adopted by those disciplines.

According to Armstrong, managers – like doctors and engineers before them – are now about to develop a more scientific basis to their thinking and action. For example, an investor who used to believe a specific variable was a reliable indicator of growth can now use the computer to correlate that variable with investment potential.

Armstrong and his fellow founders felt McGill should "jump into the twenty-first century" and produce analytically-inclined graduates. They devised a very tightly integrated, quantitative curriculum. Students were not permitted electives. They were all exposed to computers, operations research and other analytical fields instead of playing manager by doing case studies.

Professors were also allowed very little choice. The curriculum was pre-planned by the founders to the smallest detail so that it would be satisfactorily interrelated. Each May professors gathered to divulge lecture by lecture accounts of their courses in an effort to improve the package.

The stringent teaching ideology, of necessity, broke down. The school lost – and is still losing – many students who refuse to submit to the rigours of a heavy mathematical programme without any elective courses. As a result, students were offered three electives in their second year. Also, as the school ex-

panded, new professors who did not wholly subscribe to the philosophy behind the curriculum were hired. Nevertheless the basic orientation has remained and the upcoming changes will only be variations on the theme.

The MBA professors are convinced they have acted wisely in developing the curriculum as more and more schools are accepting similar philosophies. Many of the younger staff members feel that the curricular battle is over and McGill should now work towards a second revolution in Canadian business education by experimenting with new teaching methods. A committee has been set up for that purpose but no real work has yet been done. The thinking of the instigators of the review is that there should be small learning cells, where students teach each other basic material, while the professor leads the more advanced discussions. That thinking is by no means unanimous in the Faculty. Many professors are leery about the adaptability of new teaching techniques to professional education.

While the committee works on long-run changes in teaching, interim action is being taken by students and some staff members. The MBA students have been preparing a survey of student opinion on courses. The survey is then circulated to – and carefully noted by – faculty members. One staff member confided that a group of professors have been each year systematically approaching the professor with the poorest score and trying to convince him to adopt new teaching methods. In that manner, they feel they can annually repair the worst course and gradually improve the teaching system.

On the commerce front the main problem is one of adapting to the new Quebec CEGEP system. In September 1971, English CEGEP graduates will begin entering commerce for a three-year course of studies which is now in the process of being formulated.

The commerce programme has long offered a liberal degree to its students, with a minimum of business courses. The philosophy is best stated by a quote from John Stuart Mill: "Men are men before they are lawyers or physicians or manufacturers; and if you make them capable and sensible men, they will make themselves capable and sensible lawyers and physicians." Thus the emphasis has been on training the student to use his intellect with skill and confidence.

The new curriculum will follow that traditional policy, keeping in mind that students will have had a fairly broad training in a CEGEP. Students will have six compulsory management courses. They will also take three optional courses in a tightly defined management area of their choice and two options in a non-management discipline of their own choosing. They will have three further options which must be used for advanced courses in any areas related to their career objective. The optional courses are intended to offer each student depth in areas relevant to his interests, instead of allowing a hodge-podge of single courses to satisfy the degree requirements.

A few professors, led by Graduate Programme chairman Stanley Shapiro, were disturbed that the compulsory management courses did not include either marketing or finance – two of the more important functional areas of management. Says Shapiro: "It's a lovely curriculum. However it's too bad we give a BCom without teaching business."

Shapiro Rebuffed

The bulk of faculty members rebuffed Shapiro, stating that the options allow a student to take marketing, finance, or any other management discipline he is interested in. However, they felt it was just as important to allow the student to take courses in non-management spheres. In fact the curriculum committee hopes to co-operate with other faculties so that commerce students can use their options to take programmes in farm management, educational administration, industrial engineering, or hospital management.

Undergraduate Programme chairman A. R. Marshall defends the new curriculum by saying that many people without business education – or indeed any education – are successful executives. He contends that undergraduate students can take any courses for management. The important need is that they receive depth in a field, so when faced with a problem they will have mastered the technique of devising solutions.

Marshall's thoughts, which carried the day in the debate on the undergraduate curriculum, are definitely from the "management as an art" school of thought. It is therefore interesting to note that the new Faculty has confirmed the historically different orientations of its two programmes. The consensus seems to be that there is justification to giving undergraduate and graduate business students different types of education.

The creation of the Faculty has also boosted the staff's research activities. Previously professors were heavily committed to consulting work, but did little academic research. Now that has been changed. The research tends to be focused on the underlying disciplines, and frequently is not business-based.

One of the more interesting projects is the Financial Research Institute (FRI), which Donald Armstrong calls his "all-consuming research project." The three-year-old Institute stems from a "poor" thesis submitted by one of Armstrong's former MBA students. Though the student had accumulated masses of financial data for the paper, he was unable to properly classify the statistics and work with them. Recognizing that the student had encountered a common – yet unnecessary – business roadblock, Armstrong developed an organization which stores financial data on computer for easy use by forty corporate and educational clients. FRI is the largest financial and economic data bank in North America and has the widest use of computer languages. Though independent of McGill, it employs MBA students during the summer and is the largest client using the University's computers. It also provides for student and faculty research in finance and economics – so they need not face the plight of the student who sparked the creation of FRI.

In addition to its two traditional degrees, the Faculty has considered the possibility of granting master's degrees in specific disciplines. An experiment offering an MCom in accountancy has been held during the past two years. The students take seminar courses and write a thesis. Through the MCom programme they are eligible to write their CA exams one year earlier than normal. All three students who wrote their CA exams last year passed, and must now spend one year in apprenticeship before being admitted to the Institute of Chartered Accountants. However, the Faculty has decided to put this programme into temporary suspension in order to concentrate its energies on the commerce and MBA degrees.

The executives of Canada's major organizations in the year 2000 are now in business schools. With the decision-making complexities that can be expected in the twenty-first century, it is comforting to know that McGill – through its infant Faculty of Management – is finally taking proper steps to meet Canadian society's need for trained executives.□

The management laboratory

A group of MBA students are studying the Allan Memorial Institute for one course, while analysing themselves studying the Institute for another.

"I don't know if *they'll* benefit from the study – but *we* certainly will," says Dr. G. F. Heseltine, associate director of the Allan Memorial Institute (AMI) as he discusses a seven-month survey of the psychiatric institution by four second-year MBA students. The study is part of a novel arrangement whereby students analyse an organization of their choice as part of their management policy course, while for their industrial and social psychology course they simultaneously study themselves surveying the organization.

Professor Henry Mintzberg's management policy course develops an understanding of the management process by integrating material taught in other courses and showing their value to the manager, as well as by relating the various theories and techniques of modern management to actual managerial experience. A staunch critic of the lecture system, Mintzberg holds seminars in which he brings the theory of assigned readings together with the students' field research on organization.

The organizations serve as laboratories for description. Mintzberg warns his students: "You are not consultants and you are not solving the organization's problems. You are researchers, attempting to learn something about how an organization works."

The management policy course's value to the students has been intensified this year through the decision of newly-hired organizational behaviourist Harvey Thomson to relate his course to Dr. Mintzberg's. Thomson wants to give the students skill in both group dynamics and consulting relationships. He saw the management policy groups as a natural vehicle to accomplish his aim and redesigned his course four times in the first month of school in order to better relate it to the work being done in the sister course.

Thomson's course has given the students a greater knowledge of group processes and the ability to see how others perceive them, thus helping their task force study an organization. The problems encountered with the outside organizations or within the task forces have become part of the learning process.

Immersed in discussion and thought, the AMI study group leaves a meeting at the Institute. From left: Henry Nothop, Derek Jones, Barry Schacter, and Gerald Ramniceanu.



During the two years Mintzberg has taught management policy at McGill, students have chosen a diverse set of organizations to analyse, reflecting the Faculty's philosophy that management is a set of principles not only applicable to large corporations but to all types of institutions. This year the class is looking into the AMI, Warshaw Supermarket, the City of Westmount, Blue Bonnets raceway, Place des Arts, CFCF Radio and Television, and Pole Light, which manufactures street lighting poles.

What's in the project for the organizations and why do they participate? "I believe the true worth of participation lies in what the organizations can learn about their management processes," says Mintzberg. "In effect, the student groups approach their organizations as live laboratories. The organizations, in turn, receive something I believe to be unique and valuable – a chance to be studied in an objective and analytical way by a group of competent, unbiased observers. Some organizations are not prepared for this type of experience; most however value the insights they receive highly."

Ironically the Allan Memorial Institute task force, which has been one of the top groups in this year's class, almost never got off the ground. Firstly, the students were unable to obtain permission for the study from any organization they approached. Fortunately another group secured permission from two institutions and offered the AMI to the four students – Derek Jones, Henry Nothop, Gerald Ramniceanu and Barry Schacter.

Secondly, the members were disturbed about doing group work. In the first year of the MBA programme they found such work dull and mundane, with little payoff for performing well as marks were related to exam work.

A third problem was the random formation of groups by professor Mintzberg which meant that the members of the various task forces in the class might not be able to work well together. In the case of the AMI group, member Schacter relates that conflicts could have been predicted in all permutations of groups of three, of the group of four, and of grouping into pairs, as one member of the group had a heavy part-time job, a second was unreasonably meek, a third was a bit too aggressive and the fourth fitted into most groupings.

To keep the group functioning properly the members had to devise several operating gimmicks and take advantage of the group training given by professor Thomson. The task force members were allowed to divide their work in any manner as long as they were all familiar with every assignment. They chose a rotating pairs arrangement, in which a different pair did the work each week. The system forced each member to work with the others, and prevented a coalition forming that would cause personality clashes and retard progress.

They also accepted a standing committee system. Each Monday at 9:00 a.m. they met even if there was nothing special to discuss. The "forced" meetings sparked discussions and kept the group from disintegrating.

Group-on-Group Observation

The biggest hurdle was the negative stereotypes the students held of each other, and here the organizational behaviour course was most useful. Professor Thomson had the students doing group-on-group observation. One group would study another task force preparing its management policy assignment. The observers would note the dominant personality in the working group, whether the members listened to each others' arguments or were close-minded, and the various roles played by the members in making decisions. The observers would relate their findings to the observed group and would then do *their* assignment while the other group observed.

The group-on-group observation gave the AMI students knowledge about themselves which was used to improve their integration into the group. In addition, the group adopted professor Thomson's openness approach, which is based on a belief that there can't be meaningful long-term relationships between people unless they are honest. The members have been frank with one another about their personalities and have tried to help each other adapt better to group work. Thus, it is not unusual now to see the most aggressive of the group, Barry Schacter, turn to the quietest, Derek Jones, and ask his opinion on a matter being discussed. As a result of their conscious efforts to keep together and because of the success they have enjoyed in studying the AMI, the group is now remarkably cohesive.

The students received the utmost co-operation from the Institute as it wanted a study made of its operations. The first half of the school year was spent studying the hospital. The students found that, unlike a business, the hospital's goal of better mental health is very abstract. There are no clear pathways for achieving that goal and as a result actions are determined by the pressure of various coalitions of influencers. The external influencers are government, the Royal Victoria Hospital of which the AMI is a part, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons and the various agencies that grant research funds. Internal influence is exerted by the staff.

The students prepared an organization chart and studied communication at various levels. They discovered that the higher in the structure interaction occurs, the less formalized it tends to be. New ideas are well accepted, partially because as a researcher, the Allan's director Dr. Robert Cleghorn is used to innovation.

In mid-January the students prepared a report summarizing their findings for the AMI. In preparing the report they discovered that because of the rotating pairs device they had widely divergent views. Each week another pair of students had seen the hospital through the eyes of a different administrator, with each student's views therefore being a product of whom he had interviewed. Because of time limitations the students had been unable to dig deeper than the superficial interviews in order to properly weigh the truth of the conflicting opinions given them.

The students decided to present their views, unedited, as recorded during the various meetings. They realized the report was a collection of misperceptions but felt the open approach would allow the AMI's doctors to find out exactly what was happening in the hospital. The doctors were initially very shocked by the report, as it told each one what his fellow workers were actually thinking about him. On second reading, however, they calmed down, realizing that the report gave them the information they wanted. Now the students are spending their time analysing communication within the Institute.

The courses have been well received by students. In a recent survey of student opinion about the nineteen MBA courses management policy ranked second and organizational behaviour sixth. The professors are not resting on their laurels however. They have begun further integration of the two courses. Next year joint classes will be held occasionally and every time professor Mintzberg's class discusses a form of policy professor Thomson's course will discuss the psychological implications of that policy. The result should be an even more remarkable learning experience.□

Management for managers

The Management Development Institute and business divisions of the Centre for Continuing Education are meeting the educational needs of full-time managers.

To those not actively concerned with business education Michael Schiff's theory is, at first, rather startling; the chairman of accounting at New York University believes full-time undergraduate and postgraduate students are *not* a business school's main customers. He sees four student bodies as being integral to a business school:

1) Generalist senior managers who must be aware of new decision-making trends.

2) Young employees who are either on the verge of becoming managers or have recently switched from involvement in a specialty to a general, managerial position. They must obtain the generalist's vision and knowledge of the entire operations of a business enterprise.

3) Specialists, who need refresher courses to keep up-to-date in their fields.

4) The traditional full-time university student preparing for a business career.

While Schiff's hierarchy is debatable, his delineation of four student bodies for a management school is not. Novel techniques and disciplines which must be mastered by executives are continually being formulated. For example, in the last decade decision theory, managerial economics, operations research and computer science all rose from obscurity to become vital in management. Industry cannot wait until the students of the sixties, who were taught these new disciplines, reach management level. Its executives must be schooled in the new fields so they can utilize the benefits of these managerial advances now.

The University must respond to industry's need for continuing education if society is to progress. A vital vehicle for that response is the Faculty of Management, which operates the Management Development Institute and oversees the content of the Centre for Continuing Education's business courses.

The Management Development Institute (MDI) helps middle and senior management keep abreast of developments in analytical and decision-making techniques, and provides executives with a better appreciation of the integrative problems of general management. It serves Schiff's first two student groups. MDI was created as the Staff Development Institute, in the fifties, by psychologist Edward Webster, who now directs the Centre for Continuing Education. The Institute then primarily served personnel officers; however in 1962 Dr. Webster transferred jurisdiction for the Institute to the newly-created MBA school. Now the name has been changed; the emphasis on industrial psychology has withered away and been replaced by a broad-based series of management courses.

The Institute holds fourteen seminars a year, operating on a break-even budget since the provincial government does not supply funds for its activities. Enrolment in each course is limited to twenty people due to the limited space presently available for MDI and a desire to maintain an effective learning environment. There are no academic prerequisites for the various seminars, with registrants being accepted on a first-come-first-served basis. However, each course is carefully described so that it will appeal only to specific types of managers.

MDI's major effort each year is a two-week summer seminar course, "Foundations For Business Decisions." It brings upper level managers abreast of the more important developments in those areas of behavioural sciences, economics and quantitative analysis which are relevant to modern decision-making. The subject matter encapsulates much of the MBA programme's content, and the staff is therefore drawn from the Faculty of Management.

The seminar's students are billeted in Douglas Hall and put through a rigorous study routine. Classes begin at 9:00 a.m. and end at 10:00 p.m. Lectures are held throughout the morning and early afternoon. A study period is made available in the late afternoon and the evening is taken up by small group discussions.

According to Management Development Institute chairman R. N. Morrison, "the foundations course offers contact between the Faculty and the business world. It allows them to see what the new research is and lets us find out their problems. As such, it renders a valuable service to the University."

At present, there is much pressure to expand MDI's operations but it is being resisted until the new management building is constructed, at which time there will be more space available to the Institute. However, the Institute is now giving thought to the idea of update courses for MBA graduates. In addition, it is considering executives' conferences, where senior personnel of major corporations would be convened for discussions of specific management problems.

The Centre for Continuing Education complements MDI's work by giving industrial courses to some 5,200 students through its business and accountancy divisions. The courses satisfy the needs of Schiff's third student group for a business school: specialists seeking up-to-date knowledge.

The business division, directed by Dr. David N. S. Robertson, gives a total of 105 courses in three different programmes to some 4,000 students. About 80% of its instructors are from the business world.

Its most prestigious programme is the Diploma in Management which involves passing eight courses. The programme is open only to University graduates. Students receiving the diploma with high standing are eligible for entry into the second year of the MBA programme. Unlike other evening business courses, the diploma courses are taught mainly by Management professors.

The second business division programme is the McGill Certificate in Management, which is granted in seven spheres of activity: banking, administration, insurance, retail, transportation, systems design and marketing. Students need not be university graduates. They must pass eight fifty-hour courses to receive the certificate.

While the majority of the business division's students are in the diploma or certificate programmes, students can take various courses for purely intellectual satisfaction if they so choose.

There is presently a groundswell of support among the business division's students for evening bachelor degree programmes. Though Centre for Continuing Education director Edward Webster has urged Senate to implement such a policy, no action has yet been taken. However, with McGill edging steadily closer to a credit system, night degrees seem to be just around the corner.

The accountancy division, headed by professor James Duff, handles 1,200 students, the great bulk of whom are seeking a CA or RIA. The courses must therefore meet the standards of the CA and RIA institutes. However, content of the courses and appointment of instructors is under the control of the Faculty of Management.

Through the Management Development Institute and co-operation with the Centre for Continuing Education, the Faculty of Management is meeting industry's demands for continuing education of its executives. With night degrees and a spacious management building close at hand, this phase of the Faculty's activities will be even further expanded in coming years to meet the rapidly growing problem of knowledge obsolescence. □

Toronto Martlets: A fond look at Hogtown

The age-old question of superiority between Montreal and Toronto is explored by some of those best qualified to supply the answers : McGill graduates in Toronto.

by John Skinner

Toronto is an undesirable place to live. Just ask any Montrealer. The Queen City has grey streets with matching people. It is distinguished as the only Canadian area where the snow is dirty before it hits the ground and where the sun seldom makes it even that far.

Such stereotypes of the city die hard, and as a result Torontonians maintain a peculiarly defensive parochialism. When asked why they live there (which implies, what do they like about the place), they often respond: "I was born there. Where else should I live ?"

However in that statement may lie a subtle reality: There is something about Toronto that emotionally clutches its citizens at birth and pulls them back should they wander too far away.

Sure, Torontonians criticize their city – but only they are entitled to. They complain about their fifth-rate hockey team. They turn raging purple when Montreal buys itself a major league baseball team, and become violent when Jean Drapeau and William Dennison are mentioned in the same sentence. But through it all there remains an odd love for the place, not unlike New York's affair with the Mets.

Remember the Mets' early years ? Always dead last, but the high camp heros forever playing to packed stands at Shea Stadium. And what finally happened ? Remember the World Series last year ? "Take note Montreal," Toronto seems to be saying. "Our golden era is not far off. We take cautious steps forward – always forward. You make some impressive leaps such as Expo 67 and the baseball Expos but get thrown back by riots, construction lags and epidemics of bank holdups."

Toronto moves conservatively. It is the nature of the people. Ask a Torontonian what he likes about the city and he probably won't become very emotional one way or the other. Ask a McGill graduate why he is living in Toronto after four or more years of education in Montreal and he'll probably tell you he was born in Toronto, or his company transferred him. Probe deeper and you'll uncover a detached pride towards the metropolis. Cut to the heart and you'll find an unshakeable loyalty which is held in reserve until needed.

Take two businessmen, a politician, a travelling educational representative and a young *restaurateur*-cum-nightclub-owner, ask them what McGill graduates find attractive about Toronto and you will receive some intriguing views of the mute monster commonly called Hogtown.



Left : Bill Wilder relaxes following a Wood Gundy luncheon meeting. Opposite page : The magnificent Toronto Dominion Centre, located in the heart of the Queen City's financial district.

From Bay Street to Churchill Falls

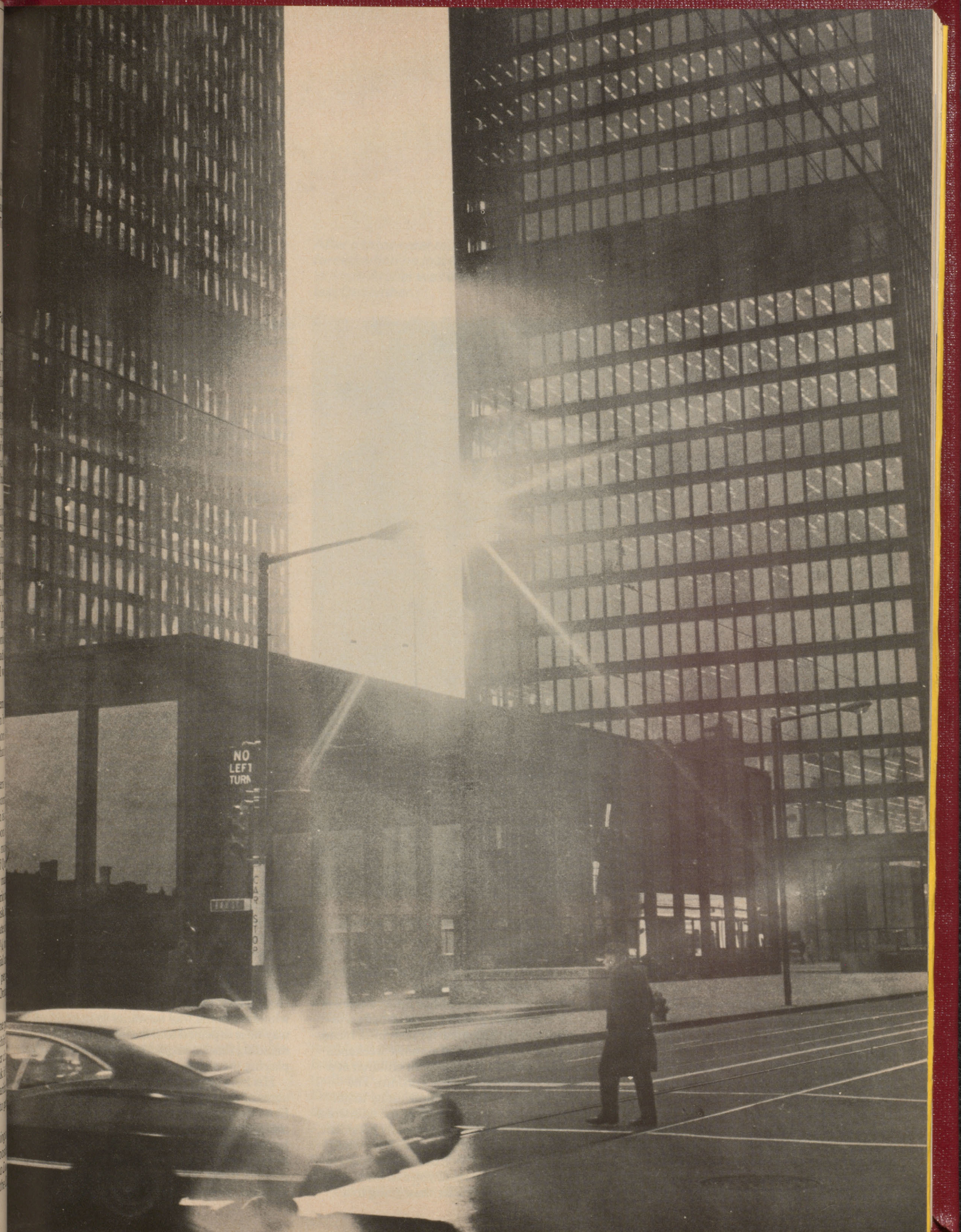
From his bright, spacious office at the corner of Bay and King Streets in the heart of Toronto's financial community, William Wilder, BCom '46, directs the fortunes of Wood Gundy Ltd., a large investment house. His personal accoutrements are the marks of a company president: a large rack of pipes (one of which is always in use), grey double-breasted suit, muted blue-striped tie, well-trimmed hair and a quiet air of authority.

His attachment to Toronto stems from a combination of birthplace and business centre. "Despite the fact that I was born in Toronto, I think Montreal is a much more exciting place in some ways," he says. "But I would say that when you come to work for a firm whose head office is in Toronto, this is where you're probably going to be stimulated the most in terms of everyday business activities. Toronto is the financial centre of Canada. If the head office of Wood Gundy were in Montreal, I would be living in Montreal right now.

"I think that the educational system here is better and I think that having been born and brought up in Toronto one is more familiar with the community and what it has to offer."

Like many Ontario business leaders Wilder has noted the shift of industry and commerce away from Quebec. His explanation is carefully thought out: "Unrest feeds upon itself. The more bombs they have and the more riots, the more nervous people become of Quebec as to what the future holds. Company management is more likely to opt for Ontario rather than Quebec because there is less risk. In effect, there is recession in Quebec. The rate of unemployment in Ontario might be 2¼ to 2½ per cent in the industrial-commercial area. In Quebec it probably averages 7 or 8 per cent; and the more Quebec falls behind Ontario, the greater will be the unrest."

When asked if Bay Street, as some people believe, is the demonic money machine that controls Canadian business, Wilder chuckles and gives a lengthy answer. "I think it's probably unpalatable to Western or Maritime concerns to have to come to Toronto to get financ-


NO
LEFT
TURN

Drummond McCall president Alex Hutchison with one of the three prize-winning rams he has raised at his Caledon Hills farm.



ing for many projects. But we don't differentiate when we raise money as to what region the company is in, as long as it meets certain criteria. They have to come to Toronto for the expertise because there isn't the volume of business elsewhere to justify a large staff in the corporate underwriting area. We don't tell them how to run their companies – that's their decision."

Bill Wilder speaks with a modulated, relaxed tone. The Bay Street businessman is typically concerned about his country and is acting for what he believes to be the common good. "What could give you a greater sense of satisfaction," Wilder asks rhetorically, "than to have played a part in the financing of Churchill Falls, which is probably the biggest single development in Canada since the building of the CPR ?" He then explains that Wood Gundy raised $50 million toward the $1 billion project (which was financed mostly by Hydro-Quebec contracts and public share issues in Canada and the United States).

A man who works fifty-five hours a week is in the unenviable position of needing relaxation but having little time for it. Winter means skiing for Bill Wilder and summer weekends are spent with his wife and four children at a country home northeast of Toronto. The country offers Wilder an opportunity to get away from the city and many of the uninteresting social obligations of a company president. "I find it more relaxing to be away on weekends," he confides. "You don't have to go to any parties, you can read, you can walk, the air is fresh. And it's better than going to a cottage – there are many projects to be interested in. A cottage is more social and not as peaceful. At our farm we get only about four or five cars along the side road every day. It's an escape."

Wilder buys cattle in the spring, spends the summer fattening them and sells them in the fall. It's a break-even proposition, done for the enjoyment and activity it provides.

For the businessman, Toronto has two sides: the hectic day-to-day life of decision-making in Canada's financial centre and an accessible countryside which has yet to fall to the developers. A man like Bill Wilder needs both.

The Tale of a City and a Farm

A bright winter day turns the Caledon Hills into a huge snowy postcard. Trees bend under a freshly-fallen load; the white fields stretch silently toward a hazy horizon, broken only by rows of black fences and an occasional barn. This is where Alex Hutchison, Eng '36, spends his weekends – away from the pressure-cooker environment of a steel company president. As head of Drummond McCall and Co. Ltd., Hutchison oversees the work of 575 employees across the country engaged in processing and selling steel to small volume buyers. However, his extracurricular specialty is raising prize-winning sheep and almost every weekend he makes the twenty-five mile drive from Toronto to do the chores.

The contrast between his two worlds is stark. The farm: familiar smells of the barn; a whisper of wind-blown snow across the field, punctuated by the braying of sheep. The plant: machine-gun clatter of typewriters, bells clanging from a hundred telephones, and the rumble from the factory.

As a result, the farm's solitude brings out a side of Alex Hutchison that many of his business associates are unaware of. In farming clothes he is the picture of a very relaxed man who dresses the way he wants to instead of the way he is expected to. He spends his time mending fences, inspecting livestock, and displaying the animals to visitors.

His land covers three hundred and fifty acres of rolling Caledon Hills countryside. Even though there's a big green barn and animals, the manoir is far from being a farmhouse. It sits atop a hill about a mile from the barn, overlooking a tennis court and swimming pool, and offers a panorama of rural Southern Ontario. Hutchison bought the first piece of

land eighteen years ago and gradually acquired more. He plans to retire to a farming life.

If his three prize rams were for sale they would bring him about $700 each. As a result they're watched closely. Last winter one of them became ill. The farm's truck wasn't working and the animal had to be transported in the trunk of Hutchison's Lincoln Continental to the Veterinary College in Guelph. Fortunately rams are tough animals and being shut up in the trunk didn't have any bad effects.

However, that toughness is not always welcomed, as Hutchison likes to inform his city visitors: "The rams are a problem when they're kept together. If you put three of them in the same pen, they have to prove which is the toughest and strongest. To do this they stand about forty feet apart and then run at each other and bash their heads together. This could cause broken necks and we have to be very careful."

Hutchison doesn't underestimate the drawing power of Toronto and environs, pointing out that about fifteen of the thirty friends he had at McGill are now living in the Toronto area. "I didn't choose Toronto," he says. "I was sent to Toronto for the company. That was in 1937. I find everything extremely friendly here. There's all kinds of scope for social activities, such as the farm. There's probably more scope here than there is in Montreal. And there's a broader base from which to find these activities – a larger population surrounding the city."

Hutchison also has some strong views on bilingualism in the province. He believes "the French people should speak French and the Ontario people should also have a smattering of French. They should be able to carry on a reasonable conversation." Making a practice of that philosophy, Hutchison sent his three children to school in Europe – one to Switzerland and two to France. His wife is also bilingual. "I guess I'm about the worst of the group," he admits. "But if I get caught and have to speak French, I speak French – and I think that's a must and people should be able to do that."

Martlet in City Hall

"Toronto has not had a strong administration in twenty years. The political atmosphere is generally, 'let's not rock the boat, let's get elected, let's have wonderful dreams about tomorrow.' But we are hesitant about facing

After a three-year retirement from politics, forced when he lost his bid for mayor, William Archer was elected an alderman last December.



up to the realities and making any practical political decisions."

Those harsh words come from William Archer, BA '49, who has been in and out of Toronto politics since he came to the city after graduation. They come from years when he couldn't make his City Hall colleagues step up the slow march. After a three-year retirement from politics, forced when he was defeated in a three-way race for mayor in 1966 (polling 25,000 to 40,000 for winner William Dennison), Archer came back last December to win an aldermanic seat.

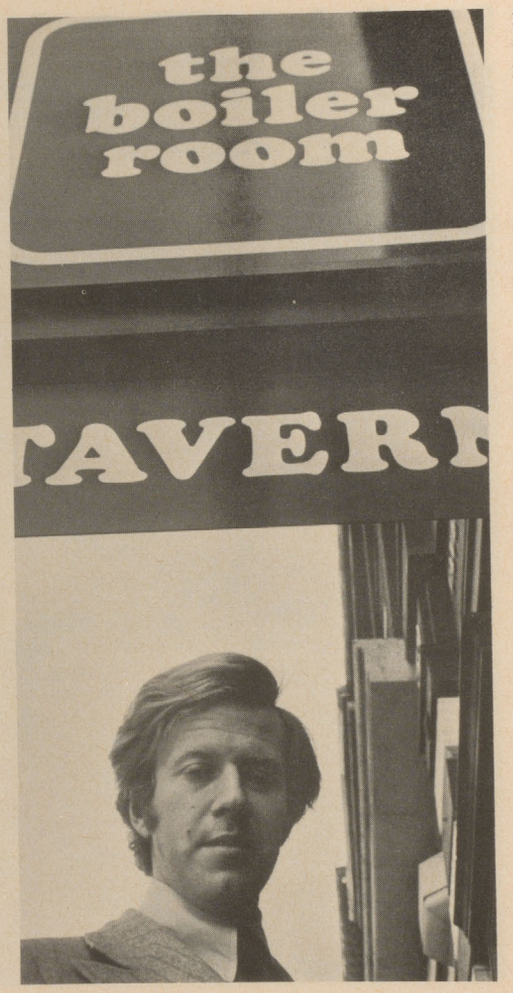
He's one of Toronto's more colourful politicians. His conservative lawyer's suit is always offset by a yellow carnation in the lapel. He speaks quietly, reasonably – *but with force.*

"For instance," he continues, surveying an area in his ward, "we see this lovely park development. We're not going to have any bulldozer come near it – even if that's necessary to establish the park – because we don't like bulldozers. The tendency has been to take the soft decision politically."

And there, alderman Archer believes, lies the difference between Canada's two largest cities. "Montreal, by contrast, in ten years has had more revolutionary changes in the structure of its government than we have had in thirty or forty years. But the weakness in Montreal has been the lack of opposition to Jean Drapeau. He would have a much healthier government if he had fifteen members of that council ready to jump on him when he made a mistake."

How did Archer end up in Toronto politics ?

Swinger Roel Bramer is the twenty-nine-year-old owner of "The Boiler Room," a favourite luncheon spot for Toronto's young business set.



"I'd probably take an active part in politics no matter what city I was in. I think I realized I couldn't do too well in Montreal without the French language. I probably came to Toronto because it's the place I was bound to go. It was more logical.

"Toronto is the hub of the area from Detroit to Montreal inclusive; it's the centre of political and economic strength, and it has a pleasant climate which is irresistible to private enterprise. It's interesting to me just how we are going to solve the political problems.

"There's a liveliness here. George Luscombe in his theatrical productions. Spremo in photography. You've got that spirit of competition. Toronto's expansion has been not only numerical but mental and social and cultural. I think, on the other hand, that Montreal has captured a greater liveliness in its downtown area. Montreal put on Expo which the administration of Toronto couldn't have done because it doesn't have the cohesive administrative operation that is necessary for something like that.

"The cultural side of Toronto is far more willing to get controversial. People resign from the art gallery because of a controversial work on display. This to my mind is a healthy thing. But the political attitude is 'run for cover, duck quickly and find out what the editors are going to say'."

The politics of Toronto: voter-sensitive representatives, conservative decision makers; no flair, no *élan*, just a lot of solid thought and careful action. Maybe too careful. But even a man who gets frustrated by it all speaks with the implication that it might, after all, be preferable to some other places.

A Swinging Entrepreneur

Does Toronto swing? Ask a swinger.

"Even if it does swing, it certainly swings in a different way than Montreal," says Roel Bramer, BA '63, owner of "The Boiler Room," a luncheon spot that is *de rigueur* with the young downtown business set. A converted warehouse-printing shop, "The Boiler Room" is a basement-level room on Wellington Street, in the mammoth shadow of the Royal York Hotel on the south and the awesome Toronto Dominion Centre on the north. It is a muted rainbow of red and orange pipes along the ceiling, giant black chains that hang from ceiling to floor, red-toned drawings of old steam engines, gleaming crystal on red tablecloths, and slim young waitresses with bare midriffs. The clientele is young, bright and in tune.

Born in Holland twenty-nine years ago, Roel first saw Canada and McGill in 1960 when he and a friend hopped a freighter for a North American trip. He received his degree in honours economics and political science. He then started on his MA, but found business more interesting.

Roel spent a couple of years in Dupont of Canada's Export Department in Montreal, and was moved by the company to Toronto in 1965. He knew that eventually he'd go into business for himself.

"I found this place through a real estate agent who didn't recommend it too highly," he recalls. "Three restaurant owners had already rejected it. But the expert restaurant owner would think immediately: 'what kind of false ceiling am I going to put in to cover the pipes and will it be too low?' I left the pipes open!"

It was a lot of work. There was no plumbing, the pipes had to be painted, a 2½-foot-thick wall had to be knocked out for the kitchen. Says Bramer: "The whole thing ended up costing more than people think but less than one would spend on a conventional restaurant of this allure."

The lunchtime atmosphere is noisy and happy. Bramer is proud that "invariably when the hostess seats people, she's at the end of the dining room and the customer is still half-way down, working his way through, talking to people. And that's good. People like people.

"I've been here five years now and it has taken me five years to like Toronto," Roel admits. "I was very much at home in Montreal, maybe because it's a much more European city.

"After a while you start to realize that Toronto has its charm in a different way. It doesn't have all the wild discotheques that stay open until three or four in the morning, but it has a lot of good points. Naturally from a business point of view it's a very organized city.

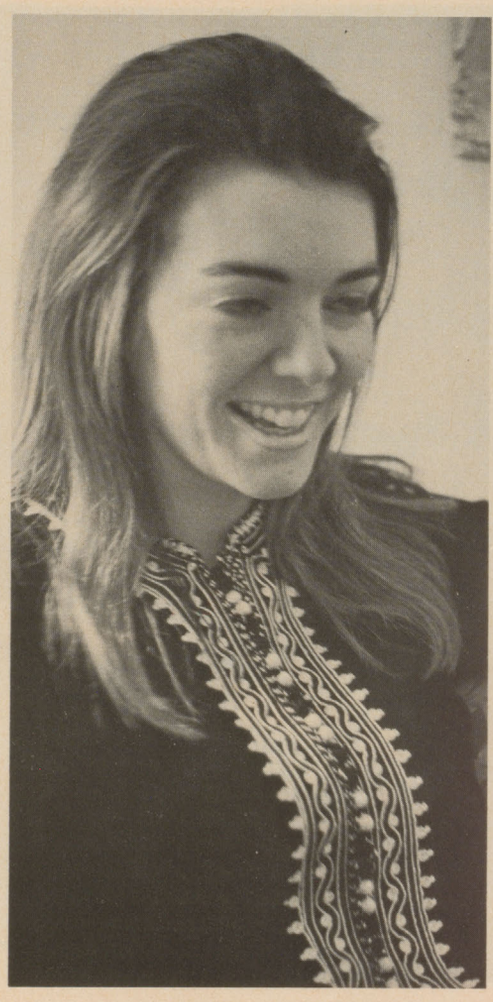
"As far as social life is concerned, in Toronto you enjoy yourself more with friends, rather than going out on the town. I enjoy myself in Toronto because I know quite a few people from the McGill days. But I enjoy myself more so because of all the people who come to Toronto – a great number of people from Vancouver who are a lot of fun, and a lot of Europeans. Supposedly 75,000 new people arrive in Toronto every year.

"If you're from outside a city you level better with someone else who is also from outside the city. You somehow seem to click better together."

The talk then switches to a different brand of swingers, the current generation of student activists.

"I think it's fine. I think it's enjoyable to read about students being able to let off steam. But I don't really attribute that much importance to it. Naturally there are always going to be changes, but I don't think McGill's going to change that drastically. Sure, there's going to be more French spoken at McGill and I think that's fine. Why not? French is just as good a language as English – or as good as Dutch for that matter. I'd hate to see the day arrive when

The dream of most young graduates – travelling around the world – is an everyday reality for Penny Phipps of the Academy of International Studies.



students have nothing to protest against – it's part of the curriculum almost.

"I'm not the protesting type. Let's say I'd rather go out and play squash or drink beer with my friends than run up and down the street carrying a placard. Both are forms of letting off steam."

And on that note, the discussion gives way to the pressing call of business. Roel leaves his office to walk the block down Wellington Street to "The Boiler Room" and its new addition, "The Coal Bin," a large pub in black and white that is joined to the restaurant by a passageway. "The Coal Bin," which seats 300 people, is the second biggest downtown lounge in Toronto and features ten-cent draft beer at selected hours during the day. "I'll probably always be involved in something new," he says on the way out. "That's just the way I am."

A Citizen of the World

She says it quite matter-of-factly. "I don't like Toronto. Period."

One might wonder why, then, Penny Phipps, BA '69, lives there. Well, she does and she doesn't.

Penny, 21, is Canadian admissions director for the Academy of International Studies, a Los Angeles-based organization that conducts college and high school level study tours of Europe for U.S. and Canadian students each summer. Her work involves thousands of miles of travel every year.

Between June and December last year she made one tour of Europe as a chaperone with one of the study groups, visited Los Angeles twice, Denver once, San Francisco once and Montreal four times. Her average stay in Toronto is two weeks.

Penny was born in Toronto and attended Havergal College before going to McGill. "I'm here," she declares, "because this is, at the moment, the most advantageous place to be for what I'm doing, whereas Montreal, though it would be a more exciting place to live because I'm young, doesn't offer the same possibilities. I'm involved in education and Toronto is a centre for it."

Her job involves talking to high school teachers and college professors about the academy's programme, and organizing tours for them and their students. If a teacher signs eight students for a tour, he goes along free.

"I'm centring around Toronto and Montreal and a few spots around there where I hope to set up sub-reps," Penny says. "I hope to organize a whole Canadian venture in the future. Hopefully next year, if Toronto is successful and if I see areas like Vancouver and the West would be productive, the people will be set up in these areas so we'll have a Canadian organization with Canadian brochures."

What's wrong with Toronto ? "It isn't what I don't like about Toronto so much as what I do like about Montreal which Toronto doesn't have. I'm interested in languages and travel. I like biculturalism and bilingualism. I like the spirit of Montreal. There's just something in the air of Montreal that Toronto is lacking. For all the money and commercial enterprise going on in Toronto, I find Toronto people very rooted in what they're doing.

"I think Toronto is an ideal city for someone who is thirty or thirty-five, married, with children – but I'm not at that point in my life. I find the young people I meet in Toronto very embedded in office jobs. My work involves travel and so most of the people I meet in Toronto feel almost some kind of resentment because I'm doing something that perhaps they wish they could be doing and aren't."

Two summers ago, while travelling by herself in Europe, Penny met a group of the academy's students in Geneva and became immediately enthusiastic about the organization. A Paris meeting with the academy's head man landed her the job. "Last summer I took a group of ten American students on a fashion tour and I liked it," she says. "I had planned to go on and study in Italy during the winter, but when they offered me the opportunity of starting this up in Canada, I thought it was pretty exciting."

Travel, plus a couple of years in honours french at McGill left her with some definite ideas on the contentious McGill Français question. "Right now, I don't know how feasible it is economically, but I think that McGill must become part of the French community in Quebec and must become a bilingual school. I had a lot of French friends in Quebec, but none of them were ever students at McGill University.

"Just take the opposition to the French Department alone. I would say maybe 75 per cent of the students who graduate in honours french are French. There's definitely a feeling of inferiority when you're interested in the language. There could be so much shared between these students and there's nothing. There's a wall. The French students sit on their side of the class and the English students sit on their side. And the only people you'll find getting involved with the French are those who become subordinate to the French kids in the class. They've compromised a lot in order to be accepted."

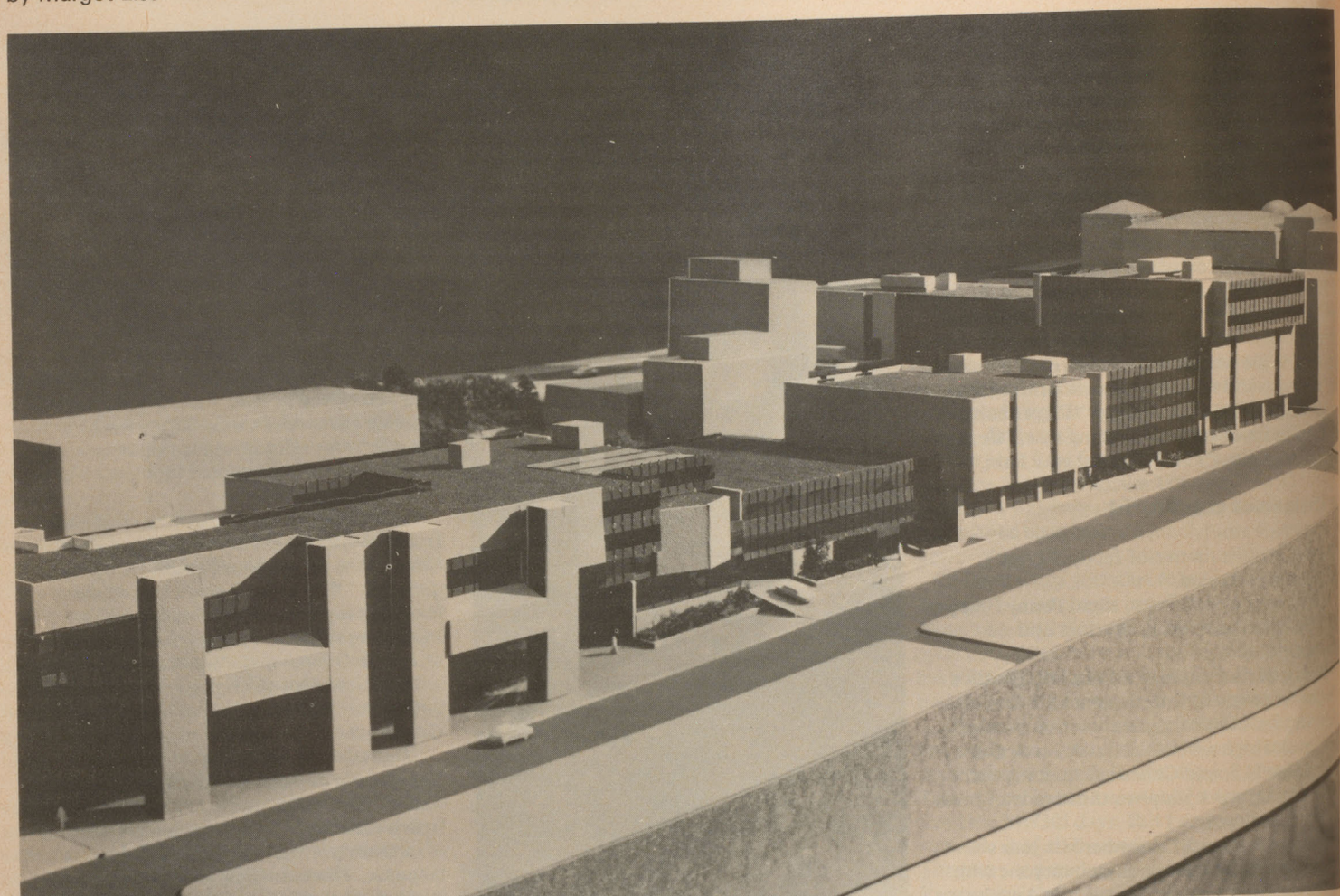
Someone like Penny Phipps is more a citizen of the world than of any particular city. Her heart is mostly in Paris because that's the first European city she lived in. However she says: "Europe is becoming so Americanized that, if you're really interested in travel, you have to get into Africa, the Orient or even South America. Europeans are losing their culture."

She may not be particularly fond of dreary old Toronto, but perhaps her message should be seriously considered by the more complacent citizens who are.□

This is McGill?

Fifth-year architecture students – Canada's architects of the future – project the campus they would build if they could start from scratch.

by Margot List



The physical environment of the University is in many ways as important a contributor to the quality of university life as are the academic and social aspects. As the University grows and changes to meet the future, it must strive for environmental excellence if it is to make progress in the attainment of its goals.

Last September twenty-six fifth-year architecture students at McGill were offered the challenge to reshape the University's physical environment, while simultaneously contributing their concepts of McGill's campus of the future. The project, a major part of a design and construction course, was conceived by professors Joseph Baker and Warren Chalk. They chose the University because of its unique location; although situated in an urban context, it is still a sufficiently large area to develop.

The project was designed to force the students to detach themselves from their familiar surroundings and immerse themselves in the University environment afresh. "It's the students' environment," stressed Baker, "and they ought to have some say in shaping it. We have a problem. We live and study in a winter environment and must somehow make this stimulating, bright and enjoyable during this grey part of the year. McGill is a physically turgid environment and one must grasp any opportunity to visually and spiritually explode this."

The actual section under redevelopment by the students was the terrain bounded by Sherbrooke Street on the south, Peel Street on the west, McGregor and Pine Avenues on the north and University Street on the east. The students divided into groups, each choosing a different section of the overall area. For instance two of the larger groups worked with the University Street and Peel Street areas, while some of the smaller groups concentrated on specific projects such as the physics building, the Instructional Communications Centre a Student-Faculty Club, and even the green area of the lower campus.

The students framed and implemented their programmes independently of the professors, who were available as consultants when queries arose. The group which chose the University Street area visualized the entire street between Milton and Pine Avenues as containing a large Instructional Communications Centre (ICC), together with a complex for physics and related sciences. Those who undertook to repla

Opposite page : University Street of the future : the student-architects' scheme includes the Instructional Communications Centre (left) and a complex for physics (middle) and related sciences.

Below : A modernistic conception of the Faculty of Management building on Sherbrooke Street, between Peel and McTavish, provides space for business and commercial interests along with academic activities.

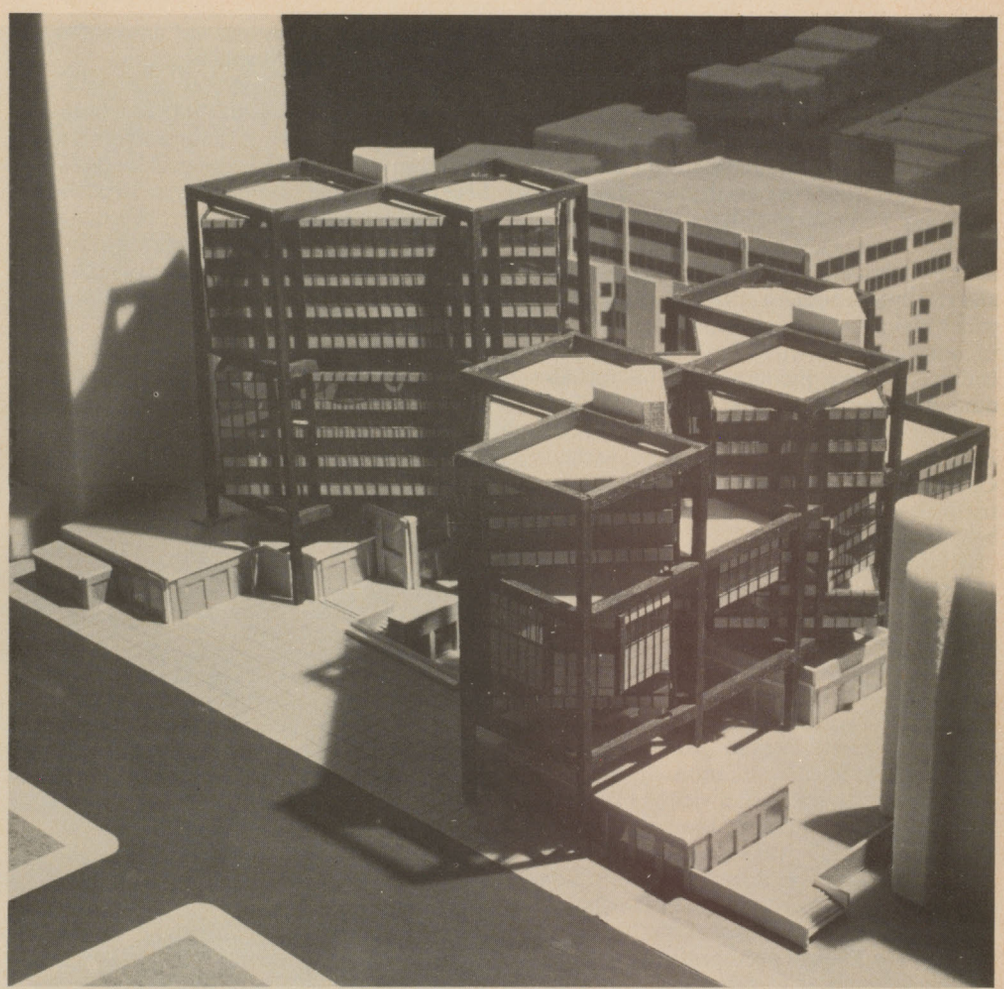
Bottom : The Student-Faculty Club, bounded by Peel, McGregor and McTavish Streets, envisions a modern, spacious structure where students and staff would share the many exceptional facilities provided.

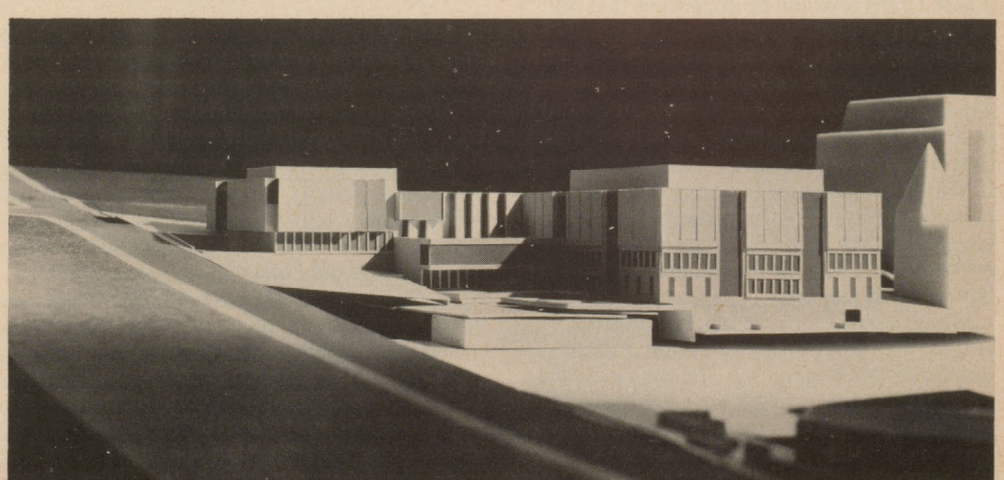
ICC spent many hours researching into the communications patterns on campus, as well as consulting with various members of the Centre. A most conscientious group, they even journeyed to Toronto to look over the elaborate communications set-up at the Ryerson Institute of Technology. The students who selected the physics building discovered that a new building had already been designed by University planners. Using these plans as a working guide, the students created their version of the building's future needs. Another group seized the opportunity to bridge the gap between faculty and students by devising a joint university centre, where faculty and students would share the same facilities.

The two students who elected to plan the lower campus area were the only ones who substantially changed the notion of how the University area could be used. They presented an imaginative scheme which conceived of a totally new way of operating within the University's environment. They suggested that several levels be built – all above ground – which could be used for meeting places, classrooms and social get-togethers. Each layer of this massive complex would be of a different size and shape. In addition, the top level of any exposed part of one of the lower levels could be landscaped to provide appealing outdoor areas.

Once completed, the students' models and plans were subjected to a detailed review. Together with professors Baker and Chalk, the students appraised and criticised the submissions. The professors felt that the students had been too affected by the *status quo* in their interpretations, failing to visualize the University of tomorrow from a student's point of view. The students' sense of achievement at having tackled and completed their first major building problem was dampened somewhat by the realization that they had failed to use sufficient imagination and foresight on the project. The experience, according to most students, was a lesson well learned: they would be more adventurous if they were to face a similar challenge again.

Nevertheless, because the designers of McGill's campus of the future must strive for physical environmental excellence, the professors and students feel that some tangible gains may be made by exposing the projects to those within the university community who are responsible for planning the future development of McGill.□





Behind the Great Wall

Despite the stern warnings of his friends, Asian historian Malik recently spent four days in mysterious Red China.

by Salahuddin Malik

The People's Republic of China is very different from what we know, like to know, or hear about in the West. That observation is based upon a four-day trip I took to Mainland China, which included visits to Shanghai and Canton, their suburbs, and a one thousand-mile train journey between the two cities.

My trip to the People's Republic of China was in autumn 1969, against well-meaning advice – often warnings – of officials, friends, and relatives. Though a citizen of Pakistan which maintains not only diplomatic but "very friendly" relations with China, the hurdles I had to cross were discouraging, if not forbidding. After overcoming red tape in the U.S. and overwhelming bureaucracy at the Pakistan High Commission in Ottawa, I called at the Chinese Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, to try to clear the last impediment for the visit behind the Great Wall.

My permanent residence in the U.S. disturbed the otherwise courteous and polite Chinese officials. The assurance that the trip was my own idea as a historian and educator reduced their distrust. Still, Mr. Sung, visa officer at the Embassy, would not promise more than a two-day pass. But when I received the visa in the mail I discovered that he had generously doubled its duration.

Many people in Pakistan viewed the trip as a perilous undertaking. Even though Pakistanis are highly appreciative of the good will, understanding, and, above all, economic and military aid their country receives from China, they have an equally strong distrust of China's political ideology. My brother, a highly-placed government official, repeatedly advised me that in China it would be imperative that my conduct meet with Chinese approval. A friend cautioned that should the Chinese want me to declare the U.S. moon landing baseless American propaganda, I must be willing to do so to protect my life. Earlier, a U.S. immigration official had warned that the government in Washington assumed no responsibility for rescuing me from possible detention in China. He opposed my desire of taking my wife with me because of what he termed the hazardous nature of the journey.

Nevertheless I took off for Shanghai on August 30, 1969, aboard a Pakistan International Airlines Boeing 707. The crew included a Chinese air hostess who wore Pakistani dress, and spoke excellent Urdu and Bengali. The passengers included two Chinese and thirty-six Pakistanis. They were bound for Hong Kong and were to continue to Canton after a routine stop-over at Shanghai airport.

Once on the ground, all fears and apprehensions regarding life in China started to crumble. The utilitarian beauty of the airport, courtesy of the airport personnel, immaculate cleanliness, and the red carpet treatment that awaited the transit passengers quickly belied the Western image of China. In addition to being given refreshments, the passengers were entertained by a troupe of Chinese folk singers and dancers during their stop-over.

Health and immigration formalities were unusually brief. My baggage was not even checked; a written declaration was accepted on face value. However, I was politely informed that my colour film could not be used in China. Film has to be processed before leaving China and the facilities for processing colour film were not easily available. Therefore the rolls were sealed and left in my custody.

I proceeded to the city by the most inexpensive public transport ride I have ever had. The fare was the equivalent of three to four U.S. cents. At the hotel I hired an interpreter. He helped me buy two black and white rolls of film, and I had the unrestricted use of my camera. Nowhere did I feel that I was being watched or observed, a feeling which I later developed during a one night stop-over in Moscow.

I taxied to different places. Rates were fixed at nominal prices by American standards, and the taxi drivers would not accept tips. Commented one driver: "The entire legacy of foreign intervention and influence has been liquidated. Tipping is one of them. It just does not harmonize with our personal dignity and national pride."

I ran into a mammoth anti-Russian demonstration in Shanghai, the like of which I had never seen before in size and organization. The average Chinese person is completely opposed to Russia and makes no secret of it. Chinese are very proud of their hard-won autonomy from Moscow and are determined to maintain it at every cost. However none of the people I conversed with favoured war with Russia unless Moscow left them no other alternative.

The most fruitful parts of my trip were the two train journeys, from Shanghai to Canton and from Canton to Hong Kong. The train service was much better than that of many U.S. cities. Departures and arrivals were amazingly on time.



The Shanghai-Canton train was comprised of sixteen cars; all of them were connected and easy access was provided to the entire train. Seats were cushioned, highly comfortable, and in some cases were reclining and could be rotated. The floor of each compartment was cleaned with wet mops every five or six hours. All compartments were fitted with electric fans and pictures of Chairman Mao. I counted seven such pictures in the dining car; my compartment had *only* two.

Few figures in history have been as popular as Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He is like a living deity and has certainly surpassed eminent Chinese like Confucious, Mencius, and Hsun Tzu. The spirit of Mao pervaded all over China. Head counts at various places revealed that between 40 to 50 per cent of the peo-

Opposite page : Portraits of Mao can be found everywhere in China – including on the front of locomotives.

Below : Few North American luxuries are found in China. Civilian-owned cars are a rarity ; transportation is by bicycle.



ple wore portrait badges of him. All public and private places – streets, houses, shops, hotel lobbies, hallways and rooms, parks, railway stations, libraries, universities, train engine-fronts, buses and taxies – were decorated with pictures and murals of the Chairman. Likewise, the sayings of Mao Tse-tung were printed or scribbled everywhere. Even the stationery for guests at Hoping (Peace) Hotel in Shanghai featured a message from Mao: "All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful."

Many people carry the pocket-size red book of Chairman Mao's sayings. The average Chinese person thinks in terms of things Chairman Mao has achieved for him which earlier regimes had failed to accomplish, such as personal dignity at home and prestige abroad.

In only twenty years the Chinese have revolutionized sanitation, health, education, welfare, agriculture, and industry. It would be erroneous and unjust, however, to compare China's progress to the advances by the West (even though it could perhaps be said that in some areas of sanitation China has surpassed even the most advanced western countries). Beset with worse problems, China has almost singlehandedly achieved what other Asian countries have failed to accomplish in spite of enormous foreign aid from the "have" nations. Steel production has jumped from half a million metric tons in 1949 to over fourteen million tons per year, chemical fertilizers from under 100,000 tons to over ten million tons, crude oil from 200,000 tons to around eleven million tons, and coal from sixty-two million tons to over 225 million tons per year. Likewise, gains in the production of cement, machine tools, electric power, cotton yarn, the development of railroads, inland waterways and, above all, nuclear energy are impressive. U.S.-Canadian prosperity was of course conspicuously absent. Business activity was rather dull. Department stores like Eaton's, Simpson's, and Macy's just do not exist, nor do business centres like Montreal's St. Catherine Street. Luxuries also did not seem to exist. For example, civilian-owned autos are practically unknown; bicycles provide the important means of transportation. 70 to 80 per cent of adult Chinese wore wrist watches, many of them with stainless steel bands. However, public transportation in Shanghai seemed to be better than in New York City. In addition, both Shanghai and Canton were much cleaner than most United States cities. In the two hotels where I stayed, the rooms were spacious, clean, and nicely furnished. All rooms were equipped with extension telephones and table fans. However, the quality of towels in the shower-equipped toilets was relatively poor.

I noticed no discontent among workers and peasants. The minimum wage in Shanghai is equal to thirty dollars per month in American currency. However a one-room apartment costs less than two dollars a month, and a two-room apartment three dollars a month. Furthermore food is so inexpensive that it costs a Chinese person from the equivalent of four to five U.S. cents a meal. The meal is comprised of a dinner plate full of rice and a bowl of fish or meat curry. Medicines are free and, I was informed, so is education at the primary and high school levels. University education is not designed for everybody, but most of those who enter the universities are financed by the state. Professionals such as medical doctors, engineers, scientists, and professors are rewarded with high salaries which range from $100-$200 U.S. a month.

The Chinese are far healthier and more efficiently provided for than the natives of most of the other countries in South and Southeast Asia. They were generally clean in appearance and none were either exceptionally fat or undernourished. The stark misery and poverty that exists in the other countries is not apparent in China. I did not see a single beggar on the

Below: On the small tower at the left of the entrance to Canton's Tung Fang Hotel is the inscription, "Down with the Renegade, Traitor, and Scab Liu Shao-chi!" The propaganda on the column at right reads, "Down with Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique."



streets, which is more than I can say about my own country, or India. The filthy slums of Hong Kong, Singapore, Bangkok, Rangoon, Kabul, Karachi, Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta do not exist in China. Likewise, the piles of open garbage and refuse which can frequently be seen on the streets of several Asian countries are nowhere in evidence. The crimes of murder, arson, rape, and plunder which today plague the Western world have become old memories in China. Nowhere was it necessary to lock my room even though my baggage included highly valuable items. I was told, always with a smile, that the "fine arts" of thievery and robbery no longer exist in the country.

Women's Liberation in China

Women enjoy a much better position in China than is generally assumed in the West, in some ways perhaps even better than their counterparts in the West and the rest of the world. They share political and social authority, and work shoulder-to-shoulder with their men in all walks of life. Most of the orators and announcers in the Shanghai demonstration I saw were women. 90 per cent of women up to their retirement age of fifty-five years (sixty for men) choose to hold jobs. There is no salary discrimination between the sexes. In fact, the fringe benefits provided for women are better than those for men. When pregnant they are put on reduced hours for seventy days and receive fifty-six days paid leave on delivery.

There is very little about female dress which is pleasing to the male eye. The appeal and the glare of the Western woman with her shrinking skirts and bikinis, ever changing hair styles, and cosmetics are noticeably absent. In a way this has helped China's rapid development; men and women work together like human machines, without distraction, in the task of nation building.

Communities of 15,000 to 25,000 persons live in communes. The communes are more or less independent, self-governing, and self-sufficient. Commune property is owned by the people in the commune and not by Peking. Surplus production is turned over to the next highest unit of administration, the county. Every piece of land I saw was cultivated, including mountain-sides which were tilled in terraces. Cultivation is done by hand or by ploughs driven by oxen; tractors and other farm equipment are rarely seen. Still the land was cultivated with an amazing degree of precision and in a highly scientific manner.

While I saw hundreds of large bands of farmers tilling the land, nowhere did I notice or observe the slightest tension usually characteristic of group farming. Peasants seemed to be working in complete harmony and with purpose. The land from Shanghai to Canton was one spectacular stretch of lush green earth, with rice, cotton, sugar cane, and large upright squash plants growing in abundance.

In a small way private enterprise is still permitted. After working regular hours for the state, commune, or co-operative, the worker is free to raise crops in the yard around his house, run a small poultry, or operate a dairy – and keep the proceeds. This incentive seems to have worked wonders. In the villages and city suburbs every piece of land around private dwellings bore mute witness to the Chinese people's desire to add to their personal income and comfort.

During the trip I found a great deal of resentment – but not belligerence – against the United States. Anti-American posters were very much in evidence, depicting the U.S. as an "imperialist aggressor" against the peoples of the world. The posters called upon the proletariat forces across the world to rise up and revolt against the "exploiters." However, nowhere was it written that the Chinese would help them with the struggle.

Because of this anti-Americanism, China perhaps is the only country where the U.S. dollar is unacceptable. Whenever I went to the China Bank to convert my American Express Travellers' Cheques into Chinese currency, the teller immediately would produce a page-long official document, stating in effect: "The United States is an extremely hostile country toward the people of China; U.S. bases surround us on all sides. Apart from indulging in acts of aggression against the People's Republic of China and daily violation of Chinese air space and territorial waters, the U.S. prevents other countries from befriending and trading with China. Therefore, we refuse to convert the U.S. currency into Yuans." Since I was only carrying U.S. currency, in the end my request was always granted as a special case.

In response to my critical questioning regarding China's unwillingness to open her doors to tourists, students, scholars, and journalists, a Shanghai professor tersely responded: "Once bitten, twice cautious. We have been badly bitten hundreds of times. We cannot forget our nineteenth and twentieth century experiences. The distressing fact is that even now we are refused recognition. Our so-called totalitarian system of government is much better than the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan. Closed doors do not sufficiently guard us against the imperialists; open doors would mean unlimited trouble."

In conclusion, I found China a fastly growing country in every respect, but especially in national awareness and determination. Toynbee's doctrine that adversity helps a nation in its growth seems to be truly applicable to the Chinese. The feeling of insecurity which the people of China have against the United States and Russia have added a new sense of urgency to their determination to build their nation. □

The Students' Society's president lashes out at those people who "are trying to take away from students the right to learn under a mask of tender liberalism."

An attack on educational anarchy

by Julius Grey

The theoretical basis for the cry, "Let us do-our-own-thing in education!" lies in two assumptions. The first is the extremely reasonable concept that a person is more successful in performing tasks he likes than those he does not like. The second premise, which is never quite stated *per se*, is that it is possible for a person to obtain a good education doing only what he likes.

The second assumption is patent nonsense. It is a rare person indeed who likes passionately every aspect of even his favourite subject. Yet it would be extremely perilous for a university to release doctors who do not know anatomy, lawyers blissfully ignorant of legal procedure, or english "scholars" who have not considered a whole century in the history of literature. It seems to me that a certain amount of discipline is necessary even for enthusiasts, if they are to be anything more than gifted amateurs.

It should also be carefully noted that most of the demands for "doing-one's-own-thing" amount up being demands to be allowed to leave out areas of subjects. When stripped bare of ideological ornament, the great cry for relevance to the learner (Eldridge Cleaver is relevant; Chaucer is not) is nothing more than such a demand. Instead of being tentatively accepted and compromised with, as has happened, such arguments should be exposed by educators and mercilessly thrown out.

The first, more reasonable basis for do-your-own-thing education crumbles too, unless it is taken in such a general sense that it carries little practical meaning. It is obvious that a person's performance is better in a subject he likes than in one he does not like. For that reason, no one wishes to force scientifically-minded people into sociology, or prospective musicians into nuclear physics. The broad amount of freedom essential for this purpose already exists on the upper rungs of the education ladder. Moreover graduate students usually have an extensive licence to "do-their-own-thing" in their discipline. However those who are now screaming shrilly about this principle wish to apply it in the lower rungs of the education ladder where it cannot hold – early college, high school, and in more fanatic cases, public school. If they succeed, it will mean an unparalleled disaster in education.

Proponents of the philosophy that a person should specialize in what he likes best make a subsidiary assumption: each child or teenager has a "real self" which is disposed towards, for example, building engines or singing in choirs, and nothing will change his orientation. Thus, the more extreme liberals believe if a boy shows a predisposition towards building aeroplane models and none towards writing compositions, he should be allowed to engage in his model building and encouraged to progress at his own pace. In the long run his natural curiosity will lead him to expand his knowledge, or if it doesn't, at least he will be happy. That is a rosy vision – but the truth is very different.

"Basic Self" Can Be Conditioned

There is in fact no "basic self" that cannot be conditioned. The boy who wants to build models has been conditioned by his environment. If he is allowed to indulge in nothing but his models at a very tender age, he will fall behind in the humanities.

At some point in life a person definitely has to commit himself to one area of study. But he should first come in touch with as much of life as possible for it takes a strong spirit to catch up on another area in later years. Moreover, the person will not likely get the idea of catching up, since he will never have been in contact with the ideas andmethods involved.

Thus do-your-own-thing education forces the very drab overspecialization people complain about – but much earlier than even the most hard-crusted conservative would dream. We would have high-strung people who fail their first math test leaving math and people who dislike their french teachers quitting language study. In fact people's ultimate choice and freedom would be lessthan at present.

I prefer instead a system which sets compulsory subjects in all possible areas of knowledge, with some choice asto certain supplementary subjects until at least the end of high school. The degree of choice would then progressively, but not totally, be increased. Such a system is more efficient and humane than the do-your-own-thing method.

The unity of knowledgetheory strengthens my conclusion. Can one be a good engineer and be practically illiterate? Can a philosopher afford to ignore science? Ithink the answer to these questions is negative Yet the illiterate engineer and ignorant phibsopher will almost certainly emerge from a system where students choose their subjects too early.

However, some "educational sociologist," psychologist, or other new-fangled social scientist will argue that there is "scientific evidence" that "free schools" and "free experiments" have produced excellent results. The response to that comment is quite simple. Such schools have been run mostly for specially selected groups of middle- and upper-class students. Those are students from whom any system will receive an excellent response. If one tried the opposite experiment, picking the students carefully and founding a very demanding, old-style school with math, english, french, classics and science taught on an extremely high level, I would warrant even better results.

Very much the same arguments apply to early college education as to high school. New subjects are introduced and a final consolidation of the previous general education takes place in college. A considerable amount of discipline is therefore needed if the university is to provide people with broad minds, a vast spectrum of knowledge, a certain ethical basis, and an ability to think and to specialize in the future.

The real point is that learning is not and cannot be a thoroughly "democratic" process. In fact the word "democracy" is meaningless in learning, where those who *know*, impart knowledge to those who wish– or need– to know.

It is perhaps a self-evident truth that *most* teachers know more than *most* students, but it has been doubted recently on campus so I am stating it again. Students beginning their training in a subject cannot be permitted to choose their readings, for they will never learn anything more than that which they knew to start with. For the student's sake, a structure must be given by teachers. The students should be consulted, and there is no need for anything to be brutally or crudely imposed. However, the structure must be there nevertheless.

Some students say such a structure alienates them. They cannot stand the "arbitrary" rules, the routine of work. Almost always, that is but a mask for their laziness. Learning always means work; the structure forces people to do the work. When one does his own project it is too easy to escape work through verbiage, or to do only the work that comes easily.

Therefore for the time being, we must defeat the efforts of those who – some from ignorance, some from an almost unconscious desire to lower standards – are trying to take from students the right to learn under a mask of tender liberalism. □

Society activities

McGill's admissions policies, discriminatory scholarships, and Bill 62 have recently come under scrutiny by the Society's Board of Directors.

by Andrew Allen

In the last issue of the *McGill News* I referred briefly to the apprehension of the Society's executive over the projected admissions policies for the coming academic year. Senate has since approved admissions criteria which are substantially the same as last year's, and which certainly do not encourage applications from non-Quebec students. As a result the Society's Board of Directors approved a motion at its January 19 meeting expressing concern about trends in enrolment and urging the University "to seek out students who are well qualified to come to McGill from those areas in the world beyond the borders of the province of Quebec."

Almost simultaneously the executive of the McGill Society of the Ottawa Valley submitted a resolution – also expressing deep concern – to the Senate Admissions Committee. Both resolutions, together with some positive solutions urged particularly by the Students' Society, will be considered by two University committees with jurisdiction over the matter: Senate's Special Committee on CEGEPS and Related Matters which is chaired by the Principal, and the Senate Admissions Committee under the chairmanship of registrar Colin M. McDougall.

There is no doubt that graduates want a more positive approach by the University to the recruiting of students from outside the province. However, any new admissions policies for the 1971-72 academic year will have to be concerned with revised curricula, promotion procedures and a host of other administrative changes which are under active discussion at the moment. The *McGill News* will present shortly a co-ordinated report on all these developments.

Hassle Over Scholarships

The directors have also held a general discussion on proposals from the Senate Scholarships Committee concerning so-called discriminatory clauses in existing scholarships and bursaries. The main bone of contention is the $800,000 bequest for the Annette S. Hill bursaries which are restricted to "young men of the protestant faith and of good character from the Maritime Provinces or the Province of Ontario." The scholarships committee recommended that the University promote a Private Member's Bill in the National Assembly which would unilaterally change the terms of the bequest.

Alarmed at the possibility of McGill changing the conditions of bequests already accepted, the Society's Board of Directors passed a motion suggesting:

a) that the University does not accept any bequests for scholarships or financial aid which include terms and conditions that discriminate for or against any race, religion, colour or creed.

b) that the University examine the legal, political, and financial implications of changing the terms and conditions of all bequests previously accepted which have discriminatory provisions.

c) that the Board of Directors establish a committee to carry out a parallel study of previously accepted bequests, and that this committee be empowered to hire whatever professional assistance it deems necessary.

Senate has since discussed the problem of certain bequests and referred the matter back to the scholarships committee, on which The Graduates' Society is represented. Meanwhile, vice-principal Frost has continued the debate by writing the *McGill Reporter* with some constructive suggestions for keeping the Annette Hill scholarships.

The Society and Bill 62

Jean-Guy Cardinal has sometimes been dismissed as "tiresome," and certainly his record as the province's Minister of Education has hardly endeared him to Quebecers. The latent distrust of him by English-speaking Quebecers has recently surfaced in reaction to his Bill 62, which would radically reorganize school government on the island of Montreal.

McGill graduates living in the province, who read their mail and newspapers, know that criticism of the Bill has centred on the authoritarian and unrepresentative structures it proposes. These structures are based upon the Parent Report on Quebec education, rather than the more recent Pagé Report which was commissioned when the government found the Parent recommendations unacceptable.

In abandoning the archaic system of confessional school boards, the Bill suggests a single set of non-denominational school boards without making precise provision for continuing adequate educational structures for English-speaking students. The somewhat ambiguous terms of the previously passed Bill 63 – which establishes French as the language of instruction in schools but gives parents the option of having their children taught in English – have not been regarded as sufficient protection by most members of the English community.

For the past two years, principal Robertson has been actively studying the possible structures for Montreal schools. He was a founding member of the Dual Language Committee which a year ago presented Premier Jean-Jacques Bertrand with a brief giving the reasons for establishing, and outlining the structure of, a dual language system. Following the publication of the Pagé Report which reached similar conclusions, the original committee added several new members and became known as the Association for the Reform in Education. The Association, of which the Principal is co-chairman, set out to promote the Pagé Report.

In January, Dr. Robertson addressed a letter to all McGill graduates in Quebec urging them to study Bill 62 and make their views known. In doing so, he made it clear that he regarded the lack of provision for English education as utterly unacceptable. In addition, there has been intense activity among many English-speaking groups concerning the Bill – especially home and school associations and school teachers' associations.

For a while, it was thought appropriate to offer graduates the opportunity of preparing a brief from the Society itself. However, it seems that the reaction of French-speaking graduates of McGill and the uncertainties among some English-speaking graduates will preclude the submission of a brief to the National Assembly by the Society as a whole. Though such a situation is perhaps to be expected, it is unfortunate. Where other organizations presenting briefs have the interest of parents or teachers at heart, the Society could well have spoken for that great part of the public which either does not yet have children to send to school or has passed the age where schooling is a matter of direct personal interest. Officers of the Society are therefore continuing to keep an eye on developments, but it does seem more than likely that the Education Committee of the National Assembly will have finished its hearings before too long.

The lesson for graduates is the unsurprising fact that the Society is not organized for political lobbying and therefore graduates with strong views on the Bill and other social topics will have to use other channels to express them.□

Where they are **and** **what** they're doing

Focus

When you hear stories of American astronauts munching on bacon squares or dehydrated chocolate cubes, consider the people responsible for such strange fare. One such person is Paul Rambaut, BSc '62, MSc '64, a nutritional biochemist with NASA. Now in his third year with the Agency, Rambaut is assistant chief of the Food Nutrition and Specialty Team which reviews the astronauts' meals for nutritional adequacy, as well as analysing and if necessary re-designing their food to avoid any metabolic imbalances in flight. "We have to know from the biochemical point of view what happens to a man when he is exposed for long periods of time to weightless flight," explains Rambaut, "and what can be done about correcting these effects through dietary means."

Dr. Rambaut works with the astronauts in designing inflight experiments and even consults them with regard to their particular food preferences. He stresses that the food must meet the psychological and physiological requirements of each crew member. Surprisingly, the astronauts enjoy their meals even though lack of on-board ovens and freezers severely limits the variety. Rambaut himself has subsisted entirely on Apollo flight food for up to five days and testifies that it retains a high taste value.

Because the consumption of food in a weightless environment is not as difficult as it once was, Rambaut sees a definite trend away from dehydrated or deradiated foodstuffs to more conventional fare – with one startling exception. During prolonged missions in which storage problems would arise, the food supply might be derived synthetically from human waste material.

Despite the essential role of food technology in the space programme, Rambaut feels that the most challenging problems besetting nutritional biochemists are overpopulation and malnutrition. "The technical problem of increasing the food supply," he admits, "is one that in many respects defies the approaches of conventional agriculture; but it is one which I hope our efforts in the space programme will go a small way toward abating."



A native of Southampton, England, Dr. Rambaut earned his PhD at MIT following his graduation from McGill. After receiving a Master of Public Health degree from Harvard two years later, he joined NASA. To him the most enjoyable aspect of the job is that it combines his primary interests of biochemistry and aviation. An avid pilot, Rambaut tries to fly a few hours each week. He is also learning Russian in order to study extensive experiments being conducted by the U.S.S.R.

Rambaut's one big regret about his profession is indicative of the tremendous speed of the twentieth century – "the day is far too short to accomplish all the things that should be done."□

'20

H. P. MacKeen, BA '14, BCL '20, former lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia was one of twenty-two Canadians to receive the Order of Canada's medal of service.

'21

Henry Borden, BA '21, Toronto businessman and chairman of the 1957-59 Royal Commission on Energy has received the Order of Canada's medal of service.

'25

L. M. Hovey, BSc '25, has recently been elected Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Dr. G. Earle Wight, MD '25, presently physician-in-chief for the CPR, has been elected president of the International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine.

'27

Dr. Alan Ross, MD '27, former physician-in-chief of the Montreal Children's Hospital and chairman of McGill's Department of Paediatrics from 1953 until 1968, is now founding professor of paediatrics at the University of East Africa.

'29

Robert W. Jones, Com '29, editor of the *McGill News* from 1935-41, has recently resigned as chief executive officer of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association to establish his own public relations company in Toronto.

'31

C. B. Dalton, BSA '31, has retired after twenty-three years as technical liaison officer for the scientific information section of the Canada Agriculture Research Branch.

'32

Paul Audet, BCom '32, has been appointed vice-president and director of Parizeau, White & Associés Inc.

Charles A. Eaves, BSA '32, MSc '37, of the Canada Agricultural Research Station in Kentville, N.S., has been named a Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

H. Carl Goldenberg, BA '28, MA '29, BCL '32, LLD '66, labour mediator and special counsel to Prime Minister Trudeau on constitutional matters, has been appointed to McGill's Board of Governors.

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William Hesler
Gilles Touchette
Pierre Després

Counsel
J. Leigh Bishop, Q.C.
Thomas R. Ker, Q.C.

'33

Arthur Rose, BCom '33, has become dean of business at the College of DuPage in Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

'34

Dennis Harvey, BSA '34, formerly editor of *The Canadian Magazine* is now executive editor of the *Montreal Gazette* with jurisdiction over news and staff.
Prof. E. R. Pounder, BSc '34, PhD '37, of McGill's Department of Physics, has received a grant from the U.S. navy for research into the electrical properties of sea ice.
Dr. Roger Wilson, MD '34, presided as president at the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the North Pacific Surgical Association in Vancouver last November.

'35

Gerald Bronfman, BCom '35, president of Kensington Industries Inc., is now chairman of the board of the newly-established Kenco Properties Ltd.
Henry W. Burri, BEng '35, has been promoted to vice-president and general manager of Canadian Abrasive Companies of the Carborundum Co.
Edgar A. Collard, BA '35, MA '37, DLitt '62, former editor of the *Montreal Gazette* has retired with the title of editor emeritus.

'36

Douglas Amaron, BA '36, has been appointed general superintendent of the national news service of Canadian Press.
H. Rocke Robertson, BSc '32, MD '36, principal and vice-chancellor of McGill is one of twelve prominent Canadians named as Companions of the Order of Canada.
William H. Van Scoyoc, BA '36, has been appointed northeastern regional manager for the marketing division of the products group of Sun Oil Co.

'38

Lloyd S. Hawboldt, BSc '38, MSc '46, has been appointed administrative assistant to the deputy-minister of Lands and Forests for the province of Nova Scotia. Recently he was honoured at a ceremony for his twenty-five years of service with the Nova Scotia government.
Right Rev. Ernest S. Reed, MA '38, Anglican bishop of Ottawa, is the first vice-president of the Canadian Council of Churches.

'39

G. R. Smith, PhD '39, is now the director of ARDA for Nova Scotia's Department of Agriculture and Marketing.
Philip F. Vineberg, BA '35, MA '36, BCL '39, has been elected a director of Reitman's (Canada) Ltd.

'40

Dr. J. W. Tomecko, PhD '40, was recently elected chairman of the board of directors of The Chemical Institute of Canada for 1969-70.

'41

Elie Abel, BA '41, diplomatic correspondent for the National Broadcasting Co., has been named dean of Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism.
Prof. M. J. Dunbar, PhD '41, of McGill's Department of Marine Sciences, has received a grant from the U.S. navy for research into Arctic plankton ecology.
J. R. Murray, BA '38, BCL '41, managing director of Hudson's Bay Co., has been appointed a director of Air Canada.

'42

Dr. Steven D. Clark, MD '42, formerly president of the College of Family Physicians, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws from Mount Allison University at the 1969 fall convocation.
Hans Selye, MSc '42, director of the Institute of Experimental Medicine and Surgery, is one of ten men to receive the *Modern Medicine* distinguished achievement award for 1970.
Peter B. Stewart, BCom '42, has been appointed senior vice-president, brewing group, of Molson Industries Ltd. He will also assume the position of executive vice-president of Molson Breweries of Canada Ltd.
Dr. James A. F. Stevenson, BA '37, MA '38, MD '42, has been named dean of graduate studies at the University of Western Ontario.

'43

Captain J. C. Chauvin, BEng '43, has been appointed regular director of the newly-formed 2 Canadian Forces Technical Services Agency.
A. Jean de Grandpré, BCL '43, has been elected to the board of directors of United Accumulative Fund Ltd. and its three associated funds, United Venture Fund Ltd., United American Fund Ltd., and United Horizon Fund Ltd.
Charles Perrault, BEng '43, MEng '46, has been elected to the board of directors of Northern Electric Company Ltd.

'44

Dr. Jack Charters, BSc '43, MD '44, is returning to Montreal from Kenya to become executive director of the Montreal Children's Hospital.
C. D. Ellis, BA '44, PhD '54, of McGill's Linguistic Department, has been awarded a Canada Council Leave Fellowship for independent research and further study in the humanities and social sciences.

'45

Dr. J. Milton Bell, MSc '45, has been named Canada's first Laureate of Agriculture, an award which will be presented every five years for significant contribution to Canadian agriculture.
B. J. Drabble, BA '45, has been appointed adviser in the Bank of Canada.
Leslie A. Geddes, BEng '45, MEng '53, has been elected to membership in the Tau Beta Pi Association, the National Engineering Honour Society.

'46

Michael Brecher, BA '46, of McGill's Economics and Political Science Department, has been awarded a Canada Council Leave Fellowship for independent research and further study in the humanities and social sciences.

'47

A. Heuser, BSc '47, MA '49, of McGill's English Department, has been awarded a

Canada Council Leave Fellowship for independent research and further study in the humanities and social sciences.

'48

T. C. Butterfield, BA '48, has joined the Bermuda law firm of Conyers, Dill, and Pearman after sixteen years of service with the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son Ltd.

Walter Hodder, BSc '48, has been appointed vice-president of Goodfellow Lumber Ltd.

Dr. J. S. Meyer, MD '48, MSc '49, is co-author of the recently published textbook, *Medical Neurology*.

George H. Milne, BCom '48, BEng '53, has been elected a member of the board of directors of Scholastic Magazines Inc.

Dr. Sylvia Ostry, BA '48, MA ' 50, PhD '54, is a director of the Economic Council of Canada, the highest government job ever held by a woman.

Raymond E. Parsons, BA '48, has been named Queen's Counsel.

Louis M. Poitevin, BEng '48, has been elected executive vice-president of the Quebec division of the Canadian Cancer Society.

William Wolman, BA '48, has been named a vice-president in First National City Bank's Economics Department.

'49

E. S. J. Budd, BCom '49, has been appointed vice-president, administration, of Kruger Pulp and Paper Ltd.

Ross Clouston, BSc '49, has been elected president and chief operating officer for the Gorton Corp. of Gloucester, Mass.

Geoffrey C. Cook, BA '49, has been posted to the directing staff of the National Defence College, Kingston, Ont.

Lionel Issen, BEng '49, MEng '57, has been appointed to the fire research section of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington D.C.

Dr. David J. Marshall, BSc '49, was recently elected director of education and student affairs of The Chemical Institute of Canada for 1969-70.

J. O. McCutcheon, BEng '49, MEng '55, has been appointed a director of Multiple Access General Computer Corp.

'50

Alexander Beauvais, BEng '50, has been appointed general manager, personnel, of Hydro-Quebec.

Prof. Jack Bordan, BEng '50, MSc '52, has been named acting vice-principal, academic, of Sir George Williams University.

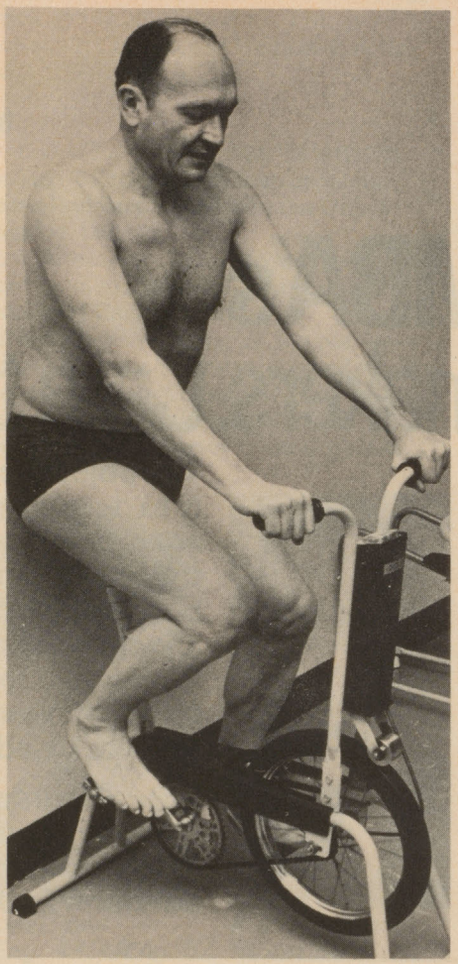
Claire Kirkland-Casgrain, BA '47, BCL '50, has been appointed Queen's Counsel.

Kenneth C. Fincham, BCom '50, has been appointed director-general, audit services, for the federal Department of Supply and Services.

Dr. Ronald Melzak, BSc '50, MSc '51, PhD '54, of McGill's Department of Psychology, has received a grant from the U.S. navy for research into metabolic activity in the brain observing motivation.

Lorne C. Webster, BEng '50, has been elected a director of the Bank of Montreal and of The Canadian Provident Group of Companies.

Mrs. Muriel B. Wood (M. England), BA '50, BLS '51, has been appointed assistant chief librarian at the Health Sciences Library of the University of Washington, Seattle.



Focus

"I became very interested in the physiology of exercise at an early stage in my undergraduate days," reflects Bill Orban, BSc (PE) '49, the man responsible for the famous 5BX plan for physical fitness. A full professor of kinanthropology, Orban is presently director of the School of Physical Education and Recreation at the University of Ottawa. He became involved in the job four years ago because it afforded him the opportunity to set up a model school of physical education in a bilingual milieu.

Following his graduation from McGill at the age of twenty-seven, Orban became the first lay director at Loyola College in Montreal. Seven years later, after earning his MSc and PhD at the University of Illinois, he returned to Canada as civilian consultant to the Department of National Defence attached to RCAF headquarters. Here he became director of a two-year research project which prepared, consolidated and refined the 5BX programme.

Though specifically designed for RCAF personnel, the programme gained amazing popularity among civilians. Orban maintains that the 5BX does not differ fundamentally from similar fitness programmes, nor does it seem to him particularly profound. He explains that its popularity grew because he used the five great steps of selling – which he mastered while taking a marketing course – to present the exercises to the reader. Orban feels the plan's obvious merit is its simple format, but admits it has its limitations. "Like a suit of clothes in a department store," he says, "it doesn't fit everyone all the time."

Orban, who does a variation of the 5BX three times weekly and swims about three-quarters of a mile five or six evenings a week, is convinced that the level of physical fitness in Canada has increased considerably in the past fifteen years. In the late fifties he remembers being considered an "oddity" because he jogged around the block regularly. He believes that the increase in leisure time is making people acutely aware of the necessity of keeping fit. Currently he is co-conductor of the National Adult Fitness Survey, a project designed to establish physical fitness norms for people between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

Orban has also served as professional consultant to the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sports. Experience in that field has caused him to feel that the desire to excel and win in competitive athletics has had a ruinous side-effect: the wide use of drugs in amateur sports. Orban upholds that this tendency could definitely be curtailed through the sound education of young athletes.

Orban has a busy and exciting life filled with challenges and problems that require special consideration and solutions. "I don't try to win them all," he quips, "but I do my best."□

'51

M. A. Davis, BSc '51, has been elected Fellow, Chemical Institute of Canada and chairman of the Institute's division of medicinal chemistry. He has also recently been appointed director, external projects, Ayerst Research Laboratories, Montreal.

Dr. Donald Hillman, BSc '49, MD '51, PhD '65, former director of endocrinology at the Montreal Children's Hospital has joined the Canadian medical group in Kenya where he will head the paediatric team.

Jack P. Kurtz, BCom '51, has been appointed manager of the Department of Mergers and Acquisitions for Shapiro, Brown & Co. Ltd.

David Mackenzie, BA '48, BCL '51, has been named Queen's Counsel.

Jacques V. Marchessault, BCL '51, who recently joined the firm of Geoffrion and Prudhomme as senior partner, has been appointed Queen's Counsel.

B. J. C. St-Onge, BEng '51, has been elected to the board of directors of the Shawinigan Engineering Co. Ltd.

Hugo Vajk, BEng '51, has been appointed vice-president, logistics, of Massey-Ferguson Ltd.

Rt. Rev. Barry Valentine, BD '51, was consecrated coadjutor bishop of the Anglican Diocese of Ruperts Land in June, 1969.

'52

Irwin Gliserman, BCL '52, was recently appointed Queen's Counsel.

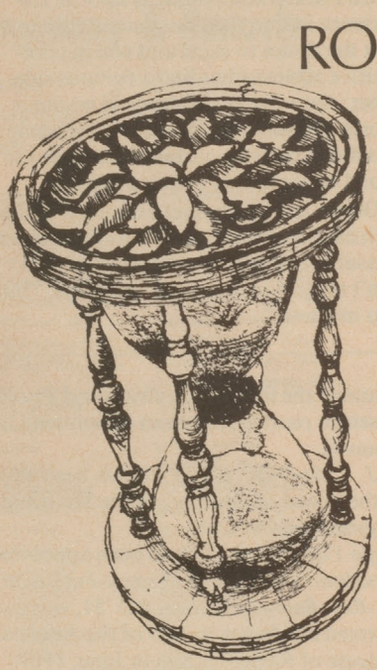
Jacques Tetrault, BCom '49, BCL '52, has been appointed director and secretary of The Hughes-Owens Co.

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'53

Gerald J. McGee, BEng '53, DipMBA '59, has been elected a national director of the Institute of Association Executives.

Murray D. Spiegel, BCL '53, has been appointed Queen's Counsel.

'54

Dr. J. F. Henderson, BSc '54, PhD '58, has been appointed manager of current products research for Polymer Corp. Ltd.

'55

Dr. Roger F. Favreau, BSc '55, MSc '57, PhD '60, has been appointed full professor of physics at the Royal Military College, Quebec.

Dr. Colin Forbes, BSc '51, MD '55, is returning to Montreal from Kenya to become director of the Outpatients' Department of the Montreal Children's Hospital.

Dr. J. R. Gutelius, MD '55, GDipMed '61, formerly associate professor of surgery at McGill has been appointed head of the Surgery Department at the University of Saskatchewan.

Cyril M. Lewis, BCom '55, announces the formation of Quantum Management Services Ltd., which will operate in the engineering field.

Donald M. Reid, BCom '55, has been appointed vice-president and treasurer of Trizec Corp. Ltd.

J. Jaime Roberton, BSc '55, has been appointed president of Roberton and Associates Ltd.

'56

Mel Sherwood, BSc/Agr '56, has recently been appointed director of economy for the Cape Breton Development Corp.

'57

Dr. John W. Evans, BSc '57, MSc '59, delivered an invited seminar at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., entitled "The Biology of the Rock Boring Clam Penitella Penita."

William James, PhD '57, has been appointed to the board of directors of the Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.

Ian H. Mitchell, BEng '57, has been appointed administrator of the Thistletown Regional Centre for Children and Adolescents in Metropolitan Toronto.

Andrew D. Webster, BA '57, has been elected president of Webster and Sons Ltd., F. Hyde (Ontario) Ltd., F. Hyde & Co. Ltd., W. McNally & Co. Inc., and Weather-Proofing Ltd.

'58

Dr. Eric Marler, BA '52, MA '54, MD '58, DipMed '64, has recently been appointed medical industry manager for IBM United Kingdom Ltd.

M. A. Montagano, BCom '58, has been elected secretary of the Montreal chapter of The Institute of Internal Auditors.

Michael M. Novac, BEng '58, has been appointed manager of construction and property administration for Granite Holdings of Canada Ltd. and Central Park Lodges of Canada Ltd., both subsidiaries of Trizec Corp. Ltd.



George H. Milne
BCom '48, BEng '53



Paul Gratton
DipMan '68



Lionel Issen
BEng '49, MEng '57



K. C. Fincham
BCom '50

'59

F. W. Deri Fairman, BEng '59, who was recently awarded a PhD in electrical engineering from the University of Pennsylvania, is presently on the faculty of Queen's University.

Dr. M. A. Kapusta, BSc '55, MD '59, of Montreal's Jewish General Hospital, has been jointly awarded the 1970 medal of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons for his studies of the role of viruses in immunology.

Peter M. Kilburn, BA '59, is now executive assistant to the president of the Canadian International Development Agency.

'60

Stanley F. English, BA '57, BCL '60, has been appointed assistant general counsel of Steinberg's Ltd.

Prof. J. H. Lee, BEng '60, PhD '65, of McGill's Department of Mechanical Engineering, has received a grant financed by the U.S. Air Force for research into the formation and propagation mechanisms of diverting detonation waves.

Dr. Jack Mendelson, BSc '56, MD '60, of the Jewish General Hospital, has been jointly awarded the 1970 medal of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons for his studies of the role of viruses in immunology.

Howard Roiter, BA '60, recently received a PhD from the University of Montreal, where he is now working in the Department of English. In 1968 he was co-editor of *Canadian and American Modern Short Stories*.

'61

Harry B. Cohen, MA '61, PhD '64, has been appointed assistant professor in the Department of Psychiatry at Stanford Medical School.

Dr. Thomas Ming Swi Chang, BSc '57, MD '61, PhD '65, has developed a new blood-cleaning unit using encapsulated enzymes to remove many pollutants from the blood system.

Jean-Louis Ruet, BSc/Agr '61, has recently been appointed sales supervisor with Maritime Co-op Services Ltd.

Michael I. Taub, BCom '61, has been appointed treasurer of Kruger Pulp and Paper Ltd.

'62

Dr. Thomas H. B. Haig, MSc '62, of the University of Saskatchewan, has been awarded the 1970 surgery award of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Daniel L. Jassby, BSc '62, has been awarded an advanced MA degree in astrophysics by Princeton University.

Grant A. Ketcheson, BSc/Agr '62, will spend six months studying farming and agriculture in Britain on a Nuffield Foundation scholarship.

Dr. Alje Vennema, MD '62, former director of a Canadian medical team in Vietnam (1964-68), is now a resident physician in internal medicine at Hammersmith Hospital, London, England.

'63

Israel Charney, BA '63, is the designer of the six-cent stamp issued by Canada in February to mark the nation's work as a major participant in the international biological programme.

Martin Rudner, BA '63, MA '65, has been appointed research Fellow in Asian studies and political science at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem's Institute of Asian and African Studies.

Jacques E. Samson, BEng '63, has been promoted to marketing services manager with the pipe division of Canron, Ltd.

'64

J. Richard Bertrand, BSc '64, has been appointed advertising and public relations manager of Ottawa Cablevision Ltd.

C. D. Miller, BA '61, BCL '64, is commercial secretary to the commercial counsellor at the Canadian Embassy, Santiago, Chile.

Thomas Nagylaki, BSc '64, received his PhD at the California Institute of Technology and is now a post-doctorate research Fellow at the University of Colorado.

'65

Lawrence S. Bloomberg, MBA '65, has been appointed manager, Research Department, of Nesbitt, Thomson and Co. Ltd.

'66

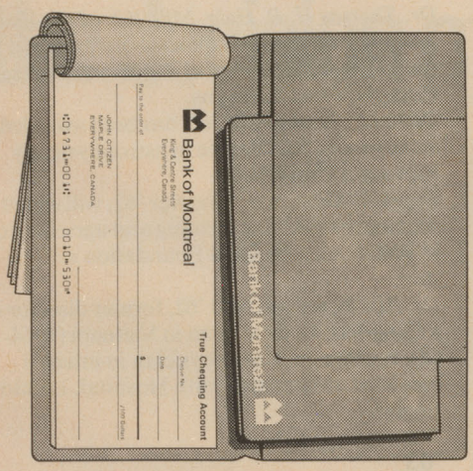
Mrs. Herb Gray (*Sharon Sholzberg*), BSc '63, BCL '66, is presently fulfilling requirements for her fourth degree – a law doctorate from the University of Ottawa.

'67

Leonard Borer, BCom '67, received an MBA with distinction from Cornell University and is presently working for the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen and Co.

Douglas Gameroff, BCom '67, has received

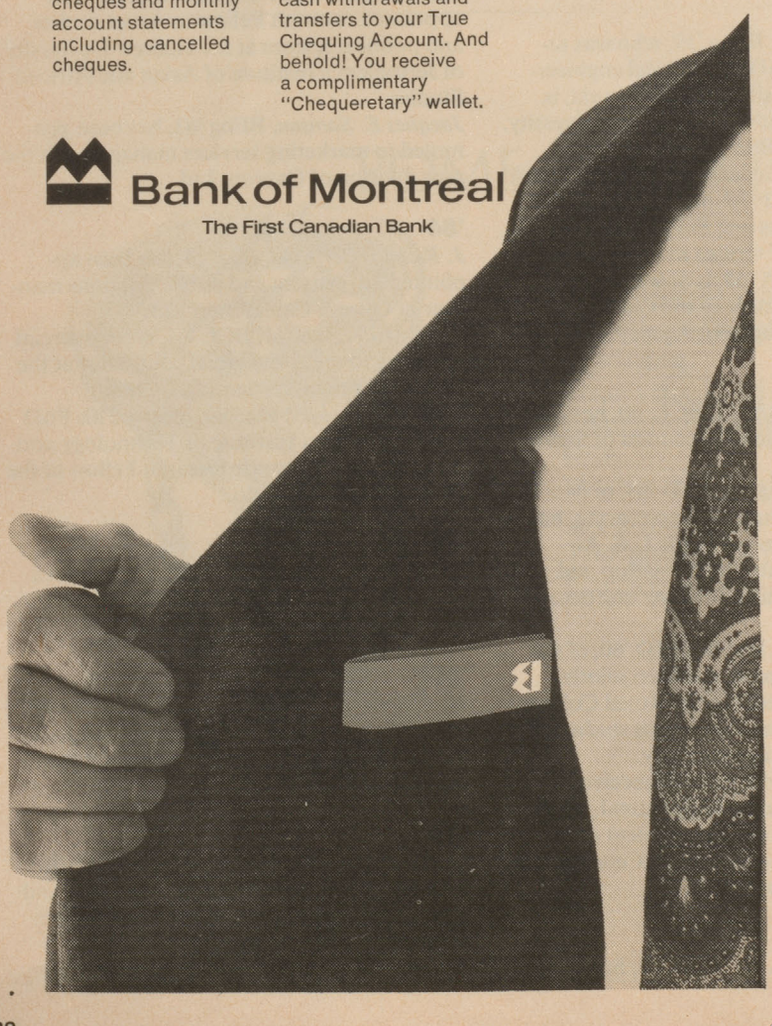
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The First Canadian Bank



his MBA degree from the University of Western Ontario and is now articling with the international auditing firm of Fuller, Jenks, and Landau.

'68

Allan Beitel, BEng '68, has received his MSc in chemical engineering from the University of Washington.

Thomas G. Dowbiggin, BEng '68, has been awarded a McGill Associates' graduate fellowship in management.

Paul Gratton, DipMan '68, has been made Quebec sales manager in radio communications systems for the Motorola Electronic Co. of Canada.

'69

Larry L. Babins, BCom '69, has been awarded a McGill Associates' graduate fellowship in management.

Prof. C. C. Ku, PhD '69, of McGill's Department of Mining Engineering and Applied Geophysics, has received a grant financed by the U.S. army for research into low-frequency electro-magnetic phenomena.

Deaths

'07

George D. Drummond, BSc '07, on Dec. 8, 1969 at Montreal. He was the retired president of Drummond and Co.

Lily J. Laverock, BA '07, at Vancouver, B.C. on Dec. 2, 1969. A pioneer woman journalist in Vancouver, she edited her own weekly newspaper, *The Chronicle*. She also founded the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Women's Press Club.

Harold E. Walker, BA '04, BCL '07, on Jan. 15, 1970 at Montreal. One of Canada's oldest practising lawyers, he spent sixty-two years with the Montreal firm of Martineau, Walker, Allison, Beaulieu, Phelan and MacKell.

'09

Thomas H. D. Lundy, BSc '09, on Nov. 2, 1969 at Vancouver, B.C.

'10

A. I. Goodstone, BCL '10, on Nov. 22, 1969 at Montreal. A member of the Quebec and British Columbia Bars for over fifty years, he was also a noted linguist, founding the International Translation Bureau in Montreal.

'11

Ernest B. Archibald, BSc '11, on Dec. 9, 1969 at Montreal.

'12

Edmund D. King, BArch '12, at Vancouver, B.C. on July 22, 1969.

John T. R. Steeves, BSc '12, on Nov. 24, 1969 at Hudson Heights, P.Q. He was a retired vice-president of Imperial Tobacco Co., and a life member of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

'13

Earl A. B. Kirkpatrick, BA '13, on Sept. 6, 1969 at Vancouver, B.C.

'14

Eric E. Traversy, BSc '14, MSc '15, on Jan. 13, 1970 at Montreal.

'15

Brig.-Gen. Robert A. Fraser, BA '15, on Jan. 19, 1970 at Montreal. A veteran of two world wars, he was also president of Fraser Bros. Ltd., Canada's oldest firm of auctioneers.

Dr. Joseph A. Pelletier, DDS '15, on July 24, 1969 at Clearwater, Fla.

J. J. Perrault, BArch '15, on Jan. 13, 1970 at Montreal. A well-known Montreal architect, he was a former president of the Montreal Builders' Exchange.

Errol B. Shand, BSc '15, at Corning, N. Y. on Dec. 29, 1969. A retired Corning Glass Works engineer, he was the holder of eighteen U.S. patents and authored the well-known *Glass Engineering Handbook*.

'16

J. H. Morin, BCL '16, on June 30, 1969 at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

'19

Helen Hague, BA '19, MA '28, BLS '47, on Jan. 14, 1970 at Montreal. She was a member of the University Women's Club of Montreal and the Royal Canadian Legion.

'20

Capt. Leslie Greene, BSc '20, on March 25, 1969 at London, England.

Herbert L. Mahaffy, BSc '20, on Nov. 23, 1969 at Montreal.

T. H. Smith, BSc '20, on Jan. 5, 1970 at Montreal. He was former president of Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd., and of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

'21

Dr. Harold S. Hooper, MD '21, on November 24, 1969 at Grand'Mere, P.Q.

Dr. Harry St. John Whiting, MD '21, on Dec. , 1969 at Harrisburg, Pa.

'22

Dr. Alexander G. Ross, MD '22, at Elk Point, Alta., on Aug. 21, 1968.

'24

Dr. Edward A. Petrie, MD '24, on Dec. 4, 1969 at Saint John, N.B. He was the second Canadian elected vice-president of the Radiological Society of North America.

'26

William F. Stewart, BSc '26, on Nov. 9, 1969 at Lachine, P.Q. He was a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and a member of the Corp. of Engineers of Quebec.

'27

Norton A. Fellowes, BArch '27, on Dec. 1, 1969 in Montreal. He was founding president of the Family Life Education Council and served with the Montreal Council of Social Agencies.

William A. James, BSc '27, at Montreal on Dec. 20, 1969. He was formerly chief engineer for Imperial Tobacco Co.

'28

Donald A. Hayes, BSc '28, on April 29, 1969 in Niagara Falls, Ont.

'29

Hyman S. Freedman, BCom '29, on Nov. 25, 1969 at Montreal.

'30

Mrs. Donald F. Rock (*J. S. Cunningham*), DipPE '30, at Albany, N.Y. on Sept. 13, 1969.

C. Hastings Skelton, BSc '30, on Nov. 17, 1969 at St. Jerome, P.Q.

'31

Mrs. James B. Redpath (*Margaret Stockton*), BSc/Arts '31, on Nov. 13, 1969 at Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Leo Spector, BSc/Arts '27, MD '31, MSc '33, on Dec. 23, 1969 at Montreal. He was a member of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Montreal Clinical Society and the Association of Surgeons of Quebec.

'32

Dr. E. John Cram, MD '32, on Dec. 10, 1969 at Saint John, N.B.

Edward Lessor, BA '32, on Nov. 23, 1969 at Winnipeg, Man.

'33

Harold R. Ross, BA '33, MA '47, at Montreal on Dec. 13, 1969. He founded the Ross High School in Montreal, and was its principal for thirty years.

'34

Ian Ogilvie, BA '34, on Oct. 10, 1969 at Montreal.

'35

Dr. Albert Moellmann, MA '35, on May 26, 1969 at Oxon Hill, Md.

Dr. Ralph L. Randell, MD '35, on Oct. 15, 1969 at Jamestown, N.Y.

'36

Dr. Wight N. Chapin, MD '36, on Dec. 8, 1969 at Lachine, P.Q.

'38

Dr. Paul M. Osmun, MD '38, on May 11, 1969 at Seattle, Wash.

Dr. A. J. Tillinghast, MD '38, on March 28, 1968 at New York City, N.Y.

'39

Clarence R. Gross, BA '36, BCL '39, on Dec. 5, 1969 at Montreal. At the time of his death he was president of Solomon Shechter Academy and honorary president of Shaare Zion Congregation.

'40

Dr. Joseph D. Orlando, DDS '40, on Oct. 25, 1969 at Mount Morris, N.Y.

David M. Skelton, BArch '40, on Dec. 10, 1969 at Stanstead, P.Q.

'41

Rev. Kenneth G. MacMillan, BA '41, on Jan. 13, 1970 at Montreal. From 1960-69 he supervised the board of home missions for the Ottawa and Montreal conferences of the United Church of Canada.

'43

Dr. Nelson B. Reilly, BA '39, MD '43, on Dec. 1, 1969 at Victoria B.C. He was a director of the Victoria Medical Society.

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J. Lambert Toupin
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F. Michel Gagnon
Edmund E. Tobin
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Claude Lachance
André J. Therrien

Counsel
William Tetley, Q.C., M.P.Q.



THE MACDONALD LASSIE

'44

Marcel R. Gingras, BEng '44, on Nov. 17, 1969 at Chateauguay Centre, P.Q.

'48

Robert D. MacDonald, BSc/Agr '48, on Oct. 29, 1969 at Liverpool, N.S. At the time of his death he was senior mechanical engineer for Bowaters Mersey Paper Co.

'49

Aston R. Taylor, BSc/Agr '49, on Sept. 13, 1969 at Kingston, Ja. In 1966 he founded the Inafca Museum in Kingston, which contained his collections from Eastern countries.

'51

John M. Lecompte, BSc '51, at Oakland N. J. on May 10, 1969.
Adolphus G. MacDonald, BSc/Agr '51, on Sept. 16, 1969 at Kingston, N.S.

'56

Dr. Gene A. Welch, MD '56, on Dec. 10, 1969 at Ithaca, N.Y.

'66

J. Randy Clarke, BEng '66, on Jan. 6, 1970 at Regina, Sask. He was a programmer analyst for the Sask. Power Corp. and a member of the Sask. Professional Engineers' Society.

Obituaries

Dr. Hollie E. McHugh, BSc '32, MD '36

Dr. Hollie McHugh, a prominent Montreal ear, nose and throat surgeon, died suddenly on Nov. 7, 1969 at Montreal. He was in his fifty-ninth year.

During WW II he served in the Royal Canadian Air Force and was discharged with the rank of Wing Commander.

At the time of his death Dr. McHugh was professor and chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology at McGill and otolaryngologist-in-chief at the Royal Victoria Hospital. In addition he was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, president-elect of the American Triological Society and had published several papers related to the specialty of otolaryngology.□

Jack Pembroke

Jack Pembroke, a leading Canadian financier, died at Toronto, Ont. on Jan. 3, 1970 at the age of 71.

His career with the Royal Trust Co. spanned forty years. He joined the company in 1929 as a statistical clerk, becoming president in 1955 and chairman of the board in 1962. He was a director of several Canadian companies including Canada and Dominion Sugar Co. Ltd. and the Bank of Montreal. During WW II he was assistant deputy-minister of National Defence and chairman of the Dependents' Board of Trustees. In recognition of his contributions towards Canada's war efforts, he was awarded the CBE.

Mr. Pembroke was an honorary life governor and past national president of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, a director of the Welfare Federation of Montreal and a member of McGill's Board of Governors.□

Ellen Ballon-Bullock, HonDMus '54

Ellen Ballon, internationally-acclaimed pianist, died on Dec. 21, 1969 at Montreal. She was in her seventy-second year.

A child prodigy, Miss Ballon gave her first public recital in Montreal at the age of five. The following year, she won the Director's scholarship of the McGill Conservatorium of Music and shortly afterwards became a personal pupil of Rafael Joseffy in New York City. In 1911 President Taft invited her to perform at the White House. She later appeared several times with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under Josef Stransky and Mendleberg, and made several successful tours of Europe as soloist with the Amsterdam, Berlin and Vienna Philharmonic Orchestras.

During her career she was soloist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra under Sir Ernest MacMillan, and also performed with the Montreal Symphony. She appeared as guest artist at the Metropolitan Opera House on three times and in 1934 made a second appearance at the White House – this time as a guest of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1956 she opened the Festival Hall season in London, England as soloist under Sir Thomas Beecham.

In 1928 she founded the Ellen Ballon Piano Scholarship at McGill. Later she started the International Lecture Series, bringing a long list of eminent musical figures to lecture at the McGill Conservatorium. In 1954 the Conservatorium – as part of its fiftieth anniversary celebration – conferred upon her an honorary doctorate in music.

In 1960 Miss Ballon initiated a $100,000 scholarship to give Montreal "the opportunity already afforded to New York and Toronto to fulfill its destiny as a musical training ground." The fact that Montreal is an extremely vital world cultural centre today can be attributed in no small part to the talent and effort of such artists as Ellen Ballon.□

Gerhard R. Lomer, BA '03, MA '04

Dr. Gerhard R. Lomer, former McGill librarian, died on Jan. 14, 1970 at Ottawa, Ont. He was 89.

From 1903-07 he was an instructor at McGill in english and education and also taught in the summer library school. He held the post of university librarian from 1920 until his retirement in 1948. Under his guidance the McGill summer library school was revised in 1920, and in 1927 – with the aid of the Carnegie Corporation – was established as a graduate school. Its students were the first to receive a library degree in Canada.

Dr. Lomer was president of the Quebec Library Association in 1932-33, becoming honorary life president in 1937. He was honoured in 1936 by his election as a Fellow of the Royal Library Association of England. An active writer, he authored the book *Stephen Leacock* and collaborated on three educational text books.□

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Perspective:

The manager's 13 roles

Hockey coach ? Corporation president ? Foreman ? Labour union executive ? Lawyer ? Your work can be broken down into thirteen roles.

by Henry Mintzberg

What do managers – company presidents, foremen, and prime ministers – do from 9:00 to 5:00 ? Surprisingly, management literature cannot adequately answer that question. It is replete with one-sided case histories of great men and with "How-I-did-it" autobiographies. A search for a substantive theory of managerial work invariably leads to the words first presented in 1916 by Henri Foyol – planning, organizing, co-ordinating and controlling. However, anyone who has watched a manager carefully, realizes these words serve merely to label what we do not understand.

In a faculty such as ours at McGill, that professes to deal with management as a science, this lack of knowledge causes a basic problem. We can confidently teach the theory that underlies management, such as economics and behavioural science, and we can develop in our students a thorough understanding of the management science techniques that have proven useful in organization – operations research, financial analysis, and information processing among others. But when it comes to studying the manager's own work, we must admit to our students that he does not practise a science. We do not know what processes managers *actually* use, let alone which ones they *should* use in accomplishing their work.

Five Chief Executives Studied

I recently completed an empirical study that begins to fill that gap in our knowledge. Using what I called "structured observation," I studied for one week the activities of the chief executives of five large American organizations – a school system in a large Boston suburb, an international consulting firm, a major watch manufacturer, a technological firm, and a well-known Boston hospital.

In brief, I concluded that managers perform thirteen basic roles, which fall into three groupings:

- The four status roles relate to the manager's position of authority in his organization, and describe a set of duties and opportunities which derive from his status. The *legal authority* role describes the manager as the organization's legal representative, who must staff the organization and approve all major decisions. The *figurehead* role relates to the manager's ceremonial duties, such as signing letters and presiding at events, while the *activator* role describes the manager as motivator of his subordinates. Finally, the *contact man* role depicts the manager as that member of his organization best able to develop external contacts.
- The five information processing roles derive from the manager's status and from his role as contact man. First, the manager may be viewed as a *nerve centre*, the focal point of important organizational information. As contact man he establishes effective channels for external information, and as legal authority he, and only he, has formal channels to all members of the organization itself. In essence, the manager must be viewed as a generalist, with each of his subordinates as a specialist or an overseer of a specialist function. The manager may not know everything, but he tends to know more than any single subordinate.

The other four information processing roles relate to the manager's use of his information – *spokesman* to inform outsiders, *disseminator* to spread his information within the organization, *expert* to serve externally as a knowledgeable person in his industry, and *value determiner*, to reconcile conflicting interests among the power groups that control the organization.

- The four strategy-making roles describe the control the manager exercises over the making of significant decisions. His control derives from three other roles – the status associated with the legal authority role, and the knowledge associated with both the nerve centre and value determiner roles.

As *resource allocator*, the manager oversees the system by which organizational resources are distributed. As *crisis handler*, he takes charge when his organization faces a severe threat. In his role as *entrepreneur*, the manager actively seeks problems and opportunities to stimulate decision-making activity. Finally, as *bargainer* he represents his organization in major negotiations with other organizations.

Activities Brief; Pace Unrelenting

A number of managers' working characteristics became evident during the study, and these reflect the enormous responsibility managers carry in performing the thirteen roles. In particular, the quantity of the work performed was great, and the pace unrelenting. Free time was very rare during office hours. Furthermore the managers' activities were characterized by variety, discontinuity, and brevity. Managers do not seem to establish patterns in successive activities or to probe deeply into single issues at one point in time. For example, in this study – and remember that I analysed the work of chief executives of large organizations – half of all activities had a duration of less than nine minutes!

The managers also indicated a strong preference for issues which were current, specific, and *ad hoc*. The view of the senior manager as a calm, reflective planner is a myth. These men in fact operate in a "stimulus-response" environment, and demonstrate a marked action-orientation.

Gossip and Hearsay Vital

That finding was further illustrated by the managers' clear preference for verbal media – telephone calls and meetings. Letter writing is slow and tedious, and formal reports present only limited information. Managers need the advantages of rapid feedback, and they need more information than written forms of communication allow. Gossip, hearsay, and speculation constitute an important share of their information diets.

What picture of the manager emerges from my study ? As stated earlier, he does not practise a science. Little of his work is predetermined or programmed. The organization's most important store of information and the processes by which its important decisions are made are locked inside its manager's head.

All this presents an exciting challenge to those of us who study management. As we begin to understand the manager's processes, we can slowly unlock the mystery of managerial work. We are now at the point where we can undertake studies of how the manager handles information and makes decisions. These are complex studies, so much so that we may have to look to psychologists for understanding about how the brain captures, stores, and processes information. But we shall make progress.

We must make progress if we are to solve society's most complex problems. I am convinced that such problems as pollution, lack of international co-operation, and starvation are essentially management problems. The old ways of dealing with them must be replaced by better ways. The unaided manager with his verbal information, his brief and discontinuous activities, and his intuitive methods, must eventually be replaced by a scientific manager who draws on all the strength of modern social sciences. To play a significant role in this transition is one of the fundamental goals of McGill's Faculty of Management.□

montreal

A BRIEF HISTORY

JOHN IRWIN COOPER

This lively account of Montreal emphasizes the last 150 years of its history. It is the story of Montreal's people, of its various municipal administrations, and of its growth to the cosmopolitan centre it is today.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw the reign of the monopolists: "In the classical life cycle, the Montrealer was born in a house made with Aitken's cement, was surfeited on McConnell's or Redpath's sugar, travelled on Forget's streetcar, paid his bills to Holt's electrical and gas company, smoked McDonald's (Macdonald's) tobacco and Davis's cigarettes, and was buried in a coffin from the casket trust."

More recently the corrupt municipal régimes of the 1940's and 1950's resulted in an orgy of commercialized vice, with the highly questionable operations of bawdy houses and gambling saloons openly tolerated by the police and the city administration. This "reign of thieves" was followed by a reform administration led by Lucien Saulnier and Jean Drapeau, who later, by bringing Expo 67 to Montreal, brought Montreal to the world.

"Modern Montreal presents a rich mosaic of peoples.... There are few cities in America where the geographical mingling of peoples has gone so far, and yet where the cultural identity is so vigorously maintained. Where but in Montreal could there be found a Notre Dame de Grâce kosher butcher shop?"

JOHN IRWIN COOPER is Professor of History at McGill University and has lived in Montreal all his life.

November 1969
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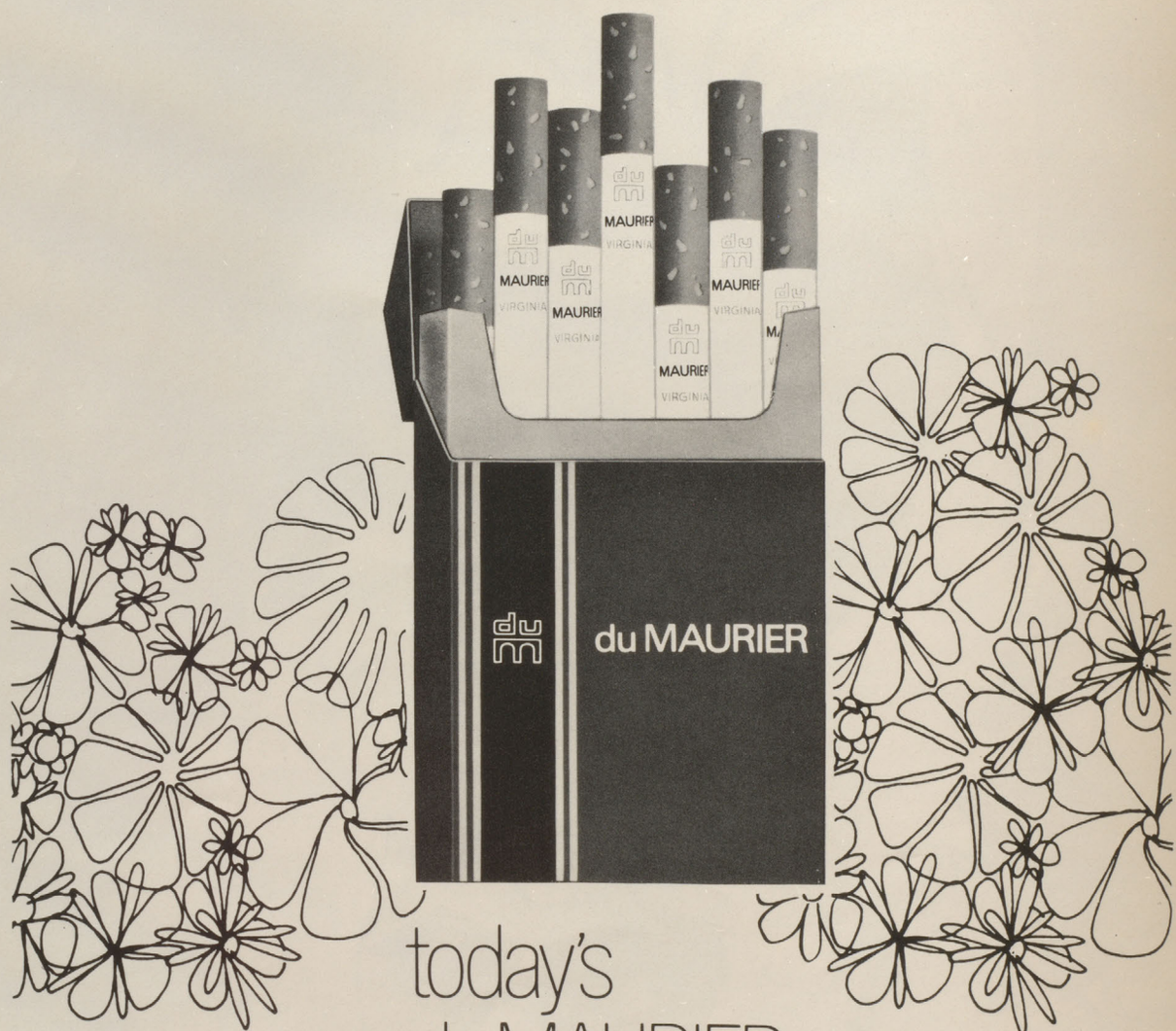
Drug usage – no longer confined to hippies – is sprinkled throughout the student community. For a special report on the McGill drug scene, see pp. 6-19.

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Notebook

McGill News
Volume 51, Number 3
May, 1970

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"If a kid goes to college these days and never develops an interest in marijuana, he's got a problem and you should worry. He may be a loner and not accepted by his peers."
Alfred R. Lindesmith, sociologist

Only a few years ago marijuana smoking at McGill was restricted to hippies and a few students of leftist bent. The average student had no contact with the drug and didn't even know it was being used by his classmates.

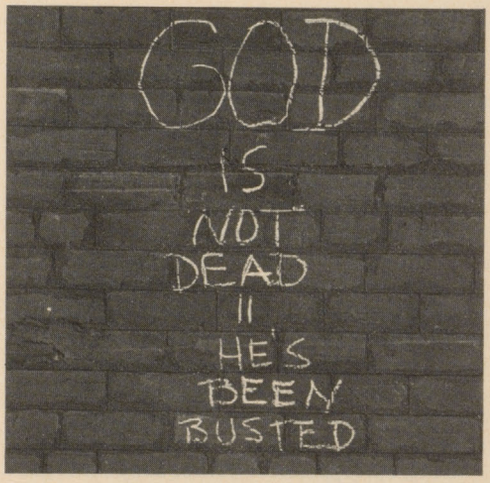
Today, the situation has changed dramatically, although Lindesmith's jocular statement is not yet true. At least a third of the University's students have smoked marijuana, and every student has access to the illegal drug if he wants to try it. Even fraternity boys – the symbols of conservative, clean-cut youth – are smoking marijuana to get "stoned," instead of using the traditional frat drug, beer.

Moreover, marijuana usage is not something the naïve freshman picks up from some wicked upperclassman. Marijuana is widely available in many high schools. It may not be long before the solemn warning of the dangers ahead, that many McGill principals have used in their freshman welcoming addresses, will be changed to: "Look to your right. Look to your left. One of you three has smoked pot."

Though possession of marijuana and hashish is a criminal offence, arrests ("busts") of students are rare unless they are marketing the substance. As a result, usage is fairly open – as the *News* staff unwittingly discovered a few months ago. It would have taken ear plugs for me to have missed the casual conversation of two students changing in the locker room at the gym. One turned to his friend and queried, "Hash?" The other nonchalantly replied, "Yeah. I got some. Let's go over to my place." The next afternoon I mentioned the incident to assistant editor Margot List, only to have her relate another anecdote. Walking up Graduates' Row that lunch hour, she had seen a girl scribbling a note on her hand while a fellow looked on. Intrigued, Margot listened carefully as she passed the two students and overheard the girl say: "You're sure? Hash at this number?"

If such incidents are unusual to recent graduates like Margot and myself ('66 and '68 respectively), they are undoubtedly inconceivable to most older graduates. Therefore, in this issue the *News* trys to put the campus drug scene in perspective.

In "Ups and Downs" we provide an introduction to the main drugs being used, studying their origins, effects, and some of their dangers. Moreover, we introduce readers to the wacky, colourful jargon of the drug culture.



Graffiti from the wall of Martlet House, home of The Graduates' Society.

In "The McGill Drug Scene" we look at a representative sample of drug users – from a marijuana smoker whose life revolves around the substance to a law student who smokes it with his parents.

The third article is an interview with one of the most knowledgeable Canadians on the subject of drugs, Dr. John Unwin of the Allan Memorial Institute. Among his many contributions to public knowledge was a brilliant article, "Non-Medical Use of Drugs," which was the main source of material for our introductory article.

The report is not a pleasant one. On the other hand, it is impossible to ignore the widespread marijuana phenomenon among youth. What is needed is an intelligent response by adults to the situation.

Unfortunately, marijuana has become symbolic of the current rift between generations and most adults have no inclination to listen to their children's pro-marijuana arguments. Along with Unwin, two prominent McGillians who *have* listened to youth and tried to understand the drug phenomenon are Gerald Le Dain, BCL'49, and psychiatry professor Heinz Lehmann, both of the Royal Commission on the Non-Medical Use of Drugs.

We present our special report with the hope that graduates will do the same. *H.S.*

Feature Articles

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What the Martlet hears

Not So MERI

Despite its acronym, the Mineral Exploration Research Institute, MERI, has not been a happy experience for the University. Social and physical scientists have become embroiled in a controversy over the environmental side effects of the proposed Institue – a debate which hits at the very nature of the University.

The Department of Geological Sciences is the spark behind the project. Mineral exploration has become increasingly complex, so that geologists now use many remote sensing devices – such as geochemical surveys, gamma ray spectrometers, and airborne gravimeters and magnetometers – to supplement the classical methods of sampling mapping, and drilling. Hopefully, MERI will assess the efficacy of the new scientific techniques and apply some of the geologist's theoretical knowledge to mineral exploration. It willbe a co-operative venture between McGill and other universities, government, and industry – modelled after the Pulp and Paper Research Insttute located at the University.

The controversy commenced when anthropologist Dan Aronson charged that MERI "might enhance the possibility that populations near exploration sites, particularly in northern Canada, would lose control of their resources and environment, and have their way of life destroyed." In a brief to the Academic Policy Committee, Aronson and Ignatius LaRusic, a graduate student in anthropology, who was a former research assistant to the McGill-Cree project, detailedthe impact of modernization on the Cree Indians of central Quebec. As their trapping economy ceased to be viable, the Indians were forced to take jobs as line-cutters, stakers, and prospector's assistants. According to Aronson and LaRusic, in spite of their crucialvalue to the mineral exploration companies, the Cree Indians were never offered steady employment, job security, advancement, equivalent pay, or even the dignity of being accepted as full members of the human race. Moreover, individual prospectors frequently exploited the Indians' ignorance of legal procedures and prospecting customs to rob them of claims.

Aronson and LaRusic argued that McGill "should insist on social as well as scientific justifiability of projects." They proposed that 5% of MERI's budget be devoted to social research, training and other aidto indigenous Canadians affected by mineral exploration.

The Academic Policy Committee considered the brief and recommended to Senate that McGill sponsor MERI as long as its terms of reference "permit and encourage the inclusion of research studies into the impact of mineral exploration on native populations and natural environment." At Senate a lengthy debate occurred, with the social scientists pitted against the physical scientists.

Graduate studies dean Robert Bell, a physicist, contended that any connection of MERI with the native population of the North would be faint. He felt that research on the social aspects of mineral exploration should not be tacked on to MERI, but rather should take place independently and on a larger scale.

Geography professor Trevor Lloyd charged that the Aronson-LaRusic paper was not well documented. Though he knew from personal experience that mining companies had been guilty of destructive practices in the past, Lloyd felt the social science proposals would have no impact on the North and that what was needed was legislation.

Other physical scientists accused their brethren of trying to impose a "social science tax" on research funds accumulated by the natural sciences. They queried whether the "tax" on MERI might become a regular procedure with other projects.

In the end, a compromise of sorts was reached. Senate agreed to sponsor MERI as long as its terms of reference "include provision for research concerning the social consequences of mineral exploration." Thus, while not actively encouraging social research, MERI would still not be oblivious to the environmental ramifications of its research.

However, the importance of the debate far transcends the question of a mineral exploration centre. It hits at many of the schemes McGill will be faced with in the future and is undoubtedly the first of many debates on the social consequences of scientific research.□

One Down, One To Go

While the hunt for McGill's next principal and vice-chancellor continues relentlessly, the year-long search for a successor to another senior University official, chancellor Howard Ross, has finally come to an end. However, rather than replacing Ross with one individual, the Board of Governors decided to split the responsibilities between two positions: a chancellor, who will be the ceremonial president of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, and a chairman of the Board of Governors, who will be concerned with financial and administrative matters.

The new chancellor is world-renowned experimental psychologist Donald Olding Hebb, who becomes the first faculty member to assume the University's highest post. As chancellor his main duties will be to preside over convocation and other University functions, as well as to chair the honorary degrees committee and the *ad hoc* selection committee for the next principal.

Hebb's new tasks are basically non-administrative – and he wouldn't want them to be any other way. "I've got enough to do now," asserts the sixty-five-year-old expert on the brain. He prefers to remain close to teaching and research, his "first loves."

While obviously honoured by his selection, Hebb added a little spice to the normal routine of administrative appointments with his blunt comments to the press. Rather than soporifically praising the position and its "challenge," Hebb stated that he has "no great taste for convocation," and told the *McGill News:* "As chancellor, I have an obligation to attend some of those awful Senate meetings. Make sure you mark down 'some.' I certainly won't attend all of them. I was on Senate for six years, and it was bad enough then. From what I hear, it's worse now."

Hebb has been a member of the McGill faculty since 1947. He was chairman of the Psychology Department from 1948-58. He is one of about thirty Canadians elected to the prestigious scientific body, The Royal Society of London.

Filling out the remainder of Howard Ross' former duties will be Stuart M. Finlayson, the new chairman of the Board of Governors. He will be concerned with the financial and administrative operations of the institution.

Though the actual task of chairing Board meetings will be only a small part of Finlayson's activities, it is in this public role that he has already demonstrated unusual skill. Finlayson has sparked discussion and pulled all views out on the table, while still keeping meetings moving rapidly. Since Finlayson's accession there has been much more active discussion and questioning of administrative officers at Board meetings.

While most governors are remote from students because of age, the seventy-year-old

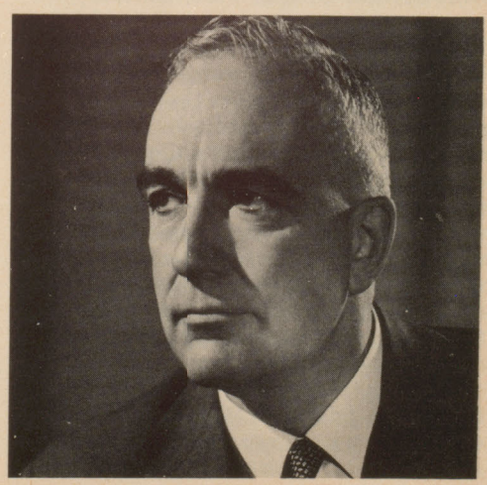
Below : World-renowned psychologist Donald Olding Hebb is the first McGill chancellor drawn from faculty ranks.

Middle : Facing the nearly impossible task of saving the Students' Society from bankruptcy is newly-elected student president Hutton Archer.

Bottom : Stuart M. Finlayson, former Graduates' Society president, is the new chairman of the Board of Governors.







Finlayson has a keen interest in student projects and an amazing ability to communicate with individuals fifty years younger than himself. He has been one of the most active members of the Advisory Board of the McGill Student Entrepreneurial Agencies. He has also long supported Radio McGill's efforts to obtain an FM broadcasting license. Last fall when the radio station appealed to the governors to help finance an expansion into community broadcasting, Finlayson won approval for the project over the strenuous opposition of several administrative officials – including the Principal.

Finlayson is chairman of the Board of Canadian Marconi Company and mayor of Hampstead. He was president of the Graduates' Society in 1959-60 and served as a graduate governor from 1964-69.□

The Top Ten

The Tarot Revealed and *I Ching* don't appear on too many lists of best-selling books. However, aside from required course material, those are the two most popular books among McGill students this year. A check of bookstores around the campus has provided the *News* with an alphabetical listing of the ten best sellers:

Cat's Cradle, by Kurt Vonnegut Jr. Deals with atomic scientists, ugly Americans, gorgeous sex queens, and vengeful midgets. A masterful mix of satire, fantasy and all-too-real realism, it offers an ultimate commentary on modern man and his madness.

Earth House Hold, by Gary Snyder. A play on the root meaning of ecology. The author develops, as a replacement for shattered social structures, a concept of tribal tradition.

I Ching, the Chinese book of changes translated by James Legge. The oldest written book of wisdom and philosophy, it offers a guide to everything from love life to business affairs.

Narcissus and Goldimund, by Hermann Hesse. Set in the Middle Ages, this effort by the most popular author among McGill students tells about a cleric and an artist. It focuses on the artist's life and travels.

The Peter Principle, by Lawrence J. Peter and Raymond Hull. The highly humorous explanation of why things always go wrong: in a hierarchy, every individual tends to rise to the level of his incompetence.

Portnoy's Complaint, by Philip Roth. A stream-of-consciousness novel confessing the woes of the Jewish family and the mother-child relationship in it.

Post-Prison Writings and Speeches, by Eldridge Cleaver. The author pinpoints the American malaise and its relationship to current world affairs. He discusses various approaches to the racial problem, such as Martin Luther King's non-violent tactics, and states why they are useless.

The Tales of Hoffman, edited from the official trial transcript of the Chicago 8 7, by Mark L. Levine, George C. McNamee, and Daniel Greenberg. A documentary of courtroom confrontation in the most incredible trial in American history.

The Tarot Revealed, by Eden Grey. A one-volume summary of the meaning of all the cards in the Tarot deck – the seventy-eight-card ancestor of our modern playing cards.

Utopia or Oblivion, by R. Buckminster Fuller. A provocative and challenging blueprint for the future by one of the world's leading philosopher-scientists. His thesis is that mankind has for the first time the prospect of imminent Utopia.□

Mission Impossible?

The coming year will be a crucial one for the existence of the Students' Society, and newly-elected student president Hutton Archer, BA '68, is the first one to admit it. Swept into the presidency in March on an administrative platform, the Guyanese-born Archer hammered throughout the campaign at the total lack of organization in the Students' Society, which had brought the sixty-two-year-old organization to the brink of bankruptcy: "If we can't run the Students' Society well, we can't make a case for participating in running the University. Students should have their Society and their money managed properly."

The first task of Archer and his executive (internal vice-president Kevin O'Connell and external vice-president Randy Sykes) will be to prune expenditures during the summer months. Last year $185,000 was spent during that period – just to keep the University Centre operating. This year the Society goes into the summer months with only $85,000, so drastic measures are being planned to cut building maintenance costs.

Archer's next step will be to operate the Society on a balanced budget in the coming year, a feat which hasn't been managed in four

years. To succeed he plans to tighten up on expenditures of the numerous clubs and societies sponsored by the organization, as well as to discontinue the financial grants to undergraduate societies. The latter move will undoubtedly spark secession threats from the undergraduate societies, which if realized could kill the Society. However Archer feels he has no choice: Grants to the undergraduate societies in the coming year would simply bankrupt the Students' Society.

Archer's third task will be to develop a set of financial regulations which can be incorporated into the Society's constitution in order to prevent the squandering of student funds by a future executive.

The mission before the twenty-five-year-old Masters english student is not an easy one. To succeed he will have to dominate the Students' Council in a near-dictatorial way, while simultaneously straightening out an administrative mess that would scare off many professional managers. If his predecessors in office are any example, Archer will fail in his battle. However, he is a different type of student politician. During the campaign, he refused to discuss political issues, concentrating solely on administrative matters, and throughout the campaign and post-election period he has demonstrated the refreshing habit of speaking only when he thinks he has a reasonable solution to a problem.

After receiving his Master's degree, Archer hopes to eventually drift into educational administration. He will certainly receive his baptism under fire in the coming year.□

Macdonald CEGEP Abandoned

In a surprise move in late March, the Quebec Department of Education announced that it was unwilling to finance the University's proposed CEGEP – College Equivalent programme at the Macdonald campus. Government officials considered a collegial arts stream unnecessary in view of the number of places which will be open to graduating high school students in the five English universities offering special College Equivalent programmes and at the two existing CEGEPS – Dawson College and the recently established Vanier College, which opens its doors in September.

In a letter to academic vice-principal Michael Oliver, then-Education Minister Jean-Guy Cardinal let it be known that a site for a west island CEGEP had been found somewhat to the east of Macdonald College – a more convenient location for students. The Minister added, however, that his department was still of the opinion that the Faculty of Agriculture must move to the central campus.□

Spring Theatre

Medieval mysteries, a "happening," and reactions to Hiroshima were among the unorthodox and colourful feature attractions of Thearticulation, the English Department's unprecedented spring festival of drama and film. Designed to offer students interested in drama the opportunity of exploring a wide variety of theatre forms, Thearticulation consisted of sixteen days of presentations, workshops, and social gatherings. The presentations were staged by drama classes and established dramatic groups within the University.

Highlights of the wide-ranging programme included a "happening" based on India's Holi Festival, during which people abandon caste restrictions for one day and "go wild in the streets," throwing coloured paints at one another; a medieval mystery play acted out in the arts building foyer; a "reaction to Hiroshima channelled into the theatre," which attempted to show that the essence of the theatre is the actor shorn of technical aids; informal lunches where students met professional actors and playwrights; and a conference on drama and personality which involved medical scientists and theatre educators.

The 1970 spring festival grew out of a series of student-faculty meetings on the future of McGill's drama programme. During the discussions it was decided that clearer links were needed between McGill's programme, its counterparts at other universities, and both the national and local theatre communities. "An attempt was made on the part of McGill drama to learn about the environment of which it is a part," says professor John Ripley, director of the University's drama programme. "The festival also made outside groups such as the community theatre, professional theatre, broadcasting outlets, and other educational institutions aware of McGill's interest in drama and brought many McGill students into contact with drama people in other areas." Certainly, from all reports, Thearticulation has gone a long way towards bettering relationships with all forms of drama in the Montreal area.□

Twenty-One Woodrow Winners

Twenty-one graduating McGill students, including five from the Political Science Department, have been honoured as designates in the annual Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship competition. University of Toronto led the competition with thirty-four designates, while McGill placed second among Canadian universities and fourth in the entire North American competition.

In choosing designates, the Wilson Foundation seeks the most intellectually promising graduates planning careers as college teachers. This year's 1153 designates, chosen from 12,000 students nominated in North America, came largely from the humanities and social sciences. The number of designates in a region is based on the number of bachelor's degrees awarded in that region. McGill led the area comprising eastern Canada and the northern seaboard of the United States.

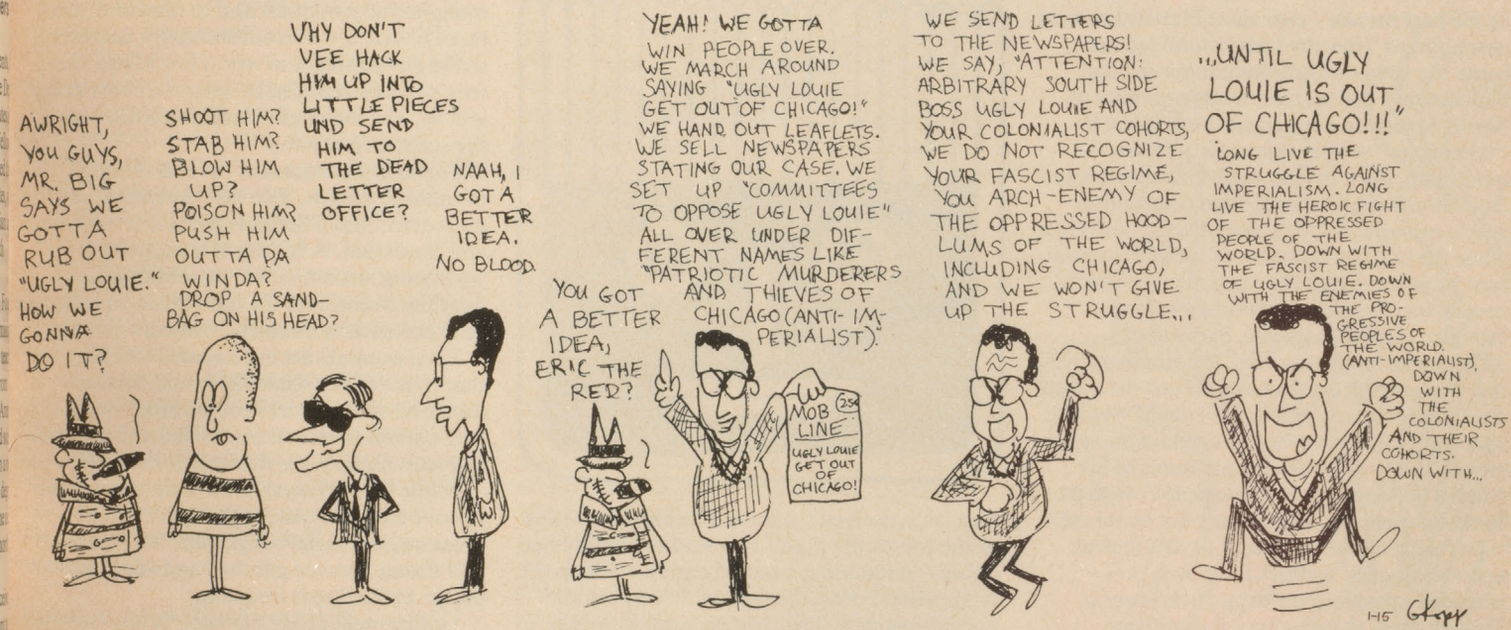
Although the designates do not receive monetary awards, their names are sent to all graduate school deans in North America with the recommendation that the schools provide winners with graduate fellowships. Those who do not receive a scholarship from the school they wish to attend can petition the Wilson Foundation for funds.□

Changing The Guard

After eight dedicated years as warden of Royal Victoria College, Helen Reynolds retires from University life this spring. As warden of the rapidly-growing RVC complex in the sixties, Miss Reynolds was directly responsible for as many as 150 staff and 500 students. In addition, she held seats on several campus committees, was a member of Senate, and taught chemistry.

Since well back into the twenty-three-year reign of Dr. Muriel Roscoe, many University administrators, as well as the respective wardens, have considered the wardenship to be too heavy a burden for one person. Consequently, when Miss Reynolds announced her retirement last fall, the Board of Governors established a committee to consider the scope and responsibilities of the warden of RVC, the appropriateness of the role assigned to her at present by the statutes, and to recommend one or more individuals as a replacement for Miss Reynolds. The RVC selection committee, under the chairmanship of principal Robertson, has

McGill's Maoists have used harsh rhetoric as their main weapon in a struggle to rid the campus of the Centre for Developing Area Studies' general J. N. Chaudhuri.



three representatives from the Board of Governors, Senate, The Graduates' Society and the McGill Association of University Teachers, as well as five students.

The committee recommended that the post of warden of RVC be divided between a warden, who would be responsible for RVC itself and the welfare of its students, and an administrator (dean of women or associate dean of students), who would work with the dean of students to assist those female students living outside RVC. If the Board of Governors grants authority to divide the post, specific recommendations as to the officeholders can then be made. A list of candidates has already been built up, but the Principal has made a special request that graduates send any suggestions of potential candidates for the positions to him, at the earliest possible date.□

The Words of August and Hoffman

A common sight on campus in the past two years has been a group of clean-cut students trying to peddle copies of their weekly newspaper. However, looks are deceiving. The students are not a band of campus capitalists, but instead comprise a bewildering number of loosely related organizations generally known as "The Maoists."

In the last year, under the banner of The McGill Committee to Oppose General Chaudhuri, the students have vehemently opposed the presence on campus of Indian general J. N. Chaudhuri who is studying the role of the military in developing areas. Frequent cries of "Chaudhuri Get Out of Quebec" have been hurled like spears at the offices of the Centre for Developing Area Studies on Peel Street.

In late December, Eric Hoffman and Arnold August, the leaders of the anti-Chaudhuri forces, were involved in a University Centre brawl. Fearing further violence, the administration immediately suspended the students and began disciplinary proceedings. In the end, the duo was suspended for the balance of the academic year.

Amused by the group, and more specifically by its harsh rhetoric, the editorial staff of the *News* have become regular purchasers of the Maoist's journal, though refusing the constant request to contribute to "the cause." Here are some of the delights found inside:

- "Attention arbitrary principal H. Rocke Robertson and your colonialist cohorts of the McGill administration, Board of Governors, Senate, and the Students' Society executive.

"We do not recognize your fascist rules of 'administrative suspension,' your attempts to keep us off campus, nor your attempts to get us to face the Hangman's crew – 'the Senate Committee on Student Discipline.'

"We (August and Hoffman) have been on campus continuing the fight against general Chaudhuri, archenemy of the oppressed people of the world including the Quebec people.

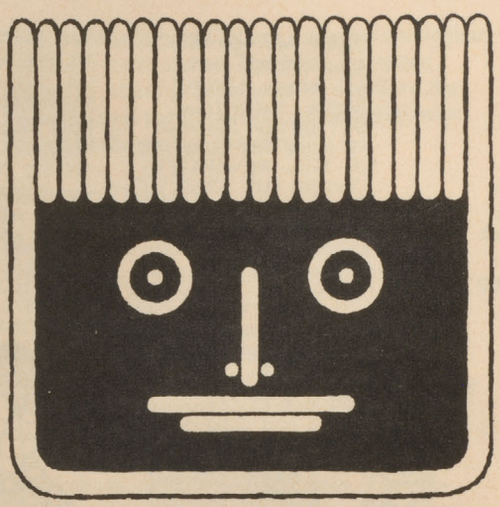
- "McGill's principal Robertson and student hack Julius Grey have been consistently trying to protect the interests of imperialism. In addition, Robertson has been openly supporting Anglo-Canadian colonialism in Quebec, asking the 'English minority to fight for its privileged rights.'

"A third person, professor Woods, has been responsible for writing a report devising means to suppress labour uprisings. He was told . . . that the workers of Quebec were not happy with his presence here. Subsequently principal Robertson was told that he was working against the interests of the people of Quebec and that he better 'pack his bags.'

- "These criminals bellow that intimidation, fascist threats and imprisonment will stop the current upsurge in the mass democratic anti-imperialist movement of Quebec. They are wrong. The people's hatred for them and their masters has deepened! Our determination to fight for an independent and democratic Quebec has strengthened! Put one of our comrades in jail, ten more will spring up! We denounce the bourgeois courts, lackies of imperialism and Anglo-Canadianism! Long live the national liberation struggle of the people of Quebec!"□

Ups and Downs

A survey of the more popular mood-modifying chemicals being used by to-day's younger generation.



In the past decade – ever since Harvard clinical psychologist Timothy Leary stumbled upon some Mexican mushrooms containing the hallucinogen psilocybin – a large number of North American adolescents have taken to "turning on" with a wide variety of mood-modifying, illicit drugs. Adults have reacted to the fast-growing, underground drug culture with a mixture of shock, fear, disgust and anger, while the precocious youth of today has countered by pointing out the many drugs contemporary society accepts without a second thought: alcohol, nicotine, barbiturates, caffeine and amphetamines. If nothing more, out of that controversy has emerged the awareness that too many North Americans – of all ages – are relying heavily on chemicals to alter moods and to adjust to the pressures of life. Aldous Huxley's "brave new world" with its soma-drugged population may not be far off.

In recent months a host of psychological and sociological theories have been propounded to explain the drug phenomenon. Though these theories may demonstrate why people are susceptible to the lure of mood-modifying chemicals, they tend to obscure the importance of the lure itself. To truly understand the widespread use of drugs one must be aware of the pleasures they offer. Bearing that in mind the *News* presents a list of the more popular drugs with a description of their gratifications – and some of their dangers.

Marijuana and Hashish

Used in China as long ago as 2700 B.C., *cannabis sativa* was known as "Liberator of Sin" and "The Delight Giver." A hemp plant, *cannabis* grows wild, mainly in warm climates. It is dioecious, having separate male and female plants as part of its reproductive process.

Though the terms marijuana and hashish are often used interchangeably with *cannabis sativa*, there is in fact a vital distinction in the drug nomenclature. Marijuana, better known these days as "pot," is actually the dried, mature flowering tops of the female *cannabis* plant. However in North America, the marijuana purchaser generally receives greenish-brown flakes composed of the leaves, flowers, seeds and other parts of the plant. Mixed in he may also get many other impure substances ranging from oregano and green tea to catnip.

Hashish – "hash" in street jargon – is the most prized part of the *cannabis* plant. Five to six times more potent than marijuana, hashish is derived from the concentrated resins at the top of the plant. It is sold in compressed cubes – resembling caramel candy – which are wrapped in tinfoil. The cubes vary in colour and consistency. They can be greyish-brown, reddish-brown or even black; sometimes they are crumbly, sometimes hard like soap.

Marijuana, normally rolled in tobacco paper and smoked as a cigarette, has a distinctive bittersweet smell. Pot can also be smoked in a pipe, drunk as tea, or eaten in various foods, such as the brownies made famous by the movie *I Love You Alice B. Toklas*. When marijuana is buried in food, however, the intoxication is delayed. There is a tendency to eat too much in the interval, resulting in an uncomfortably intense experience.

Because marijuana burns rapidly it is generally shared amongst a group of smokers who pass around a single cigarette, making maximum use of the available substance and engendering a communal feeling. Proper inhalation of the cigarette – which is usually called a "joint" – must be learned. A neophyte user rarely receives euphoric effects in his first few attempts. He must learn to inhale a lot of smoke with his mouth partially open and then to hold his breath for as long as possible. The smoke irritates the pharynx of frequent users and is especially rough on the beginner.

The hashish smoker strips slivers off the block and places them on a cigarette's burning end. He inhales the smoke through a drinking straw or the hollow bottom shell of a ballpoint pen. A popular alternative method is to smoke the hashish strips in a water pipe.

The *cannabis* effect tends to reach a maximum in thirty minutes and to dissipate after three hours. It varies substantially, according to the environment in which it is taken, the user's preconceptions of what the experience will be, and the quality and concentration of the substance at hand.

Cannabis disorganizes the individual's thought processes, distorts perception, and dulls attention. Thoughts become free-flowing and disjointed. A feeling of tranquility and well-being, accompanied by sensations of floating, overcomes the individual. In addition, he experiences a talkative, restless euphoria.

Time expands during *cannabis* smoking so that minutes can seem like hours. Space is distorted and colours become more vivid. The user's sense of taste is intensified and he generally feels hungry, particularly for sweets.

While taking *cannabis* the individual tends to have a rapid pulse, slight rise in blood pressure, and nasal congestion. The mouth and throat become parched and vomiting can occur. Urination is frequent.

Unlike most drugs, *cannabis* is not "tolerant." Users do not require increasing doses of the substance to achieve their accustomed experience. In fact there is reverse tolerance: smaller doses provide the normal "high."

Cannabis users do not become physically dependent on the substance. However experts hold sharply diverse opinions as to whether or not users become psychologically addicted.

Solvent Inhalation

The inhalation of solvents – generally labelled "glue sniffing" – has become a widespread phenomenon among very young adolescents due to the easy availability of substances whose fumes induce a euphoric, lightheaded feeling. Such solvents include plastic styrene cements, model-building and household cements, cigarette-lighter fluid, finger-nail polish remover, cleaning fluids, gasoline, lacquer and varnish thinners, ethyl ether, and antifreeze.

The experimenter either wraps the solvent in a cloth or soaks a cloth with it. He then holds the cloth to his nose or mouth and inhales. Far more dangerously, he can enclose his face in a solvent-filled plastic bag. That method allows him to inhale the pure fumes but can also result in death from suffocation.

The glue-sniffer experiences dizziness, elation, slurred speech and general euphoria. Judgment and thinking are impaired. The user can have delusions of power, superior strength

or athletic ability. The euphoric interval varies according to the concentration and quantity of the solvent. Generally it lasts about an hour and is followed by an hour of drowsiness.

The solvent's odour is noticeable on the sniffer's breath and clothes. Furthermore, parents can be alerted by the discovery of rags, handkerchiefs or plastic bags containing dry remnants of solvent-containing products.

Blood abnormalities as well as kidney, liver and lung damage can result from solvent inhalation. Chronic users show no deterioration of cognitive function, nor is there evidence of any brain damage.

Tolerance exists, forcing users to take increasing amounts of glue to achieve the same effect. As well, users become psychologically dependent upon the solvent experience. However, they are not physically dependent upon it and do not experience any anatomical ill effects when unable to glue-sniff for long periods of time.

Lysergic Acid Diethylamide

Known in the drug culture as "Acid," "Big D," "Zen," or "Sugar," LSD was first synthesized in 1938 at the Sandoz Research Laboratories in Basle, Switzerland. Five years later the first "trip" occurred. Dr. Albert Hofmann, one of the drug's two discoverers, noticed some ill effects while working with LSD in the lab. He then deliberately injected himself with the chemical and received the weird hallucinatory experience which has now become a way of life with so many people.



LSD, a synthetic compound, can easily be made by college chemistry majors. Lysergic acid is a natural product of the ergot fungus *claviceps purpurea* found on rye and other plants. Diethylamide is a synthetic related to the ergot fungus.

Acid is 4,000 times as potent as similar substances such as psilocybin or mescaline which grow free in nature. Seventy-five micrograms, an amount invisible to the naked eye, produce a mild effect. Theoretically one ounce of the substance could intoxicate a city of 300,000 inhabitants.

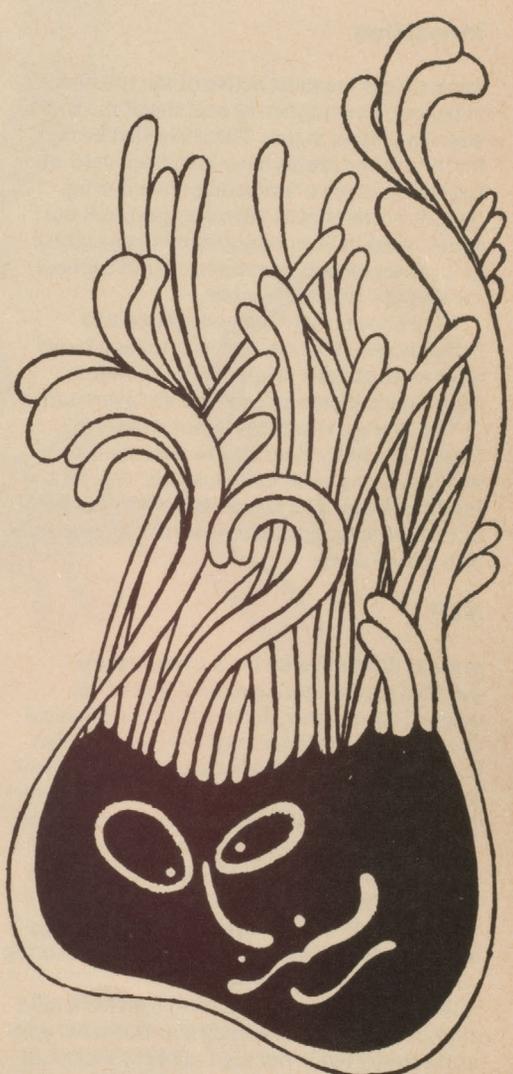
As LSD in solution is colourless and odourless, it is not easily detectable. Acid is ingested ("dropped") as a white crystalline powder, or by eating either a sugar cube, animal cracker, or piece of blotting paper which has absorbed some of the liquid form. Increasingly it is being purchased as a little white pill made by underground laboratories.

Very little of the available LSD is pure. For example, the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario found four types of acid, only one of which was free of impurities. One substance found in a great deal of LSD is strychnine, which stimulates the user but can be poisonous.

As with *cannabis sativa*, the LSD effect results from the complex interaction of personality, expectation and setting. Generally the drug takes effect after half an hour and lasts from nine to twelve hours. During that period an overwhelming flood of unclassified, disparate data confronts and pours past the brain's synaptic defence points. Perceptions are altered. The ego seems to divide into an observing, monitoring self and an experiencing, feeling self. The user believes he is making deep contact with the people around him, breaking down social inhibitions and barriers.

Meanwhile the faces of the user's friends become fluid and the world appears jewel-like. Colours become intensified. Time becomes distorted, so that when hearing music the individual can distinguish gradations within the same note.

However in a split second the euphoric trip can turn into a nightmare of paranoic hallucinations or deep – even suicidal – depression. Among users there is much reference to bad trips ("bummers"), or worse, to occasions when all contact with reality is lost and the user believes he is going crazy or dying ("freak-outs"). Furthermore, irregular flashbacks of LSD trips do occur while the user is not under the drug's influence.



LSD does not lead to physical dependence. It is tolerant. Reports of brain and chromosome damage have not yet been fully evaluated. Nevertheless, evidence suggests that a woman who takes LSD in the first three months of pregnancy exposes the foetus to serious risks.

Mescaline

Mescaline is the most active of the substances in peyote, a cucumber-like cactus of the south-western United States. The shrivelled brown buttons of the cactus have long been used by Indians to reach a trance-like state during religious ceremonies. However peyote is not widely used by the underground drug culture as it causes nausea, perspiration and tremors the first few times it is eaten.

Mescaline is very weak compared to a hallucinogen like LSD, and so it takes a large amount to reach a proper high. Therefore mescaline tablets and capsules are oversized.

The average trip is from four to twelve hours. The individual attains a trance-like state featuring vivid kaleidoscopic visions and bright colours. The rapid emotional changes of LSD do not occur. After the trip the user falls into a deep sleep.

STP

STP was developed by Dow Chemical for possible use in treating mental illness. Its original name, DOM, derives from its chemical composition: 5-dimethoxy-4-methyl-amphetamine. However, the substance is more widely known as STP because Timothy Leary felt it provided "serenity, tranquility and peace."

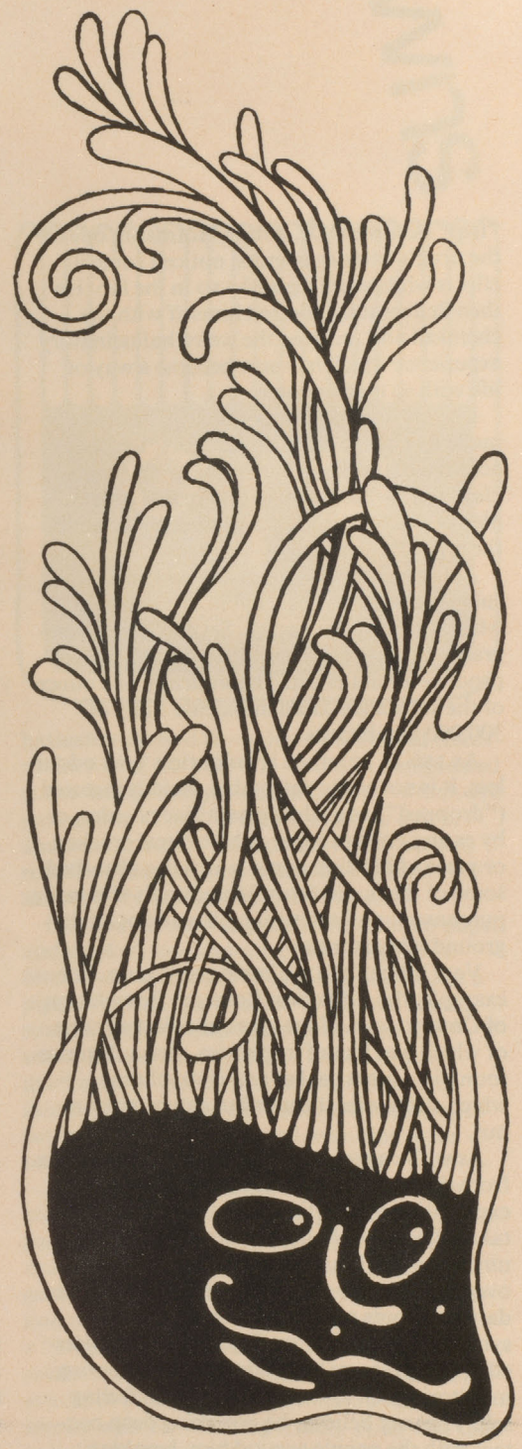
At first STP was considered to be ten times more potent than LSD and to provide three to five day trips. However the STP then being used seems to have been a composite of large doses of other drugs. It is now believed that the chemical is not that powerful.

Actually the drug appears to provide a mild euphoria without hallucination. Users become attracted by lights but are unable to make out the shapes of people or objects before them.

The Amphetamines

Each year in the United States 250 mg. of amphetamines *per capita* are produced. Known in the drug culture as "ups," amphetamines increase concentration, sharpen reflexes and stimulate activity.

Amphetamines are used by a wide range of people, from students to astronauts. Benzedrine ("bennies") and dexedrine have long been used by students to stay awake for long periods while cramming for exams. Bennies are also highly popular with athletes who want that little extra burst of energy. Women take



amphetamines as they curb appetite and stimulate activity – the two chief ways of reducing calorie intake while dieting. Because they sharpen mental and physical reactions, amphetamines are prized by diplomats and negotiators. Moreover, they were even used in a crucial moment of the U.S. space effort. When the automatic controls of Gordon Cooper's Mercury spacecraft failed during his 1963 flight, he was ordered to take an amphetamine so that his reflexes would be sharp while he manually brought the ship home.

Amphetamines can lead to insomnia, excitability, and agitation. Their main danger is that the user can become psychologically addicted, depending on them for moods, temperament and attitudes.

With the widespread use of amphetamines by adults, youth has seized upon them to obtain a psychedelic feeling. The main amphetamine being used by adolescents is methedrine, a fine white powder which resembles milk sugar. Methedrine, which is more widely known as "speed," was first used to intensify an LSD trip.

Speed is dropped orally in tablet form, swallowed or sniffed as a powder, or dissolved in liquid and injected (to "crank" or "shoot"). Immediately after shooting speed the individual is overwhelmed by an ecstatic feeling known as the "rush." Then comes a euphoric sense of well-being. The user wants to move about and talk continuously; he is very alert and most irritable. Appetite is curtailed and there is an absence of fatigue. The mouth becomes dry, the pulse rapid, and uncontrollable shaking can occur.

Heavy users – "speed freaks" – take doses of up to two hundred times that used by dieters. Furthermore, they are known to take barbiturates to counteract the sleeplessness caused by methedrine. The hangover from the barbiturates leads them to shoot more speed. The result is a vicious circle of heavy drug use.

Cerebral haemorrhages and hepatitis can occur with methedrine, as well as violence during amphetamine psychosis. So powerful is speed that the drug culture has campaigned against its use under the banner "Speed Kills." Speed freaks are frowned upon and ostracized by users of other illicit drugs.

Heroin

Heroin is a fine tan powder sold in cellophane bags. It can be "snorted" (inhaled like snuff), "skin popped" (injected just below the skin), or "mainlined" (injected directly into the blood-stream). When mainlining, the individual initially experiences a sixty-second rush throughout the body comparable to a series of sexual orgasms. Then comes a lethargic, withdrawn state in which the individual feels physically warm and peaceful.

Heroin users can become physically and



psychologically dependent upon the drug. They become insensitive to any physical or psychological pain while on the drug and crave this blissful state. Their only pain comes with failure to get the next bit of heroin, in which case severe withdrawal symptoms occur – vomiting, diarrhea, violent aches in the back and legs, hot and cold flashes, and intense nervousness. The fear of withdrawal often leads the user to a life of petty crime in order to pay for his highly expensive heroin habit.

Alcohol and Tobacco

Though the most common drugs in North America, these have long been subject to controversy because of their ill effects. Alcohol, of course, has many of the same effects as the "softer" youth drugs. Tobacco has been related to heart disease and cancer.

Caffeine

Caffeine, one of the most common stimulants, is found in coffee, tea and colas. It can be habit-forming, as is demonstrated by the disorientation and irritability people experience when they miss their morning coffee. The usual dosage of caffeine prescribed medically is .2 of a gram. In the average cup of coffee there is from .12 to .18 of a gram.

Depressants

After alcohol, nicotine, and quite possibly *cannabis sativa*, the most misused set of drugs are hypnotics and sedatives. In the United States there are 123 million prescriptions of tranquilizers a year. In addition, enough sleeping pills are produced to supply each American with thirty-six pills a year.

Tranquilizers can be classified as either major or minor. The major drugs are used to help control mental patients. The minor tranquilizers are more prevalent and can be bought with or without a prescription.

Barbiturates, the main ingredient of sleeping pills, combine with tranquilizers to form a category known in the drug culture as "downs." Barbiturates come encased in oblong, semi-transparent capsules. They range from nembutal ("yellow jackets") and seconal ("red birds") to thorazine, which is used to control mental patients.

With depressants a person's tensions seem to disappear, enabling him to relax. In working on the brain to quiet anxiety the downs dull alertness and reaction. Furthermore, excessive use leads to a state resembling alcohol intoxication, in which the user has physical and mental lassitude, slurred speech, and difficulty in co-ordinating his movements.

The depressants are tolerant, with larger doses required to achieve the normal effect. They also cause psychological dependence.□

The McGill drug scene

About one-third of McGill students have sampled marijuana or other illicit drugs. Here, a representative sample of drug users discuss their lives.

Just off the McGill University Centre's spacious main lobby there is a large, dimly-lit lounge, equipped with comfortable chairs and couches, soft carpets, and a wide-screen television. Even though five years of harsh treatment have marred the furniture's leather fittings and peppered the expensive carpet with hundreds of cigarette burns, late-night cleaners still find it a quiet, pleasant place to take a cigarette break.

Until recently, the coming of daylight transformed the lounge. The tired night-workers went gratefully home to bed, relinquishing the lounge to scores of long-haired youths who possessed it as their own – often in such numbers that they spilled over into the adjoining coffee shop and lobby. To many students and non-students the University Centre was home, its lounge their living-room. They left when the building closed at 1:00 A.M. and were waiting, shivering on the steps for it to open at eight the same morning.

To the bulk of McGill students the place was unusable – a noisy, dirty, smoke-filled eyesore.

However it was far more than that. Until December 1969 the lounge was one of Montreal's major centres for narcotics dealers. It is likely that more drugs were changing hands daily in the McGill University Centre than at any other single spot in the city.

The invasion by "pushers" (drug dealers) began in force during 1968. By the fall of 1969 the situation had escalated out of control. More and more non-students – mostly hippies from all over North America – were hanging out in the Centre. Pushers were operating brazenly, openly accosting students and visitors who passed through the lobby. Parents began complaining. And building manager Frank Costi began to seriously fear the possibility of a police "bust" (raid).

Early in December violence broke out. Within the drug market's infrastructure two pushers made conflicting territorial claims. They argued heatedly; finally both pulled switch-blade knives and fought it out dramatically in the middle of McTavish Street.

Both lost, for to Frank Costi that incident was the last straw. He closed the lounge. The booming drug market crashed.

Costi's move, however, could not end the proliferation of drugs on campus, for the demand is too strong. According to two surveys done in the last year-and-a-half, about one-third of the campus has smoked marijuana. Moreover, one of the surveys estimated that 7.2% of students have tried LSD, 5.9% mescaline, 6.4% amphetamines, and 2.1% "hard" drugs such as heroin. The students get their drugs from many sources; the University Centre was only one campus marketplace.

Lying for the Parents' Sake

One person directly affected by the closing of the University Centre lounge is a nineteen-year-old New Yorker known to his friends as "Gut." A lanky six-footer with shoulder-length hair, he is registered in third-year arts but attends only a couple of classes a month.

For over a year Gut has been high more often than not. He "does up" each morning and evening, usually with marijuana or hashish purchased from friends. Now and then he takes mescaline, and he has experimented with LSD "every couple of months" for the past year-and-a-half.

Gut has never sampled any hard drugs though some of his friends have. In fact, one is a speed freak and claims, without visible emotion, that he will die within the year. Gut himself fears addiction "which could be expensive," as well as the dangers of substances occasionally used to dilute the drug. "Sometimes the pushers will put sugar in with the heroin or whatever – and sugar in the veins kills immediately," he relates. "I don't want any of that shit."

Gut first sampled marijuana at the age of seventeen. He cites curiosity as the motivator: "People had mentioned it and told me what a good time they'd had." However, he stoutly denies that pressure from his peers was an important influence: "Most of my friends didn't turn on at the time. I was in the vanguard."

Gut's parents are unaware that he has used drugs, though they are suspicious and sometimes question him closely. "When I tell them I don't smoke dope (*cannabis*), and insist on it," he says, "they believe me."

Gut contends that his parents would be "really freaked out" (very upset) if they knew about his life-style. He looks on his parents, their life and opinions, with a mixture of condescension and indifference. "They're living in the past, you know. That's their thing." Gut sees the lies about his drug consumption as more of a favour to them than to himself.

Before the University Centre lounge closed Gut spent most of his time there – often openly lighting up marijuana cigarettes. Now he is usually to be found at home or at a friend's "pad," in the company of like-minded individuals.

All Gut's friends are users, though most consume less than he does. Drugs are quite simply his life. He finds himself through a hash pipe, and unabashedly admits: "I'd be nothing without dope."

When pressed, Gut will talk about bad trips, but he generally tries to minimize their importance. "I thought I had lost my mind the first time I tried mesc (mescaline)," he recalls. "Your sense of time becomes nothing with that stuff. That's the thing that's frightening."

Nevertheless he took mescaline again a week later. "There was nothing else to do that night," he reflects.

Pot and the Frat Man

Well-dressed, member of a high-status University Street fraternity, Ian smokes hashish or marijuana a couple of times a week. Though the twenty-two-year-old Montrealer shows nothing but contempt for "those dirty 'armpits' (hippies) in the Union," he does lower himself to buy drugs from a distinctly hippie-looking pusher.

Ian's first experience with drugs occurred when he moved into his fraternity house in 1968. "This may sound trite," he says, "but it was kind of the thing to do. I had nothing against it – and I was curious. So one night I joined a couple of guys with a hash pipe. I liked it, so I started smoking fairly regularly."

Nevertheless he will go to great lengths to explain that there was little pressure on him from his peers: "To me and the other guys in the frat it just isn't that important. Nobody pressures anybody; nobody cares that much."

Ian claims that since he started smoking "grass" (*cannabis*) he has become less aggressive and more tolerant. "I used to be a real tough guy – or I thought I was," he relates. "Now I live and let live."

Like Gut, Ian says his first experience with mescaline was a bad one: "My skull was cracking – I thought I was going to die." However, unlike Gut he has never used anything but *cannabis* products since. "That mesc trip was enough for a lifetime," he says.

Like Gut too, he rejects the "domino theory of drugs" – the notion that marijuana leads to harder, more addictive narcotics: "I know lots of people who smoke dope – just about everyone I know, in fact. But I can't

Below : Water pipes cool the smoke so it is less irritating to the hashish smoker's lungs. The smoke is filtered through cold water in the bowl at the bottom of the pipe.



think of anybody who's gone on to anything dangerous."

Though Ian visits his parents every two weeks or so, they know nothing of his indulgence in drugs. "They'd flip!" he exclaims. "But they don't ask me, and I don't tell them."

Ian's attitude to Canada's marijuana law is surprising, considering it brands him a criminal and makes him liable for a stiff jail sentence. "It's kind of silly," he comments weakly, "but I really don't give a shit about it." When pressed, Ian states the law should be abolished, and that he is confident it will be made more lenient in the near future. But he isn't concerned for himself; he knows of no frats which have ever been busted by narcotics agents. "It's the hippies who get it," he asserts. "They flaunt the stuff. They ask for it — and they get what they deserve."

Acid at Summer Camp

Betsy F. is a nineteen-year-old arts student whose shy appearance belies her volatile views. A third-year english major, she has left-wing political views. She was a member of the Radical Students' Alliance in 1969, this year works with the women's liberation movement, and has participated in innumerable demonstrations and disruptions.

Over the last year Betsy has cut down significantly on her drug consumption. She now smokes pot or hash only once or twice a month. Her first experience dates back to her fifteenth birthday. "I got into a quick crowd in my high school," she relates. "There was a little pressure, but I thought it was groovy, and when this guy gave me a joint as a present, I smoked it."

"I've only tried acid once," she declares, eyes narrowing. "Never again! I had this very unfortunate experience. I was at this very respectable summer camp in the Laurentians, and this chick – the arts and crafts director, in fact – put some acid in my coffee. But she didn't tell me about it 'til after. Man, I really freaked. I really thought I had gone crazy.

"I left the camp the next day, and never went back. I never took acid again, either."

Betsy was the only person interviewed who had had any experience with hard drugs. As she recalls: "Once in high school someone gave me some cocaine. That's the only time. In fact," she goes on, "you're much more vulnerable in high school than you are in college; or at least, I was. Now the only pusher

I know personally is this twelve-year-old kid . . ."

Betsy claims that the domino theory is true – at least in some cases. "These kids who take it all the time are pretty vulnerable," she says. "A lot of times intimidating people can come around and pressure you into trying stuff. Also, heroin can be cut into grass and you can get hooked that way."

Betsy's parents, predictably, know nothing of her experiences and again, predictably, they would be upset if they did. "I get along really well with them and I don't want to hurt them, so why would I want to tell them ?" she asks. "Sure, they're pretty paranoid about the whole thing, but I lie pretty well, and they've never found out. All my friends are in the same boat, and by now we're all pretty practised in this little deception."

How have drugs affected Betsy's life ? "No irreparable damage," she comments flippantly. Then she becomes more serious: "I've cut down a lot now that I'm into women's lib (women's liberation movement). As a woman I felt very strong pressure to smoke because of the way I was treated by the men I knew. My involvement with it wasn't that big; but for other women I know it's been a lot worse."

Also, she concludes, "It makes me nauseous to think of all the time I wasted on the stuff!"

The Law-Breaking Law Student

Cyril will be a practicing lawyer next year and by all accounts he'll be a very good one. His professors consider him brilliant. His marks are nearly all A's, and he has the commendable habit of leading his class in more than one course.

The twenty-four-year-old Montrealer smokes hashish regularly, sometimes alone in his downtown apartment, sometimes with his girlfriend – and occasionally with his parents in their Côte St. Luc duplex.

He's been smoking grass for more than four years now. "I discussed the whole thing with my parents almost immediately," he recalls, "and the upshot of it was that I turned them on the next week."

"They dig the stuff as much as I do," he chuckles. "All it proves to me is what I knew already: all this 'generation gap' malarkey is just so much b.s."

It was Cyril's fiancée who first introduced him to the pleasures of *cannabis* in the fall of 1965 when both were upperclassmen in arts. Since then, he has turned on an average of half-a-dozen times every month. However, he has never been tempted to try LSD, mescaline or hard drugs. "I smoke for relaxation, not for kicks," he declares. "Grass is like liquor – it's pleasant. Acid is like poison – it kills."

Cyril aspires to be what he calls an "activist" lawyer. He describes Canada's drug laws as "archaic, inconsistent and repressive." Once admitted to the Bar he intends to do all he can to change this situation. If he had his way *cannabis* would be stricken from the narcotics list and replaced by nicotine.

"Now there's a *really* dangerous drug," he says. Cyril personally gave up cigarettes in 1965, soon after he discovered marijuana.

Pot: Too Frivolous an Activity

About the same time that Cyril's legal abilities were first impressing his professors, economic realities were forcing Ann to abandon her undergraduate studies in english.

Twenty-two-year-old Ann entered McGill three years ago with hopes of becoming a teacher. Now she holds a clerical job in a downtown import-export company. She still entertains the notion of continuing her education at night, but her immediate plans include no more than marriage and possibly a family.

Ann and her boyfriend now smoke hashish or marijuana less than half-a-dozen times a year. Moreover, few of her new friends have experimented with drugs. "When I was at McGill I smoked much more," she explains. "Everybody does there. But when I quit school, I sort of left that scene. Besides, I couldn't really afford to buy my own." Like Cyril, Ann's involvement with drugs is limited to *cannabis* products. She classifies LSD, mescaline, and hard drugs in a single category: dangerous.

As a freshette at McGill, Ann became friendly with some students at the University Centre who convinced her that smoking marijuana would be "really groovy." She found that while under the influence of marijuana, food tasted better and music was really nice. However her overall impression was that "it's all pretty obnoxious. People act like a bunch of drunks and infants. It's pretty unpleasant to see lots of people doing it."

Ann has strong opinions about the drug culture of which she was once a part. She speaks scathingly about the pressures involved, stating, "You're not cool if you don't do it." She says she has nothing against "the kids who are still really into the thing; but personally, I can't afford to be that frivolous anymore."

The law ? "It's too strict." Ann would opt for legalizing marijuana. She feels the current law has no purpose and no effect. She has never been arrested for possession of pot and knows no-one who has. "Considering the number of kids at McGill who smoke, it's pretty amazing so few are busted," she says.

The Acid-Dropping Lecturer

If Ann were still in school, she might well be taking one of her english courses from a young American lecturer with a passion for Elizabethan drama. William is a recent graduate of a very distinguished college on the eastern seaboard. He is also an enthusiastic advocate of the delights of *cannabis* and, with certain qualifications, LSD.

"Do I advise using dope ?" he asks incredulously. "Damn straight I do! It's great. You learn to live, to breathe, to communicate with the world. The first experience is like a rebirth!"

"Of course," he adds more soberly, "I don't say that in the classroom. McGill is not, as you probably know, the most progressive of schools. The most I would ever do is hand out oblique hints." However, he adds that the question rarely comes up during the average english lecture.

Will has several close friends amongst the students in his courses and has on many occasions smoked marijuana or hashish with one or another of them. As a result he wouldn't be surprised if his habits were common knowledge among his students. Nevertheless to Will that does not constitute abuse of professorial responsibility because he thinks drug experimentation is a healthy phenomenon.

Having taken LSD many times, Will claims the hallucinogen is not necessarily dangerous. He says that bad trips "though not probable, are possible," and that one should always find a "travelling companion" – a friend who is not high and can therefore make sure that the user comes to no harm.

Will maintains that press reports describing death and mutilation of young people on LSD are "wildly exaggerated" and "sensationalistic." "People jump out of windows when they're not on acid," he points out. "Let's see a statistical comparison. I'm willing to bet my next month's salary that, per capita, 'acid heads' jump out of less windows than 'straights.' "□

John R. Unwin: Pot, youth and the Puritan Ethic

A nationally famous psychiatrist probes the physical, moral, and legal aspects of the widespread drug use in our society.

In the past few years, one man has continually been in the Canadian public's eye because of his many controversial statements on the drug problem. Dr. John Unwin, director of the Allan Memorial Institute's Adolescent Service and assistant professor of psychiatry at McGill, has broken with tradition and gone out to meet youth in their own environment. The Australian-born psychiatrist's findings on drug misuse have not always been comforting. However, they are crucial to a true understanding of the drug phenomenon.

This interview was conducted by Harvey Schachter and Margot List in late March.



McGill News: How did you get involved with the drug scene?

John R. Unwin: People identify me as a drug expert. I'm not. I specialize in youth psychiatry, treating youth to bring them back to normality. Normality in youth is a very diffuse subject, so I started working with youth in fraternities, juvenile court, motorcycle gangs and high schools.

In 1967 I gave a talk at Expo on contemporary youth. I talked a lot about the hippies who were then in a pure state and had not yet been vulgarized by popularity and the media. The speech was reported in the press, and it came across to the hippies and young people that I was sympathetic to them, because I refused to condemn them. They then started to phone me and ask where they could get help for bad drug trips. They told me they were either getting thrown out or being badly treated at various hospitals.

Later that summer when STP arrived, I got a call from some hippies asking if I knew the drug was in Montreal. I'd never heard of STP and asked what it was. They said, "It's a very, very strong hallucinogenic drug. We've heard from San Francisco, through the underground papers, that if a doctor uses largactil – the treatment for a bad LSD trip – for an STP trip, he'll kill the patient. Could you put the word around to emergency wards not to treat an STP case like an LSD case?"

I checked with doctors in San Francisco and Toronto who confirmed the hippies' medical advice. Therefore I immediately put the word around, and after that heard more about drugs. I went to high schools and talked with kids about what kind of drugs were in the schools. I started doing some reading and going to conferences. I also began to realize that there had been an incredible amount of nonsense and, in fact, frank lies about marijuana in the past.

In the fall of 1968 I was invited to speak on dissident youth to a voluntary committee of the Senate and House of Commons. I decided to have a crack at drug laws and said they were incredibly unjust: Marijuana has no business being in the Narcotic Control Act because it is not a narcotic, and simple possession of marijuana should not be a criminal offence. That caused a bit of an uproar, but now a good number of people are saying the same thing.

I did a terrific amount of public speaking after that. In the last year I have spoken in every province. I've done keynote speeches for nineteen university drug conferences and one international conference. I guess this is where this particular concept of me being an alleged expert comes in. Because you talk loudly people think you know what you're talking about.

News: What is your view of the government's decision to set up a Royal Commission on the drug problem?

Unwin: Seeing that the topic is so controversial and emotional, it was the most sensible decision. Also, they couldn't have picked a better team. All the members are eminently qualified. It's a nicely balanced group and I'm convinced that if they can't get some perspective on the issue, nobody can. Furthermore, despite the fact that the members of the Commission are very "establishment" people, the kids tell them: "We trust you. We're relying on you. Tell the truth."

My worry is that the government will shelve the Commission's report. If they do, it will alienate youth – possibly to a catastrophic extent. I'm concerned because there have been so many official commissions in so many countries and every one has been more or less pigeonholed. For example, in England, Parliament appointed a special committee composed of seemingly reactionary types. They did a thorough study of marijuana and said: "Look, the drug has been painted too black. Physically it's probably less dangerous than alcohol and possibly nicotine. The laws are incredibly severe in comparison with the effects of the drug and should be changed." When the government got the report, the Home Secretary said: "It's about time we put a stop to the permissiveness in society. Marijuana is where we are going to start."

In the United States, the 1944 La Guardia Report said much the same thing as the British report – the drug is not that dangerous; it does not lead to criminal acts; it is not a sexual stimulant. The drug does not *per se* lead to heroin. There is no satisfactory evidence that it causes any prolonged physical or mental harm. And the law should be changed.

That report was also ignored. Nobody dares move on the topic.

News: Many students claim that the only thing wrong with pot is that if someone takes it, he might end up in jail. Do you agree?

Unwin: If the students are implying that the greatest hazard of marijuana use right now is the law, I would agree 100%. It can have the most devastating effect on their lives. If I told you the consequences of young people being locked up in our "beneficent" prisons, you would definitely agree with me.



The laws are so out of kilter it's not funny. For example, there is no penalty for possession of amphetamines, which we think are the most dangerous drugs being used by young people. Penalty for possession of marijuana, which we think is about the least dangerous drug used by youth, can be a maximum of seven years in jail plus a criminal record for life.

However, to say marijuana is harmless is very naïve and silly. It is a drug, and affects the mind and body. It must have potential dangers. In fact it's silly to talk of any substance as being dangerous or harmless. One has to talk about the *potential* for harm, and give a rating according to the likelihood of physical, psychiatric, and social harm. Of course, one still has to consider the likelihood of legal harm.

What I like to do is to build up a hierarchy of the effects of all the drugs in use. The most dangerous right now are the solvents and the amphetamines; the least dangerous, *which is not to say harmless*, is marijuana. In between are alcohol, barbiturates, the true narcotics, LSD, and some of the psychedelics.

News: What are the dangers of marijuana?

Unwin: Because of the way it's smoked, marijuana seems to irritate the pharynx and lungs. Some potheads certainly have chronic chest complaints, but there is so much else wrong with their nutrition it's hard to say what is causing what. Beyond that, in terms of physical harm, we don't know. We haven't found any evidence that is solid enough. We can theorize that maybe it will cause chromosome breakage but, God, maybe anything will.

In terms of psychiatric harm, there is the possibility of acute toxic psychosis, which is just acute intoxication. It's the type of thing that occurs with any drug, including alcohol, aspirin and other potential poisons. Marijuana also exaggerates the weaknesses in a personality.

Another thing we have to think about is what it will mean to Western society, with its Judaic-Christian ethic and religious background, to have yet another intoxicant introduced – particularly one which in many ways is quite different from alcohol. Marijuana leads to passivity, rather than to aggressiveness. It leads to introspection rather than to arrogant extrovertism. Quite respectable authorities have said that no country has ever banned *cannabis* for medical reasons. It's always been for economic reasons: *Cannabis* makes people a bit too passive and non-respecting of Western society's competitive ethic.

The important fact, however, is that we are not seeing much harm from marijuana at present. If we want to talk about dangerous drugs, let's start off with speed and amphetamines. If we want to talk about drugs which are the most misused and have a great potential for harm, let's talk about alcohol.

Look at the recently published studies of high school kids carried out with the same questionnaire in Halifax, Toronto, and Montreal. Something like 40% to 46% of the kids are using alcohol, as against an average of 7% for marijuana. Yet there's no fuss about alcohol, which produces physical and psychiatric ill-health, breaks up families, and causes car accidents by the thousands.

Furthermore if we want to talk about which side of the so-called generation gap is misusing drugs, let's discuss adults. They misuse alcohol, nicotine, probably caffeine, sedatives, and amphetamines by the bucketload. But we're making a fuss about young people. Certainly it's not very nice to see a young kid's future destroyed by drugs. But I think that the amount of fuss about the youth scene is indicative of a good deal of scapegoating and displacement. What we're complaining about is not just the kids but the fact that they are acting as a lampoon of our society, which is a drug culture. Watch TV any night and see how many drugs are pushed at you. No matter what is wrong with you, TV will tell you that you can cure it by dropping something or spraying something. From sex appeal to a migraine, it'll be fixed up, and as a bonus you'll get a blonde floating down from a cloud on an empty brassière and a sparkling, new, red sportscar.

Nevertheless everybody fusses over marijuana. Our kids are getting busted, getting criminal records. Both of you interviewing me now know people using marijuana. Tell me they're criminals.

Studies at McGill have revealed that about 30% of students have taken *cannabis*. And which is the faculty with the greatest amount of admitted marijuana use? The Medical Faculty – whose students should know the most about the dangers of drug misuse. 40% of med students have tried marijuana, as have 27% of law students. What are we going to conclude? That a significant number of our law and medical students are going to become heroin addicts? That 40% of our future doctors and 27% of our lawyers are criminals? Nonsense!

News: Can lack of availability of marijuana lead to the use of harder drugs?

Unwin: If you are asking if a large percentage of hard drug users have previously tried marijuana, the answer is yes, probably 80% of them. But 90% of them used alcohol before marijuana. So why blame marijuana?

Any pharmacologist or psychiatrist will point out that there is nothing about the pharmacology of marijuana which requires someone to go on to something else. People don't crave it with their body the way they do heroin. It's the underground trafficking that leads people to harder drugs. To get marijuana people have to go into the underworld where they will meet some bastards trying to push heroin.

Now, does the absence of marijuana on the underground market lead to the use of harder drugs? Yes, but not because people so badly need marijuana that they have to have something else. It's complex: half defiance, half looking for kicks and thrills. Because so many lies have been told in the past about marijuana, kids will not listen when someone says: "Heroin or acid is another bag. It's different. It's dangerous." They say: "People made a fuss about marijuana. We'd better find out for ourselves."

According to reports I've read, New York City authorities attribute the horrible epidemic of heroin use among young people directly to "Operation Intercept," which cut off the marijuana supply from Mexico. The pathos of the situation is that President Nixon was warned by his medical authorities that if he cut off marijuana there would be an increase in the use of speed and LSD, and a good risk of an increase in heroin usage.

Ominously, there is very little marijuana available in Canada now, though there is still plenty of hash coming in. I'm convinced that we're going to have a heroin epidemic in Canada similar to the one in the States. We follow every drug fad, in fact, every youth fad that the United States has.

Indeed, there is already a lot of heroin on the Montreal street scene. The public hasn't heard about it yet because there have been no deaths or major scandals. But it will come and by the time the general public is alerted we'll have a good segment of our kids using heroin, a lot of them hooked on it, and a couple of fatalities. Then it'll be too late.

Besides, according to the way we've responded to the present drug scene among young

people – by denying it and fighting amongst ourselves – we're not going to do a damn thing about the heroin menace.

News: When you talk to youth about marijuana, how do you approach them?

Unwin: I try to be as factual as possible; to say what is known, what is suspected, and what is absolute myth. I also tell them the law is on the whole quite stupid, but it is the law of the country and they should know what risks they are taking.

If any of them accuses me of trying to scare them my answer is: "I've told you my opinion; you weigh it yourself and decide what you are going to do. I'm not here to moralize; I'm not here to judge. That's not my profession. I'm concerned about you as individuals and about your future."

In addition, I tell them many adults agree with dissident youth that our society is in a bloody mess. I certainly agree with them in many ways, but I would suggest that it is going to take a pretty cool, sober, tough generation to undo the mess. If they learn that anytime they feel a bit "uptight" they can just drop something or inject something to feel better, they are not going to be able to stand up to the marked frustrations and dilemmas they will meet as adults. If anything, they'd better be *less* dependent on drugs than the present adult generation.

News: You referred to the frank lies about marijuana. Could you explain these?

Unwin: To begin with, its classification as a narcotic. It's not a narcotic by any definition – except the legal one. Other lies are that it leads to crimes and violence, and produces a specific mental illness called marijuana psychosis. None of these things have been proved and many have been disproved.

News: Could you explain your hierarchy of drug dangers?

Unwin: Of the drugs commonly misused by young people, the solvents are the most dangerous. The common way to inhale solvents is to put them in a clear plastic bag and to shove one's head into the opening in order to get the fumes in a pure state. If users take too many breaths, they convulse and lose consciousness. The plastic bag then collapses on their faces and suffocates them. Furthermore, there have been some deaths without external suffocation. The kids have merely sniffed a solvent through a piece of cloth, but had haemorrhages or a lot of fluid in the lungs, with the kids drowning in their own juices.

As well as death, solvent inhalation is associated with severe, though usually reversible damage to the kidney and liver. There is also a suspicion that continued use could give rise to irreversible brain damage.

Glue sniffing is associated statistically with high school drop-outs and chronic delinquency. However, the dropping-out and delinquency usually precede the onset of glue sniffing. In other words, the glue sniffing hasn't caused them; something in the environment has. The lives of some of the kids sniffing solvents are so miserable, because they're living in ghettos or in broken homes, that one can understand why they would try to escape and feel high for a while.

The other drug I'd put at the top of the hierarchy is speed. Speed-freaks use phenomenal doses of methedrine intravenously, doses which if given to one of you interviewers right now in pure form would kill you. Because their bodies build up resistance to methedrine, they have to take massive doses to get a strong effect.

The use of methedrine intravenously is associated with a good deal of physical and psychiatric complaints. Users often develop a chronic anxiety-state. Furthermore, they can get amphetamine psychosis, a very specific type of insanity featured by an intense suspiciousness and hostility. Users act violently on delusions to protect themselves from imaginary aggressors. Some of the motorcycle gangs, by the way, banned the use of speed because it led to violence within the gang.

At a physical level, there's death from a brain haemorrhage when too high a dose is shot. As well, there's the risk of a serum hepatitis epidemic due to the sharing of dirty needles with other people. The needles get all sorts of germs on them. It's not uncommon to see kids with blood poisoning or very bad local infections under the skin.

On top of that is malnutrition. Because amphetamines cut down on appetite quite markedly, speed freaks don't eat. They look like skeletons. Their bad nutrition makes them prey to many infections which most of us would shrug off. As a result they have a lot of chronic chest complaints, skin infections, and ulcers which are difficult to cure. They also grind their teeth down. That is often how I pick out a speed freak. All the time he's talking, I can hear his teeth grating.

In my hierarchy of drugs, after speed I put the so-called depressants – alcohol, barbiturates, and the minor tranquilizers. I hope I don't have to tell anyone the dangers of alcohol. At the physical level, there is secondary vitamin deficiency. In addition, users can get irreversible brain damage, severe damage to the peripheral nerves and to the liver, various anaemias, and gastric complaints.

Barbiturates aren't quite as bad, but they can lead to a high degree of dependency and have a lot of psychiatric and social risks. The minor tranquilizers, which are widely used in medicine, lead to dependency.

The true narcotics, heroin and opium, are highly dangerous and destructive. One risk of heroin is death. A lot of heroin pushed on the streets is diluted. Then suddenly a pusher gives an unsuspecting kid a very pure form of heroin. Heroin is a strong depressant. When the kid takes the highly concentrated dose his respiratory centre and brain can't cope with it. His heart and breathing slow down, and he dies. He can also accidentally inject air, which kills quite effectively.

Furthermore, the body learns to need heroin just as much as it needs air and water. Users have to get heroin at the price of severe physical and mental suffering, if not death. To keep the habit going takes between $40-$70 a day, or more. Obviously heroin addicts don't work, so they get involved in petty crime.

On top of that there is the whole *gestalt* around heroin use: It's underground, and connected with the *Cosa Nostra*.

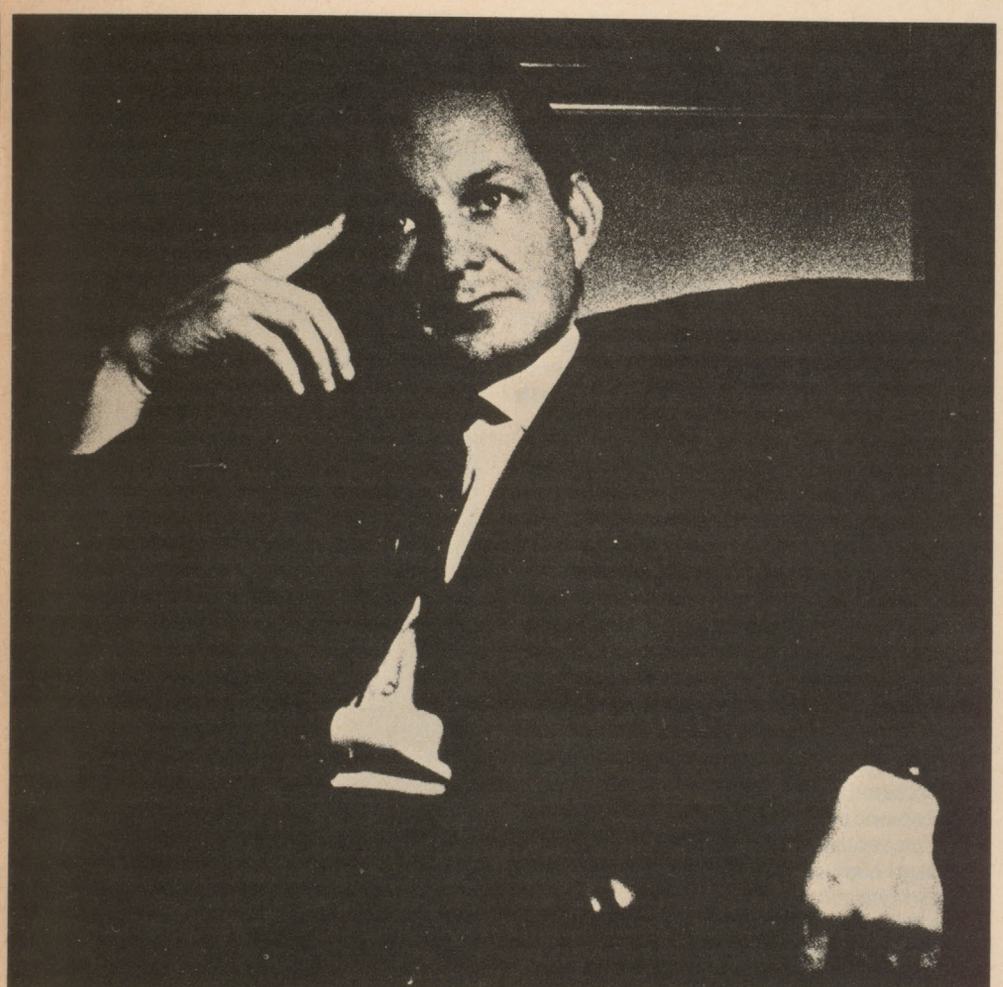
News: The first time a person takes heroin, perhaps in some marijuana or hash, does he instantly become an addict?

Unwin: There are two myths in what you ask. If you talk to the RCMP they'll tell you that not only do they not find heroin in hashish or marijuana, but that it wouldn't make sense to spike them. Marijuana and hashish burn at such a high temperature that the heroin is destroyed and never gets into the system. Also, to hook people on it the pusher would have to put so much heroin in the marijuana or hash that it would be economic suicide.

Furthermore, it depends on how much the individual took, over what period of time, to determine whether he'd get hooked. If he took it once a day for a week, he'd become hooked. If he took it once a month, I doubt he'd ever become hooked.

News: How can we handle the heroin problem?

Unwin: Our standard medical approach to drug addiction has not been useful at all. 80% of the patients at the best centres go back to



drugs in a couple of months. I think we have to drop a lot of our medical pride and admit that we don't know how to handle this problem. We have to look at some new things, like Synanon which uses a brutal group confrontation technique. In Synanon, unless the person really wants to come off the stuff they won't help him. I am rather impressed with the results they're getting.

There are certain people working towards a similar thing here, but groups of Canadians have been trying unsuccessfully for two years to get minimum facilities for youth. There is only one youth clinic in the inner city of Montreal and it handles more than 300 cases a month. Even to get that started and keep it alive we overcame tremendous harassment from authorities and uneasiness from the medical profession.

There are other approaches like the methadone treatment, which involves substituting one addictive drug, methadone, for another. Methadone is a safer drug as it has less severe withdrawal symptoms and does not debilitate the patient so much. There is still quite a fight in the medical profession – and even a certain ethical risk – over the use of methadone, as it is a narcotic. But the growing attitude is that using methadone is like giving insulin to a diabetic; whether or not a doctor likes the fact that someone is taking addictive drugs – if the individual needs it, he needs it.

It is interesting to note that most doctors at the National Conference on Medical Action for Youth, in March, admitted that kids coming into emergency wards and clinics with drug problems were getting theology instead of therapy. They were being told: "Serves you right you little, long-haired, smelly kids. If you want to take drugs . . ."

If we're going to get sanctimonious, I'd like to go whole hog. The next time someone who has been drinking comes in after a car accident and has a bleeding leg or a fractured arm, let's say "Well, bad luck, buster. You asked for it. Off you go." I don't think I'm being silly. If we're going to start moralizing, we're going to stop treating a lot of people.

News: Psychologically and sociologically, who are those most prone to misuse drugs?

Unwin: Any one of us. Look at me. I'm smoking cigarettes. I'm a doctor and should know better.

Everyone of us in this room right now has been drunk. That's misuse of a drug. We've poisoned ourselves with an intoxicating drug.

In general, people who find everyday life too depressing will welcome the chance to escape from chronic tension and feel better by taking some chemical. An example is the person who has to send a secretary out in the middle of a meeting to get a package of cigarettes. Or the businessman who can't get through lunch without a couple of martinis, and when he comes home says: "I've had a rough day, son. Mix me a scotch." What message is he giving his son? "I'm feeling rotten. I've had a rough day. I'm going to take a chemical to make me feel better." Kids get the message very quickly.

Other people find that tranquilizers prescribed by a doctor make them feel much better. Even after the doctor tells them to cut it out, they keep the prescription going and keep a supply handy.

Ironically, while we tolerate people having physical weaknesses, we don't tolerate them having personality defects. If some poor creature, because of the way he grew up or was made, finds he needs something to help him through the day, we tend to moralize and say: "That's a dirty, weak habit. You mustn't have it." In other words, "go on and suffer; or pay $25-$30 an hour to sit with a psychiatrist." A lot of people can't quite afford that.

We don't let them have their personality crutches. I think we have to re-think our philosophy to decide if it isn't more humane, and better in the long run, to allow people some personality crutches – in a reasonably controlled way.

News: Why are there gaps in medical research about marijuana?

Unwin: As Dr. Mark Nickerson, the head of pharmacology at McGill, said to me recently,

"If we really wanted to settle the marijuana issue, we could do it quickly." All governments have a very strict procedure for the investigation of any new clinical drug to see how harmful it is.

Why haven't we used that procedure? Well, it's been impossible to do research on marijuana until very, very recently. To possess the substance was illegal. If a doctor was found with it he would lose his professional license. If he did apply to do research, the answer that invariably came back was that marijuana is a narcotic which has no medical value so there's no use doing research on it.

After a while, people started to say they didn't give a damn whether marijuana has any medical use. Millions of people are using it. We had better find out pretty quickly if it is damaging, because if it is we're going to have epidemics and we won't have a clue where they're coming from or how to handle them.

Take thalidomide. We were using bucketloads of the stuff and look what happened. By the way, thalidomide is another reason I tell kids they should watch it with drugs. When I came over to Canada, after doing graduate work in London, I wanted to find out what kinds of chemical substances psychiatry in North America was using which might be different or superior to those I had studied in Europe and Australia. One of the most eminent psychiatrists in the world told me, "We have this wonderful sedative. It doesn't appear to be particularly addictive; it doesn't appear to cause hangovers; it doesn't lead to nightmares. I'm even using it." The bloody drug was thalidomide! I tell that story to the kids and say, "That is why I as a psychiatrist will not use LSD. We don't yet know for certain what its effects on chromosomes are."

Anyway, the government has now changed its research policies. If someone convinces the Ottawa authorities that his research is responsible and significant, they'll supply him with standardized marijuana supplies from Geneva. The trouble is that the kids on the streets are not getting their marijuana from the World Health Organization in Geneva. Still we're not allowed to use street samples on humans, to find out what the effect is on the kids.

News: Do the prior views of researchers on the controversial topic of marijuana influence their findings about the drug's effects?

Unwin: This is of course very important. Researchers normally pay attention to eight major factors. Until the past few years, however, the people doing research on marijuana haven't been careful with respect to these factors. Therefore well-qualified experts have reviewed exactly the same experiments and come to diametrically opposed opinions. One will say an experiment proves marijuana leads to personality damage, while another will conclude marijuana leads to no personality damage.

The eight factors can be isolated. First, semantics. A prominent politician was recently reported to have said that if people use marijuana for two years they become hard drug addicts. What does he mean by "using it for two years?" If somebody takes it once a month for two years, does that mean he's a hard drug addict? Once a night? If he's stoned out of his mind every day? The term "marijuana users" is silly and imprecise.

Dose is also important. How much have they taken?

The route of administration is important. Marijuana is stronger and more unpredictable when taken by mouth than by inhalation.

Controls are vital in order to rule out suggestibility during experiments. The researcher should use a placebo – a substance which looks and tastes so much like the experimental drug that the subject doesn't know what he's taking. Then by comparing the effect of an active substance on one person and a non-active substance on another, he can note the difference. If both get high, obviously one person has been open to suggestion.

The subjects are important. Most of the experiments done in the past have been on prisoners, psychopaths or opium addicts. Can you extrapolate from those subjects and say what will happen to a nineteen-year-old? Of course not!

The purity of the substance is important. For example, there was the case of twelve Viet Nam GI's who got toxic psychosis. The marijuana in Viet Nam is two to three times as strong as the substance used in North America and, more importantly, 50% of marijuana confiscated in Viet Nam has been laced with opiates. Is it the marijuana that causes the psychosis or the opiates? Can we say from the Viet Nam case that North American marijuana is going to lead to psychosis?

There's also the vulnerability of the individual's personality. The chance of an intoxicant disturbing an unstable person is much stronger than with someone stable.

Finally, there is the symbolic significance of marijuana. That is where the bias comes in, because marijuana has come to represent some of the major issues in society: The arbitrariness of authority, the right of people to "do-their-own-thing," the so-called generation gap, and the Puritan Ethic.

I've had one pharmacologist get very annoyed with me and say, "I don't give a damn if a drug is harmless. People should still not take it without a doctor's prescription." If something is harmless it isn't any business of a doctor! I think he was trying to say that it's wrong ethically to get pleasure without necessity. One should only enjoy something if a doctor feels it necessary. That is the old Puritan Ethic; one sweats blood before he gets a reward. That ethic is of course being challenged very strongly in society right now.

Being challenged, be damned! We're in a society where the Puritan Ethic is finished. And yet, we're still scapegoating the kids for bringing out into the open, in a rather flamboyant way, how we're all living right now.

I have this concept of youth as the loyal opposition: What they're doing is caricaturing a lot of the central issues of society. Because they tend to hold a mirror up to our faces and show us some of the blemishes we want to smash the mirror.

This symbolic area is, of course, most important. John Munro, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, said recently that marijuana had become a symbol of the generation gap and we have unfortunately lost our perspective on it. People can't take a calm detached viewpoint towards it. You should see the anger, hatred and fury at the talks I give to parents if I refuse to say marijuana is a very dangerous drug and people must not touch it. If I dare to give my hierarchy they say: "My God, you're saying marijuana is not dangerous. Unless you say it's quite harmful you are encouraging kids to take it." I don't need to encourage them. Their peer group is doing that. I'm just trying to get some perspective.

Some people say that the people who carry out the role I try to at a public health level are a bridge between generations. However, I feel like the Bridge at San Luis Rey which collapsed and took everyone with it. I feel that rickety at times.

News: What main factors have caused youth to challenge traditional values and why has this led to drug use?

Unwin: That's really a separate speech, but I could draw some factors. One thing I'm



particularly interested in is McLuhan's ideas and the whole impact of the television medium on youth. This is the first generation in history to grow up with an outside authority, television, in the home.

When I grew up there were two big grown-up adults who I was scared of if I was mischievous. If they said something was right, it was. Then as I went to school the teachers were formidable authorities. My code of ethics was built by these categorical imperatives which I couldn't question. However, the current youth generation has grown up with highly articulate, persuasive, seductive images and sounds on television – often contradicting or questioning what their parents say.

Another important point is the good education we give our kids. They're taught to analyse and question. They are therefore acutely aware of what's happening in society, and quite capable of seeing that adults preach one ethic and practise another.

We are faced with a new concept of youth. Traditionally, youth was kept in its place and didn't speak until spoken to. There is therefore a certain reluctance among adults to concede that maybe the kids are right. Just even to admit that a younger person might know more, or might have a more pertinent viewpoint on a certain subject, involves a certain humility which we're not used to. After all, part of being young is that one is promised if he behaves himself he'll have adult roles and prerogatives. If we start admitting to youth that they have a few clues, they might look up and say: "So what's the big deal about being an adult ? Why should we respect our elders if we have as many clues ?"

There's a beautiful story that I sometimes give up-tight adults to calm them about current youth. I say, "Here's a typical dirty little rebel. His father was a respectable middle-class guy, ready to take his son into his profession and train him for it. What did the son do ? Wore his hair long, put on a pair of sandals, went off, mixed with prostitutes, got a group of followers around him, filled them with a radical philosophy and ended up getting executed." The person I'm describing is Jesus Christ.

I'm not saying that Timothy Leary is a saint, but I think in some ways he has been a prophet. And he's paying for it.

News: How should a parent react when he suspects – or knows – his child is taking drugs ?

Unwin: If they're good parents, they'll be frightened to begin with. Drugs are potentially dangerous and disasters can come out of them. The main thing to do, while admitting they're frightened, is not to panic. They should talk to the child and ask if it's true, telling him of their fright. If they can't cope with him after the confrontation they should get advice from the guidance counselor at the school or from their general practitioner.

If he's a young teenager, he's taking a chance because young teenagers don't know how to moderate dosages of things. They can't appreciate future consequences of present behaviour. They're therefore very much at risk, particularly if they're going through a period of crucial physical, social and personality development. Any intoxicant that they can easily get and use without supervision is very dangerous to them.

However, if an older kid is using marijuana once a week, is doing all right in school, has friends, has a hobby or some sport, and enjoys what other kids enjoy – no sweat. Except that he's doing something that's illegal, and is using an intoxicating substance.

I *wish* that kids wouldn't use marijuana; I wish they'd give us time to find out more about it. But of course by the time we do that they'll be thirty or forty. They can't wait that long, while we dither and deliberate about the thing.

News: Could you sum up your views towards the laws on marijuana ?

Unwin: I have repeatedly stated that as a physician I could not advocate or support the "legalization" of an intoxicant when we know so little about long-term effects. Lately I have been wondering if the effects of insupportable laws and the ugliness of the underground youth drug scene do not outweigh theoretical medical hazards. It's an enormously difficult decision and hopefully the LeDain Commission Preliminary Report will give us some guidance. I certainly think we must change the law, to at least make possession of marijuana a misdemeanour.

Sure in thirty to forty years we might find marijuana to be like thalidomide, with some evil after-effect. But look at the effects – right now – of the law on youth. A youngster caught with marijuana will have his life ruined. He can be put in prison, stopped from joining a profession, and be branded a criminal for the rest of his life.

I certainly think the effects of the law on youth today outweigh the possible effects that long-term use of marijuana might have in thirty to forty years.□

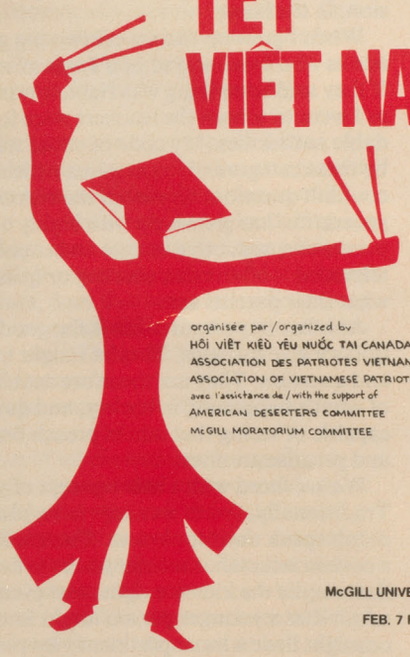
The bulletin board

Campus posters reveal both the ingenuity of students and the wide variety of activities open to them. Here, a glimpse at the wild, wonderful world of McGill posters.

U.S.
A BOMB PROTEST
BLOCKADE OF BORDER COSSING

RALLY - BALLROOM 930 AM WED
BUSES LEAVE 10:30 AM
FOR BORDER

CÉLÉBRATION DU CELEBRATION
TẾT
VIỆT NAM



organisée par / organized by
HỘI VIỆT KIỀU YÊU NƯỚC TẠI CANADA
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ASSOCIATION OF VIETNAMESE PATRIOTS IN CANADA
avec l'assistance de / with the support of
AMERICAN DESERTERS COMMITTEE
McGILL MORATORIUM COMMITTEE

McGILL UNIVERSITY CENTRE
FEB. 7 FEV. 1970, 8 p.m.

PORT ROYAL THEATRE 8:30 pm March 16
Tickets on Sale Place des Arts 2.50, 3.50, 4.50.



PRESIDENT

THE PROBLEM

Gross mismanagement has brought our $350,000 a year operation to near bankruptcy.

Lack of concern for provision of the most basic services to students.

THE SOLUTION

Dependable administrative apparatus.

Responsible, mature leadership setting well-defined financial priorities.

Channel resources to provide improved and more efficient services for the students.

THE MAN

President I.S.A. 67-68
Vice-President Scarlet Key 68-69
Manager, Studentour 69-70
Vice-president West Indian Society 66-67
Advisor, Freshmen advisory service 69
Teaching assistant, department of English 69-70

HIS IDEAS

More intimate involvement of executive in administrative functioning of the Students' Society

Annual budget approveds before October 15th for better financial perspective

Placement moral and financial involvement by the Students' Society to offset the inadequacies of the present service

Full-time employee needed to recruit, find and create jobs

Cafeteria - Maintenance must pay rent

Realization of the moral responsibilities of the Students' Society towards the improvements of educational techniques



Hutton Archer

waiting for godot



by samuel beckett
moyse hall 8:30 pm
march 5,6,7.
box offices:
university centre
arts foyer 1.50
mcgill university english dep't

ISA
PRESENTS
JAPANESE
TEA
CEREMONY
Oct 14
2:00 PM
TUESDAY
307 UNION 307

FOLK NIGHT

$1.00 PER PERSON

FEATURING:

PAT RAHMING

LOOKING GLASS



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versité de mont-
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6 mars a 20 h

VINYL (35min)
(+FLESH GIRLS (210min)

at university of
montreal's cen-
tral auditorium
friday march the
6th at 8 pm

WARHOL

SOCIOLOGY STUDENTS' UNION MEETING

- CRISIS
- ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION TO BE DISCUSSED

FRIDAY JAN 30 1PM
UNION B 26-27

OPERATION CROSSROADS AFRICA

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PROF J R GRACE — MEETING NOV 13 AT 4:30 LEACOCK 111
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MARCH on OTTAWA

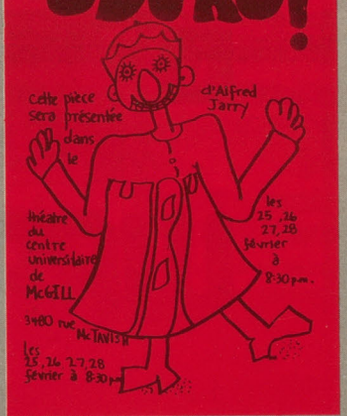
fri. feb. 27
TIME: 8:00 p.m.
PLACE: chemistry auditorium - university of ottawa corner: nicholas and somerset e.
EVENT: "in the year of the pig" &&&
FOLK FESTIVAL including Jesse Winchester, Bruce Murdoch, Bruce Cockburn, Albert Failey Blues, Sean Gagnier & others

sat. feb. 28
TIME: 1:30 p.m.
PLACE: centennial centre
EVENT: MARCH on Parliament Hill to be adressed by:
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Dalton Camp
Laurier Lapierre
Claire Culhane
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Where they are **and** **what** they're doing

Focus

Canada is one of the world's greatest wheat producers and so, not surprisingly, the country now has its first Laureate of Agriculture. He is J. Milton Bell, MSc '45, head of the Department of Animal Science at the University of Saskatchewan since 1954. The award, established by H. R. MacMillan of Vancouver, commemorates the 100th anniversary of the University of Guelph. It will be presented every five years for significant contributions to Canadian agriculture and carries $10,000 with it.

A native of Islay, Alberta, Bell first became interested in animals because his father had an outstanding herd of livestock. "At one stage it was my greatest desire to carry on in the livestock business," he recalls. However, when his father lost the farm during the Depression because of unpayed debts, Bell set his sights on a career in teaching and research instead. He received his BSc from the University of Alberta and then went to Macdonald College, where he specialized in animal nutrition, and pioneered research on the digestibility of nutrients by swine.

Bell notes that swine production today has become a highly sophisticated commercial operation. "Producers, who require chemical analyses of feed ingredients, are increasingly using computer assistance to optimize feeding conditions," he explains. Bell is enthusiastic about the use of the computer for those purposes and sees it as a boon for testing the myriad factors in swine nutrition simultaneously.

Bell's work at the University of Saskatchewan is complicated and varied. As the field of animal science is rapidly revolutionizing, courses must be continually revised. Also, because of prairie wheat problems, his staff is in heavy demand for advising farmers. Bell is extremely concerned about the plight of the western farmer and sees no early likelihood of marketing the mountains of surplus wheat. "I hope we are not heading for a depression, and that the governments and the people of Canada will realize where we are headed if we cannot bring our economic situation into better balance," he warns.



Bell, forty-eight, is chairman of the Canadian Committee on Animal Nutrition, which advises the Deputy Minister of Agriculture. It maintains a watchdog function in matters of animal and poultry nutrition, and has weighty influence on provincial and federal implementation of related research programmes. He is also chairman of a subcommittee on laboratory animal nutrition for the U.S. National Research Council, one of the few Canadians to hold such a position.

Bell has been married since 1944 and has five children–three sons and two daughters. □

'09

Frederick I. Ker, BSc '09, former publisher of the *Hamilton Spectator*, has been made an honorary life member of the Commonwealth Press Union, the association of Commonwealth newspapers and publishers. Ker, eighty-three, fills a vacancy caused by the death of Senator Rupert Davies.

'17

George W. Bourke, BA '17, is now chairman of the executive committee of Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

'20

Lorne C. Montgomery, MD '20, has been elected honorary president of the Grace Dart Hospital, Montreal.

'21

John W. Scott, MD '21, former dean of medicine at the University of Alberta, has been granted an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by the university.

'24

Stuart M. Finlayson, BSc '24, mayor of Hampstead, P.Q., has been elected chairman of McGill's Board of Governors.

'25

Judge Marcel (Hank) Gaboury, BA '22, BCL '25, has resigned from the Court of Sessions bench, where he served for nine years, to resume law practice.

'30

Robert Japp, MA '30, director of education and secretary-treasurer of the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal, will retire June 30, 1970.

'32

Rudolph Duder, BA '32, former diplomat and professor, has been named secretary of the Loyola College of Montreal Board of Trustees. He is the first layman on the all-Jesuit Board in its seventy-four-year history.

H. Carl Goldenberg, BA '28, MA '29, BCL '32, LLD '66, performed a one-man federal commission of inquiry into the Montreal postal situation in late March. He has also been chosen by the New Brunswick government to conduct a Royal Commission on the amalgamation of the greater Fredericton and greater Moncton areas.



Focus

Considering the turmoil that has surrounded universities in the past two years and the criticisms of the press levelled by United States Vice-President Spiro Agnew, it would seem to be a most inopportune time to leave the "working press" for the deanship of a journalism school. However, that is precisely what Elie Abel, BA'41, has done in forsaking his post as NBC's diplomatic correspondent in Washington to take over the reins of Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism.

The problems faced by universities are a relatively new world to Abel. However, having covered angry student demonstrations at the Free University in Berlin, the Sorbonne, Mexico City, and Tokyo, he realizes that unrest is not uniquely a North American problem. He observes that "we are living through a period of unease that affects many of the advanced industrial countries." Though he hesitates to predict the outcome, the forty-nine-year-old native Montrealer senses a recent withdrawal from ideological commitment among youth.

Abel is much more "at home" when discussing the Agnew remarks and is thus quite outspoken. "Even the most skillful, honest, dedicated, objective report – particularly on television – enrages people in the 'Silent Majority,'" Abel notes. "Such a report holds up a mirror and reflects into the nation's homes scenes of ugliness, violence, and confrontation." Abel cautions, however, against following the kings of ancient Greece, who beheaded couriers who brought bad news.

Though Abel agrees with arguments that most journalists are liberal, he contends that this is not the result of a conscious hiring policy. Rather, he feels liberals are more attracted to journalism than conservatives, and people who enter the field without ideological commitment become liberalized by their exposure to events.

Abel also has little patience with those who charge that objective reporting is a myth. "It is still one of the most valid objectives for any working reporter," he asserts. "The fact that it is not easily obtainable in every news situation does not invalidate the goal."

Abel had a boyhood love affair with the notion of "being a reporter, uncovering truth, and fighting city hall." His first newspaper experience was with the *McGill Daily* where he recalls that he "learned a little about newspapering and a lot about the consumption of Molson's Ale." After spending the majority of his University evenings working in a littered basement office in the Union without pay, he went on to bigger and better things – a $20-a-week summer job with the *Windsor Daily Star*.

In fall of 1941, he enrolled in Columbia University's MSc programme in journalism. A year later he was awarded the degree *in absentia:* He decided that WWII had a prior claim on his services and joined the RAF before completing the course.

After discharge he joined the Montreal *Gazette* only to leave a few months later to take advantage of a Pulitzer Travelling Fellowship. The next twenty-five years, spent as a foreign correspondent, introduced him to many countries and scores of major news events. As a *New York Times* correspondent for ten years and then an NBC broadcaster for eight, Abel covered the Nuremberg trials, the Eastern European thaw after Stalin's death, the Oppenheimer case, the 1956 Hungarian revolution and the Cuban missile crisis.

Out of that last historic confrontation came Abel's only book, *The Missile Crisis*. There were three factors which motivated him to write the book. Firstly, he was troubled by the transitory nature of all his daily articles and reports, and wanted to produce a permanent work. Secondly, he interpreted the thirteen-day crisis as a landmark in the "tense and dangerous" relations between the United States and Russia. Lastly, he considered the late President Kennedy to be "the first President who was a contemporary and a friend of mine." Abel's book has been praised by many critics as being the most comprehensive and definitive study of the event.

Abel is married to "red-haired" Corrine Prevost, the daughter of a former London, Ontario newspaperman. Their two children are Mark, twenty-one, a former Stanford University student now trying to make a name as a composer of "rock" music, and Suzanne, twenty, a student at Radcliffe College.□

'33

Dr. Ronald V. Christie, MSc '33, former dean of medicine at McGill, has been awarded the medal of the American College of Chest Physicians for his contributions to the diagnosis and treatment of chest diseases.

Donald G. Hurst, BSc '33, MSc '34, PhD '36, has been appointed president of Canada's Atomic Energy Control Board.

Robert F. Shaw, BEng '33, vice-principal administration of McGill, has been chosen a member of the 1970 White Owl Conservation Award Committee, which annually presents an award to the organization or individual it feels has contributed the most towards anti-pollution and preservation of the environment in Canada.

'36

Mrs. Margaret Brock, DipSW '36, director of the Social Service Department at St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, Ont., has published a book, *Social Work in the Hospital Organization.*

Michael G. Dixon, BArch '36, new president of the Ontario Association of Architects, is the first to come from government service. A project manager in the federal Department of Public Works, he is concerned with construction abroad for the Department of External Affairs. Dixon feels that there is an urgent Canadian need for housing of modest cost.

C. M. (Bud) Drury, BCL '36, federal Treasury Board President, is now chairman of the Privy Council's committee on scientific and industrial research.

Conrad F. Harrington, BA '33, BCL '36, has been appointed chairman of the board, chairman of the executive committee, and chief executive officer of The Royal Trust Co.

'37

G. Ian Craig, BCom '37, has been re-elected by acclamation to his councillor seat in the City of Westmount.

J. E. Morgan, BA '37, has been appointed corporate planning officer for The Royal Bank of Canada.

'39

Eleanor R. Harpur, MD '39, has been re-elected chairman of the board and president of the Quebec Camp for Diabetic Children.

Reginald Tormey, BCL '39, a Montreal judge and partner in the law firm of the late Premier Daniel Johnson, has been named president of the Quebec Lotteries and Races Board. The board will supervise race tracks and operate casinos in Quebec, now that bingos, casinos and lotteries have been legalized by the National Assembly.

'40

Douglas G. Cameron, MD '40, has been elected vice-president, medicine, of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

Henry W. Patterson, BA '40, has been appointed vice-president and director of The Public Relations Services Ltd. of Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver.

Harry Simkover, BA '40, has been appointed assistant treasurer of NTI National Inc.

'41

Max Dunbar, PhD '41, chairman of McGill's

Marine Sciences Centre, has been appointed an international convener for the International Council of Scientific Unions, International Biological Programme.
William H. Gauvin, BEng '41, MEng '42, PhD '45, has been appointed Délégué-Général for policy and planning of the National Research Council of Canada.

'42
John H. Bailey, BCom '42, has been appointed Canadian consul and trade commissioner in Buffalo, N.Y.

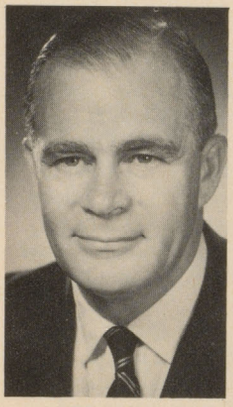
'43
Mrs. Betty Funke (*Betty Gordon*), BA '43, BLS '47, is now librarian at Braille Institute of America Inc. in Los Angeles.



T. V. Holmes, Jr.
DDS '63



Michael G. Dixon
BArch '36



Rodrigue Bilodeau
BEng '48



Dr. Irving Goffman
BA '54

'44
V. S. Corbet, BEng '44, has been appointed managing director of Consumers Glass Co. Ltd., Australia.
Isaac D. Welt, BSc '44, MSc '45, professor of information science and deputy director of the Centre for Technology and Administration at American University, Washington, D.C., has been appointed by UNESCO as consultant on library services for the Harry S. Truman International Centre for the Advancement of Peace, at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

'45
Joel S. Isenberg, BSc '45, has been named ad junct professor of engineering mechanics at the University of Denver.
Evan A. MacCallum, BA '42, MD '45, is now medical director of the Montreal General Hospital.

'46
T. R. Hastings, BA '46, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd.

'47
W. H. J. Cameron, BSc(Agr) '47, has been appointed manager of manufacturing for The Canada Cement Co.
Daniel Doheny, BA '39, BCL '47, has been re-elected by acclamation to his councillor seat in the City of Westmount.
Edward A. Hamilton, BCom '47, has been appointed vice-president, finance, and secretary-treasurer for Brewers Warehousing Co. Ltd.
G. W. Johnson, BCom '47, has been appointed manager, Montreal Champlain branch, of The Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
Peter A. Turcot, BCom '47, of Turcot, Wood, Power & Cundill Ltd., has retired as chairman of the governing committee of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

'48
Leonard W. Appleby, BA '45, MD '48, has been named director of the Lake Worth Medical Centre, Palm Beach, Fla.
Rodrigue J. Bilodeau, BEng '48, has been elected president of Honeywell Controls Ltd., Scarborough, Ont.
John H. Cosgrove, BSc '48, is presently with the New York State Department of Commerce's bureau of public information in Albany, N.Y.

John G. Ireland, BA '48, of Montreal, has been appointed president of St. Lawrence Diversified Co.
Albert A. Tunis, BA '48, director of McGill's information office, has been elected vice-president of the Association of Canadian University Information Bureaus.
Dusty Vineberg, BA '48, reporter for *The Montreal Star*, has won honourable mention in a contest sponsored by the National Council for the Advancement of Education Writing (American), for her four-part series on learning disabilities. She was the only Canadian to win.
F. R. Whittall, BCom '48, president of C. J. Hodgson & Co., has been elected chairman of the governing committee of the Montreal Stock Exchange.
S. O. Winthrop, BEng '48, has been appointed chief of the newly-created air pollution control division of the federal Health and Welfare Department. He will be responsible for establishing an organization to improve air quality in co-operation with governments, industry, research, and the public.

'49
D. D. Dogherty, BEng '49, has joined Norton Co. in Worcester, Mass., as vice-president, manufacturing, grinding wheel division.
Murray W. Hayes, BCom '49, has been elected a vice-president of Marsh & McLennan Ltd.
Gordon A. Holmes, BCom '49, DipM&BA '60, has been appointed research grants officer for the University of Alberta.
Alan Mann, MD '49, DipPsych '54, has been appointed associate dean, graduate studies and research, of McGill's Faculty of Medicine.

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William Stewart, B.Arch., MRAIC
R. David Bourke, M.Arch., MRAIC, ARCA
Claude Longpré, B.A., ADBA, MRAIC
Gilles Marchand, B.A. ADBA, FRAIC
Irenée Goudreau, ADBA, MRAIC

K. B. McCullogh, BSc '49, BEng '51, has been elected chairman of the American Foundrymen's Society, eastern Canada chapter.
R. Kenneth Robertson, BEng '49, is now president of Crucible Steel of Canada.
H. D. Walford, BEng '49, has been appointed vice-president, administration, Bank of Montreal.

'50

Irving Ross Corey, BEng '50, is now operations analyst with International Minerals & Chemicals Corp., Esterhazy, Sask.
Z. Czaplinski, BEng '50, engineering superintendent for Central Engineering Department, Montreal, has been transferred to London on a special assignment as principal engineer.
Thornton B. Lounsbury, BEng '50, DipM&BA '55, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Canadian Westinghouse International Co.
E. Rodney Morton, BEng '50, MEng '52, PhD '54, has been appointed technical manager, plastics division, of Du Pont of Canada.
S. C. Skoryna, MSc '50, of McGill's Gastro-Intestinal Research Laboratory, has been awarded the Order of Merit from the Chilean government for services rendered as director of the Canadian Medical Expedition to Easter Island (1964-65). Scientists from Canada, Chile, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the U.S. participated in the first comprehensive survey of the island, and established the Donner Biological Station for continuous observation of population and environmental changes.

'51

Albert Abugov, BSW '51, MSW '54, has taken a position with the Hebrew University in Tel Aviv, Israel.
Alphonse Barbeau, BCL '51, has been appointed judge of the Quebec Superior Court for the Montreal district.
F. D. Bush, BCom '51, has been appointed treasurer and controller of Hall Corp. (Shipping) 1969 Ltd.
Mrs. Arthur L. Hill (*Joan Mingie*), BSc (PE) '51, has recently been awarded the senior badge of the American National Ski Patrol.
J. Maurice LeClair, BSc '49, MD '51, dean of medicine at the University of Sherbrooke, has been appointed Deputy-Minister of Health for the federal government.

'52

M. Reginald Lyn, BSc '48, DDS '52, has been named a Fellow of the International College of Dentists.
Charles Taylor, BA '52, political science professor at the University of Montreal and vice-president of the NDP, is author of a newly-published book, *The Pattern of Politics*. In his controversial but well-argued book, Taylor claims that the mammoth social changes needed in Canada can only be effected by a principle-oriented party like the NDP.

'53

F. B. Bonnyman, BSc(Agr) '53, has been appointed director, technical division, of Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd.
Lawrence D. A. Jackson, BEng '53, has been appointed vice-president of Linatex Corp. of America, Stafford Springs, Conn.

'54

Donald A. Chamberlain, BEng '54, has been appointed works manager of Dominion Bridge Co., Lachine.
Irving J. Goffman, BA '54, has been appointed chairman of the Department of Economics at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

'55

G. D. Hurteau, MD '55, director of both the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and the Department of Pathology, at the University of Ottawa, is directing a birth control plan in which a select group of sixty-seven women are being injected with progestogen every six months.
Herbert M. Lewis, BCom '55, has been appointed director, sales, for Cominco Ltd.
C. R. Scriver, BA '51, MD '55, of Montreal, has been elected council member for the Canadian Society for Clinical Investigation.

'56

Khalid B. Sayeed, PhD '56, political science professor at Queen's University, has been named a consultant to review the Ford Foundation's aid programme to Pakistan.

'57

G. W. Farnell, PhD '57, chairman of McGill's Department of Electrical Engineering, has been elected a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.
Arnold A. Lawless, BEng '57, has been appointed sales manager of Flygt Canada Ltd.
R. P. Regimbal, BEng '57, has been appointed president of Johnson & Johnson Ltd.

'59

Pierre Arbour, BCom '59, has been appointed manager, stock portfolio, of Quebec Deposit and Investment Fund.
Roland B. Breton, BCom '59, has been appointed executive secretary of the Senate Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce for its examination of the White Paper on taxation.

'60

Dr. Thomas A. Ban, DipPsych '60, has brought the Canadian Psychiatric Association's first McNeil Award to Verdun's Douglas Hospital, for a paper he prepared on the mechanism of drugs and the psycho-physiological behaviour of psychiatric patients.
D. Alton Murphy, MD '60, a surgeon at the Montreal Children's Hospital, has designed a membrane oxygenator which will reduce problems of open heart surgery by lengthening the time that surgeons can work inside the heart without risking fatal blood damage.
Julyan Reid, BA '60, is joint author with her husband of *Student Power and the Canadian Campus*, a collection of papers on various forms of Canadian student protest. She feels that significant social change will result from today's confrontations between the old and the young.

'61

Joan Clayton Kaplan, BSc '61, a faculty member of Harvard Medical School, has been appointed a research fellow in medicine at the Massachusetts General Hospital.
Subodh K. Kunchal, MEng '61, is now project

manager, central engineering group, for The Standard Oil Co. of Ohio.

Raynald A. Lane, MD '61, cardiologist in Dayton, Ohio, has been elected a trustee of Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.

'62

Frank L. Rubin, BCom '62, has been appointed secretary-treasurer for NTI National Inc.

'63

T. V. Holmes, Jr., DDS '63, of Shreveport, La., has been promoted to the rank of colonel in the United States Army.

'64

Lionel B. Spector, BEd(PE) '64, is now in teacher training with the Canadian International Development Agency at Amadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.

'65

J. G. Oborne, BA '65, has been made manager of Pitfield, McKay and Ross Co. Ltd. in Winnipeg, Man.

Vivian Salama, BEd '65, has been awarded an MSc in special education by Syracuse University.

Brian W. Sopp, BCom '65, has been appointed vice-president, investments, of First Investors Corp. and Associated Investors of Canada Ltd.

'66

Erik F. Haites, MBA '66, has been appointed to expand the economics services of Stevenson & Kellogg, Ltd., management consultants.

Gordon E. Naimer, BA '63, BCL '66, has been appointed assistant to the president of Shapiro, Brown & Co. Ltd.

'67

Roger J. Broughton, PhD '67, physician in the Department of Medicine and Pharmacology at the University of Ottawa has been studying sleep for seven years and is now perhaps Canada's leading sleep investigator. He claims that charting the seas of different stages of sleep is as important as charting the seas of space.

J. Kenneth Halsall, MBA '67, has been appointed machinery sales engineer with Davis-Standard/Goulding: Canada, for Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

John K. Mackay, PhD '67, has been promoted to project co-ordinator for Hooker Chemical Corp., Grand Island, N.Y.

Noel Ryan, MLS '67, is now chief librarian, Brampton Library, Brampton, Ont.

'68

Colin F. Anderson, BCom '68, a second-year MBA student at Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration, has been elected a George F. Baker Scholar by the academic performance committee of the faculty.

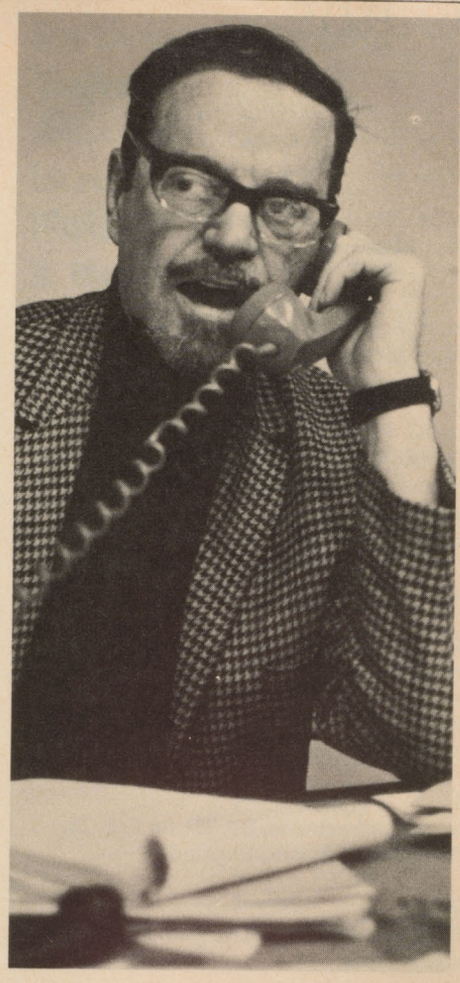
John Dorken, BCom '68, is working on branch locations for the Bank of Montreal in B.C.

'69

Jeffrey O. Dell, MBA '69, has been appointed information systems manager, IBM, Toronto, Canada.

Carole J. Sherman, BA '69, is presently on an assistantship at Boston University, working on her MA in psychology.

Focus



"In this job you forget about your own problems in the larger problems of the people you deal with. Even an introverted neurotic will forget himself!" reflects Stephen Cumas, MSW '56, executive director of the John Howard Society in Montreal. Now in his twelfth year with the organization, Cumas has learned to deal with hardened criminals as a matter of course. The Society assumes responsibility for criminal offenders on probation and its workers visit city jails each week to attend to prisoners' wants. It receives 50% of its funds from federal and provincial governments, and the remaining half from the Red Feather Agencies of which it is a member.

One chief drawback of his job, Cumas observes, is the inability of the federal and provincial governments to keep pace with the recommendations made by the professional psychiatrists and social workers specializing in the correctional field. "Present prison laws do not mirror twentieth-century reality," he insists. "The atmosphere in jails today is custodial and primitive. Society regards the criminal as a sinner." He believes that although there is no longer explicit brutality in modern prisons, there is a "quiet brutality of omission" perpetrated on the offender. Its manifestations are the lack of proper psychiatric facilities to help inmates cope with the mental traumas of prison life, and the lack of any major re-socialization, rehabilitation and education programmes for offenders.

The John Howard Society recently made numerous recommendations to the Quebec government's Prevost Commission on penal reform. One suggestion is the establishment of a psycho-social team in the trial ward, where the offender awaits trial after committing a crime. The team would study each offender and his social history in an attempt to siphon off medical cases from judicial cases. It would consist of four to six social workers, with a psychiatrist and a psychologist as consultants.

"Jail has become a catchall for medical and psychiatric problems," explains Cumas. He feels the suggested system would be particularly valuable for the juvenile detention homes – which presently house a conglomeration of delinquents, epileptics, psychotics, and even retarded children.

Cumas feels that North American economics has a definite effect on crime rates. Because the disparity between rich and poor is great, envy and frustration on the part of the "have nots" lead to increasing crime. In addition, Cumas thinks that the North American predicament is exacerbated by our Judaic-Christian propensity to equate material success with spiritual attainment.

A native of Quebec City, fifty-seven-year-old Cumas did his undergraduate work at Sir George Williams University and then spent a year at the University of Toronto before coming to McGill to finish off his social work degree. In order to complete his education he worked as a spray-painter, short-order cook, Brinks Express driver, and conductor of a scenic railway at Belmont amusement park. Cumas believes that while his McGill degree has not made him intrinsically a better worker, it has helped him gain access to important executive and policy-forming positions. However he maintains that despite the service the University rendered him, McGill is not doing enough for the majority of Quebecers and should become more bilingual. Cumas is also disturbed that the majority of McGill students are from upper-middle class and professional homes. "McGill should become an instrument to break down the privilege of older professions, so that intelligent working-class people can aspire to these positions," he says.

After graduation from McGill, Cumas worked for a year as a psychiatric social worker in the Royal Free Hospital, London, England, and then as a medical social worker at Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital in Montreal. He joined the John Howard Society in 1958 as a case worker.

Cumas is convinced that the Society is doing vital and effective work. As an example he points out that the Society now has two offenders with full voting rights on its board of directors and has hired one offender as a case aid. Yet he is acutely aware that the fight for prison reform and social acceptance of the offender is far from over. "There is no place for complacency," he states flatly. "The price of our freedom is to be awake everyday."□

Deaths

'93
Mrs. H. H. Williams (*Ethel Gale*), BA '93, on May 30, 1969 at Quebec City, P.Q.

'94
Isabel E. Brittain, BA '94, MA '11, on Feb. 9, 1970 at Montreal.

'00
Edmund Burke, O.B.E., BCL '00, on Feb. 19, 1970 at Pasadena, Calif.

'06
Mabel G. Fraser, BA '06, on March 16, 1970 at Quebec City, P.Q. She was past-president of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers.
Mrs. Harmon L. Laughlin (*Mabel Rorke*), BA '06, MA '08, on Feb. 10, 1970 at Phoenix, Ariz.

'08
Carl D. Sawyer, MD '08, on Feb. 7, 1970 at Providence, R.I. He was past physician-in-chief of dermatology and former chief pathologist at Rhode Island Hospital.

'09
Mrs. Jessie Armstrong, BA '09, on Feb. 26, 1970 at Sutton, Sussex, England.

'10
F. G. Boudreau, MD '10, on Feb. 14, 1970 at Amherst, Mass.
Edward G. Grosvenor, BA '10, BSc '12, o
Jan. 1, 1970 at Paoli, Pa.

'11
Philip Gregory, BSc '11, on Feb. 26, 1970 at Montreal. He was a former vice-president of Shawinigan Water and Power Co., and a member of Bishop's University's Board of Governors for twelve years.

'12
Henry G. Hatcher, BA '12, on Feb. 16, 1970 at Cowansville, P.Q.
Mrs. S. Ross Stone, BA '12, on March 18, 1968 at Salmon Arm, B.C.

'14
C. C. P. Graham, BA '14, on Jan 29, 1968 at Ottawa, Ont.
Ray E. Husk, BSA '14, on Sept. 29, 1969 at Vergennes, Vt.

'15
Lyndon F. Fyles, BSc '15, on Oct. 2, 1969 at Orwell, Vt.
Hammond Johnson, BSc '15, on Feb. 20, 1970 at Montreal. A veteran of the Canadian Army, he was awarded the Military Cross for his part in the battle at Vimy Ridge in 1917.

'16
Mrs. C. J. Drake (*Dorothy Armstrong*), BMus '16, on March 11, 1970 at Montreal.

'19
Frank T. Coote, MD '19, at Minocqua, Wis. on March 5, 1970.

'20
Rev. Angus H. MacLean, BA '20, on Nov. 12, 1969 at Manlius, N.Y.

'22
Clive Snyder, BCom '22, on Jan. 10, 1970 at Kitchener, Ont.

'23
Paul E. Cooper, BSc '23, on Feb. 24, 1970 at Vancouver, B.C.
David Alex Duff, BSc '23, on Jan. 10, 1970 at Islington, Ont.
Mrs. S. F. Tilden (*Sylvia Dorken*), BA '23, on Feb. 4, 1970 at Montreal.

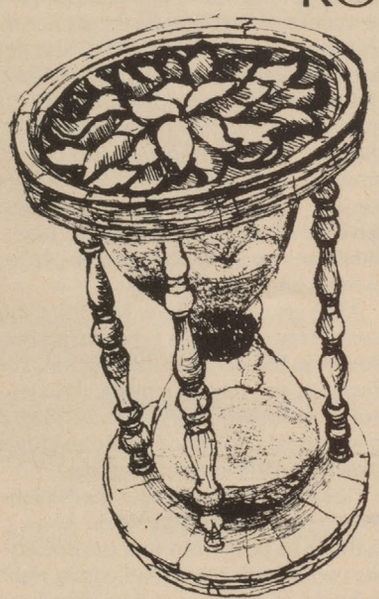
'24
George M. Dick, BSc '24, on Feb. 17, 1970 at Sherbrooke, P.Q. He was past-president of the Engineering Institute of Canada and former chief-engineer for Canadian Ingersoll-Rand.

'25
Leamon H. Hanlan, MSA '25, on Nov. 3, 1969 at Matheson, Ont.
C. Eric Ford Jones, BA '25, on Feb. 1, 1970 at New York City, N.Y.
Julius L. Nelson, MD '25, on Dec. 31, 1969 at Brooklyn, N.Y.

'26
Florence A. Johnston, BA '24, DDS '26, on March 16, 1970 at Victoria, B.C.

'27
N. Bathurst Hall, MD '27, on Feb. 14, 1970 at Campbell River, B.C.

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'28

Rudolph Gottlieb, MD '28, MSc '30, on Jan. 23, 1970 at London, England.

'30

John K. Wolever, BArch '30, on Feb. 20, 1970 at Victoria, B.C.

'32

Thomas A. K. Langstaff, BCom '32, at Toronto, Ont. on March 13, 1970.

G. Arnold Sharp, BCom '32, on March 27, 1970 at Montreal. He was a former governor of the Canadian Tax Foundation, and director and vice-chairman of the board of Bishop's College School, P.Q.

'34

D. George Harrison, BEng '34, on Oct. 23, 1968 at Whitehorse, Yukon Territories.

'35

Mrs. Sydney Weisbord, BSc '35, DipSW'41, on March 24, 1970 at Montreal.

Fred G. York, BEng '35, on Feb. 25, 1970 at Ottawa, Ont.

'36

Anthony J. Mancuso, DDS '36, on May 1, 1969 at Rochester, N.Y.

'38

John W. H. Miner, BCom '38, at Granby, P.Q., on Jan. 27, 1970. He was Quebec regional vice-president of The Graduates' Society at the time of his death.

Rt. Rev. Ernest S. Reed, MA '38, on Feb. 28, 1970 at Ottawa, Ont. He was Anglican bishop of Ottawa for sixteen years.

Reuben I. Seime, MD '38, on Sept. 2, 1969 at Ada, Mich.

'40

William D. MacKenzie, BEng '40, on Dec. 5, 1969 at Thornhill, Ont.

Mrs. Donal Murnaghan (*Julia Hackett*), BA '40, on March 8, 1970 at Toronto, Ont.

'41

W. Hayden Bryant, DDS '41, on Feb. 16, 1970 at Montreal.

Mrs. Mackey M. Carmichael (*Joan Walley*), BHS '41, on May 3, 1969 at Nanaimo, B.C.

'43

R. C. Hartson, MD '43, on Dec. 28, 1969 at Worcester, Mass.

C. Jean MacAulay, BA '43, on Jan. 31, 1970 at West Hill, Ont.

'47

Mrs. D. J. Harrison (*Barbara Jones*), BArch '47, on May 13, 1969 at Toronto, Ont.

Ida G. Wilkinson, MA '47, on March 31, 1969 at Winnipeg, Man.

'49

Dr. Montague P. Neaman, BA '49, on Feb. 20, 1970 at Edmonton, Alta.

'50

George M. Irving, BEng '50, on Jan. 12, 1970 at South Brookfield, N.S.

Mrs. G. B. McClintock (*Elizabeth Long*), BN '50, at Halkirk, Alta. in Aug., 1969.



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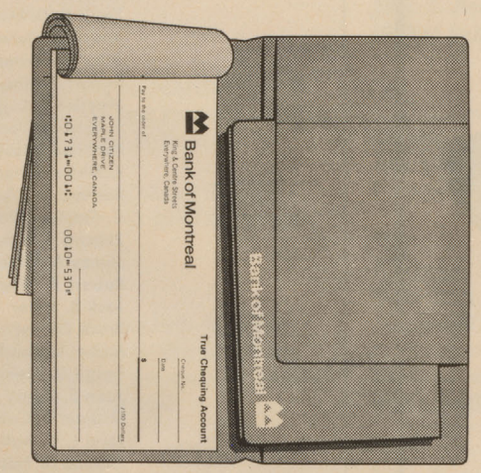
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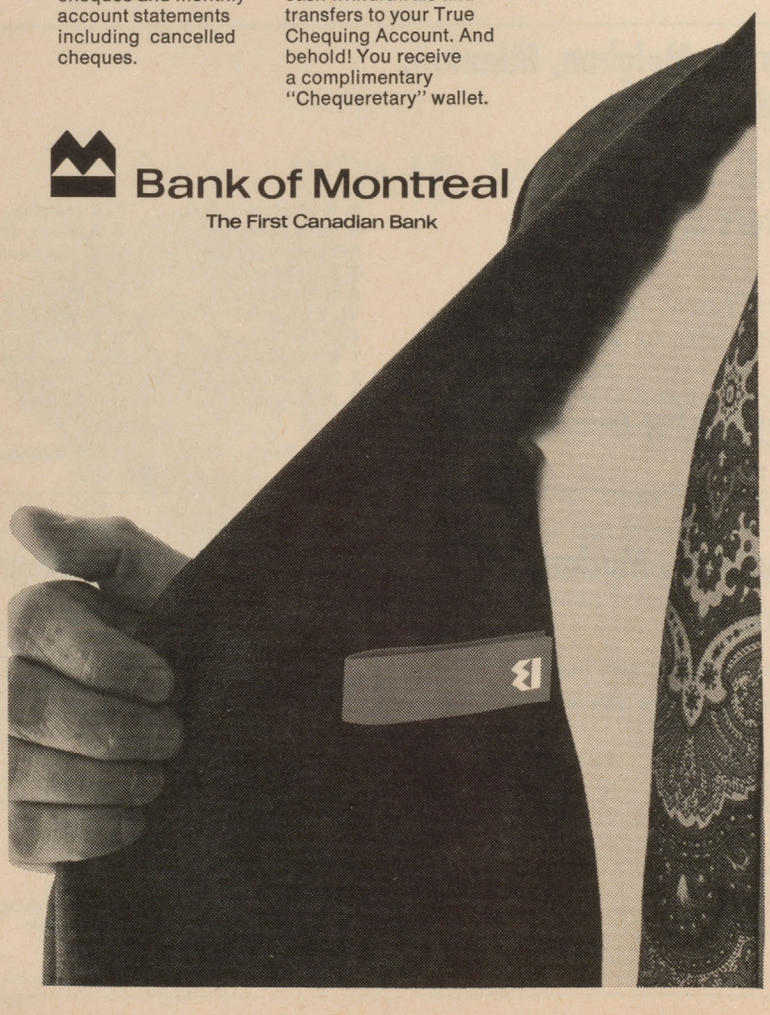
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'51
Robert J. Smith, BSc '51, on Aug. 15, 1969 at Oldfield, Me.

'52
Dr. Maitland Baldwin, MSc '52, on Feb. 9, 1970 at Bethesda, Md.

'56
Mrs. Fredrica Lyons Heasman, BN '56, at Sarnia, Ont. in Nov., 1967.

'58
John H. Fawcett, MD '58, on Feb. 22, 1970 at Indio, Calif.
Ralph S. Horovitch, BCom '58, on April 2, 1970 at Chomedey, Laval, P.Q.
Col. George Taylor, MEng '58, on March 7, 1970 at Kingston, Ont.

'62
Patricia R. Doherty, BA '62, on July 7, 1969 at Toronto, Ont.

'63
Dr. William I. Dawson, MSc '63, on Dec. 2, 1967 at Perth, Australia.

'65
Mrs. Michael Keeri-Szanto, MSc '65, on March 22, 1970 at London, Ont.
Barbara J. Wilson, BA '65, on Jan. 25, 1970 at Hudson Heights, P.Q.

Obituaries

Calvin Stowe McLean, BSc '10

Calvin Stowe McLean, known as the elder statesman of the mining industry in South Africa, died on Jan. 24, 1970 at Johannesburg. He was eighty-one.

In 1910 the Canadian-born McLean set out for South Africa to seek his fortune. He was a pioneer in the development of South African gold and uranium mining. His service in that field spanned half a century. In 1910 his first mining post was on the underground technical staff of Simmer & Jack gold mine. Thirteen years later he was appointed general manager of West Rand Consolidated Mines and in 1963 he was appointed chairman of General Mining and Finance Corp. Ltd.

McLean was a member of the South African Atomic Energy Board and also served on the South African Electricity Supply Commission. From 1940 to 1965 he was a member of the Executive and Gold Producers' Committees of the Chamber of Mines.

In 1961 an honorary doctorate was conferred on him by the University of the Witwatersrand for his distinguished presidency of the Seventh Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress, held that year in South Africa. However, he will be remembered most by the rank and file of the mining industry for his work as chairman of the Prevention of Accidents Committee of the Chamber of Mines. In that capacity he was instrumental in making mines much safer places in which to work. The industry's top trophy for mines with the best safety record bears his name and is a continuing tribute to his efforts.□

Nineteen-year-old W. Gladstone Murray, superimposed upon one of the issues of Canada's oldest college daily newspaper, which he founded in 1911.


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William E. Gladstone Murray, BA'12

William Gladstone Murray, first general manager of the CBC, and WW I hero, died at Toronto, Ont. on Feb. 28, 1970. He was in his seventy-seventh year.

With the encouragement of Stephen Leacock, Murray transformed the weekly *Martlet* into the *McGill Daily*. The first issue of Canada's oldest college daily newspaper appeared on campus October 2, 1911.

Murray's post-graduate studies at Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar were interrupted by the outbreak of WW I. During the war, while a wing commander in the Royal Flying Corps, he was selected to fly low over a German airfield, dropping a note to inform the Germans that their air ace, Baron von Richthofen (now known as the Red Baron) had been shot down. For his war service he was decorated with the French *Croix de Guerre* and the Cross of Italy.

Upon leaving the air force, Murray became a special correspondent for the *London Daily Express* and in 1920 joined the League of Nations Union as publicity director. While with the BBC from 1923 to 1936, he founded three corporation magazines, *Radio Times*, *The Listener*, and *World Radio*. In 1933 he returned to Canada at the invitation of then-Prime Minister R. B. Bennett to make recommendations to the parliamentary committee on broadcasting. When the CBC was organized in 1936, Murray became its first general manager. In 1942 he was appointed director-general of broadcasting and resigned from the corporation the following year. He was a strong opponent of broadcasting monopolies and government control of the CBC, and constantly campaigned against the central planning concept of socialism – which he described as "the road to serfdom."□

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Perspective:

Better late than never

After twenty-seven months of wrangling, McGill has a proposed code of order. However, the code has met stormy opposition from many McGillians.

by Harvey Schachter

In late January, twenty-seven months after the *Daily* affair made discipline a major concern on campus, the University finally received a committee report offering a replacement for the current Code of Student Disciplinary Procedures.

In the interval, a committee established in the heat of the *Daily* controversy had ground to a halt when students refused to co-operate with it. Following that, student president Robert Hajaly had convinced Senate that a *student* disciplinary code was undemocratic, and that a code of conduct for all members of the University community should be prepared.

As a result, it wasn't until last August that the Committee on Rights and Responsibilities was created. And ironically, by the time the fifteen-man committee handed in its report, most of the radical band whose actions sparked the initial flap over discipline had left the McGill scene and were working in the streets of Quebec with various nationalist groups.

Considering the controversy that went into its creation, the Committee on Rights and Responsibilities came to the rather surprising conclusion that discipline is a relatively minor matter at McGill. It felt the main problem is an "annoyance factor," caused by outdated bureaucratic rules, lack of proper grievance procedures, and a clumsy set of discipline procedures.

As a first step, the committee wrote a mini-"Bill of Rights." The members observed that "for the members of the community to be able to exercise and perform their responsibilities and duties to the greatest advantage of the University and themselves, there must be an environment free from unreasonable intervention, obstruction, or disruption." They set forth eleven basic rights, including:

- the right of reasonable access to McGill facilities and to other members of the community.
- the right to influence University government and the development of the curriculum.
- the right to hold any view without prejudice.
- freedom from any discrimination as to race, creed, national origin, language, sex or colour.
- the right to an expeditious and fair trial on any University matter.

The committee then outlined the responsibilities which members of the community must accept if the rights of others are to be protected. The rules are general as the committee considered it too difficult a task to define all possible offences, and did not want to provoke an atmosphere in which community members follow "the letter of the law." Offences include actions such as disrupting classes, the use of drugs illegally on campus, and the failure of a professor to exercise due responsibility in meeting his classes.

With regard to the offences, the committee set forth the hope that the code "will be administered with compassion and intelligence, and . . . in the main, infractions of the code will be handled so as to neutralize and correct situations rather than to exact penalties." Towards that end, the committee prepared a novel grievance framework and outlined a set of disciplinary procedures.

Ombudsman Proposed

In presenting the grievance procedure, the committee noted that "minor, but real complaints or grievances based on misconceptions can, if not redressed or ventilated at an early stage, lead to serious dissatisfaction and unrest." Therefore students and staff are offered various levels of appeal on grievances. Additionally, the committee recommended the appointment of a University ombudsman who would informally seek solutions to disputes.

The suggested disciplinary procedures are based heavily upon the existing student code. However, an effort has been made to diminish the power of individual disciplinary officers in order to protect suspected offenders. A person charged with an offence has the option of refusing to allow any specific disciplinary officer to hear his case. In such an instance, Senate would set up a special discipline committee. The alleged offender would also have the choice of whether that committee would be composed of students only, staff only, or both students and staff.

Reaction to the code has been stormy. Critics fall into two classifications – those who feel the report lacks any value, and those who contend certain aspects of the proposed code have to be altered. The objections of student senator Peter Chinloy and political scientist Samuel Noumoff are representative of the former group.

Chinloy argues that "the discipline code as proposed is a retrograde step designed to destroy dissent within the University community. Guilt is presumed before innocence, suspensions enforced without hearings, and the judicial process discarded. A child of the paranoia which is rapidly engulfing the University, it proposes regimentation rather than tolerance, while cynically paying lip service to certain rights within the University."

Professor Noumoff objects on principle. He believes the "code is predicated on the assumption that the present level of complexity within the University requires the institution of restrictions upon the actions of its members. This is a position I find abhorrent."

Rather than accepting that the members of the committee might be decent people working for the betterment of McGill, comments such as Chinloy's imply that they are all evil reactionaries attempting to foist repressive measures upon the campus. Similar comments are heard on almost all matters at McGill and when neutral observers don't challenge the rhetoric, it gains credence.

In fact, the committee has made every effort to improve the current structure and provide a liberal framework for handling discipline. The whole focus of the code is away from arbitrary action, and there is even an ombudsman to protect rights. Certainly there are areas of the code which can be manipulated by disciplinary officers – but no set of rules can stop a Hitler. It is up to the community to see that the rules are implemented fairly.

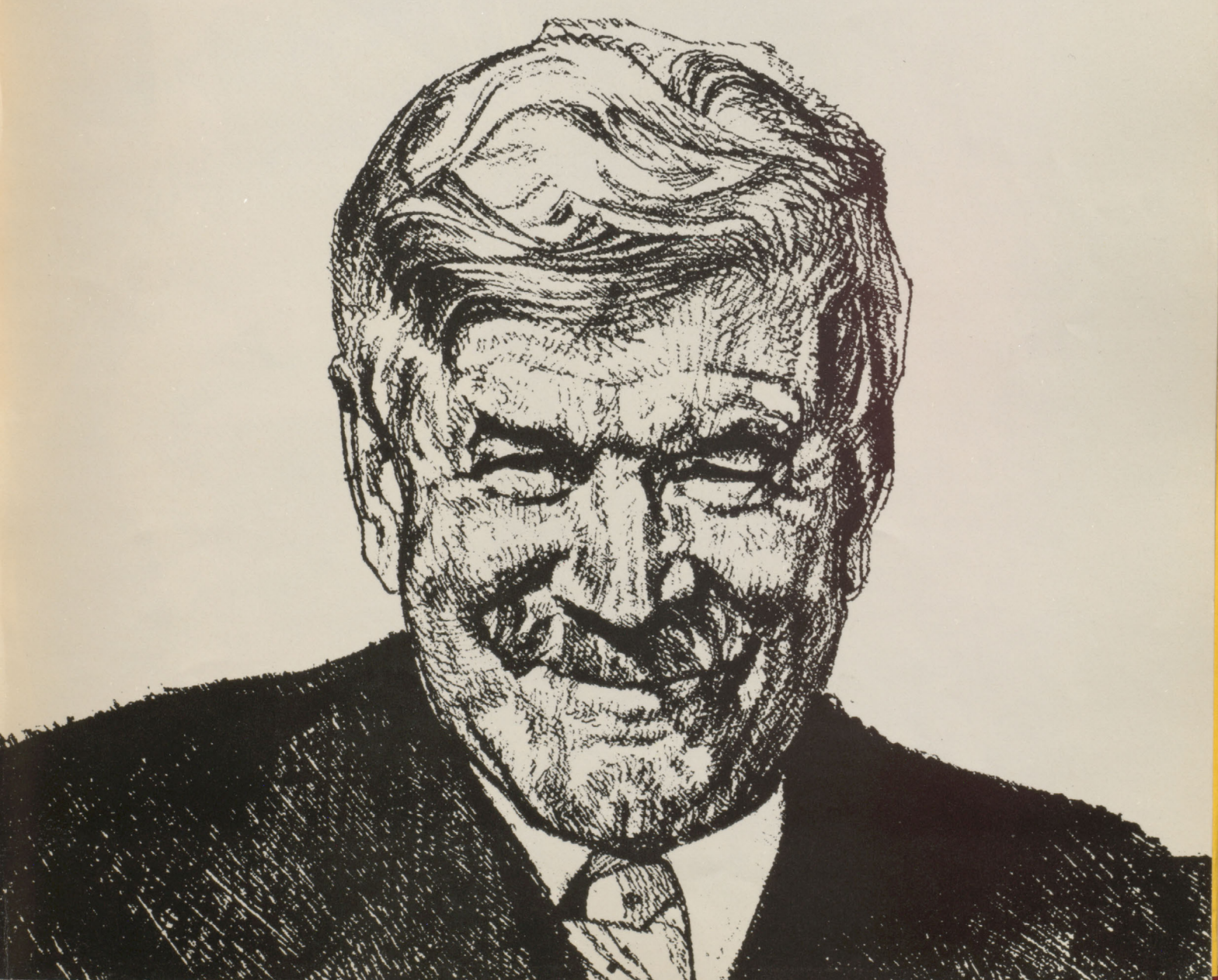
Comments like Dr. Noumoff's are inconceivable, considering the events of the past three years. Even this year, which has been relatively calm, there have been disruptive outbursts. A group of Maoists have crashed into the Principal's office and told him "to get out of town." A small group of sociology students have disrupted classes, staging guerilla theatres and political debates with professors. Also, the Red and White Review's opening night performance was interrupted by a radical group led by english professor Hugh Nelson.

The absence of laws always leads to mob rule, in which whoever has a large crowd decides the fate of those who are unorganized. McGill must have a set of "laws" to protect the average person from mob rule – which has no place in an educational institution. Therefore the committee's report must be implemented, after modifications have been made to take into account some of the reasonable criticisms put forward by those who accept the premise of a code of order.

Moreover, McGillians must lose their paranoia about the possible effects of the code. The report is only a guideline. It is now up to the community to interpret it with reason and compassion.□

Homecoming Weekend October 15-18 Laughter Under The Gingko Tree

The world's humour, in its best and greatest sense, is perhaps the highest product of our civilization.
Stephen Leacock



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McGill News

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July 1970

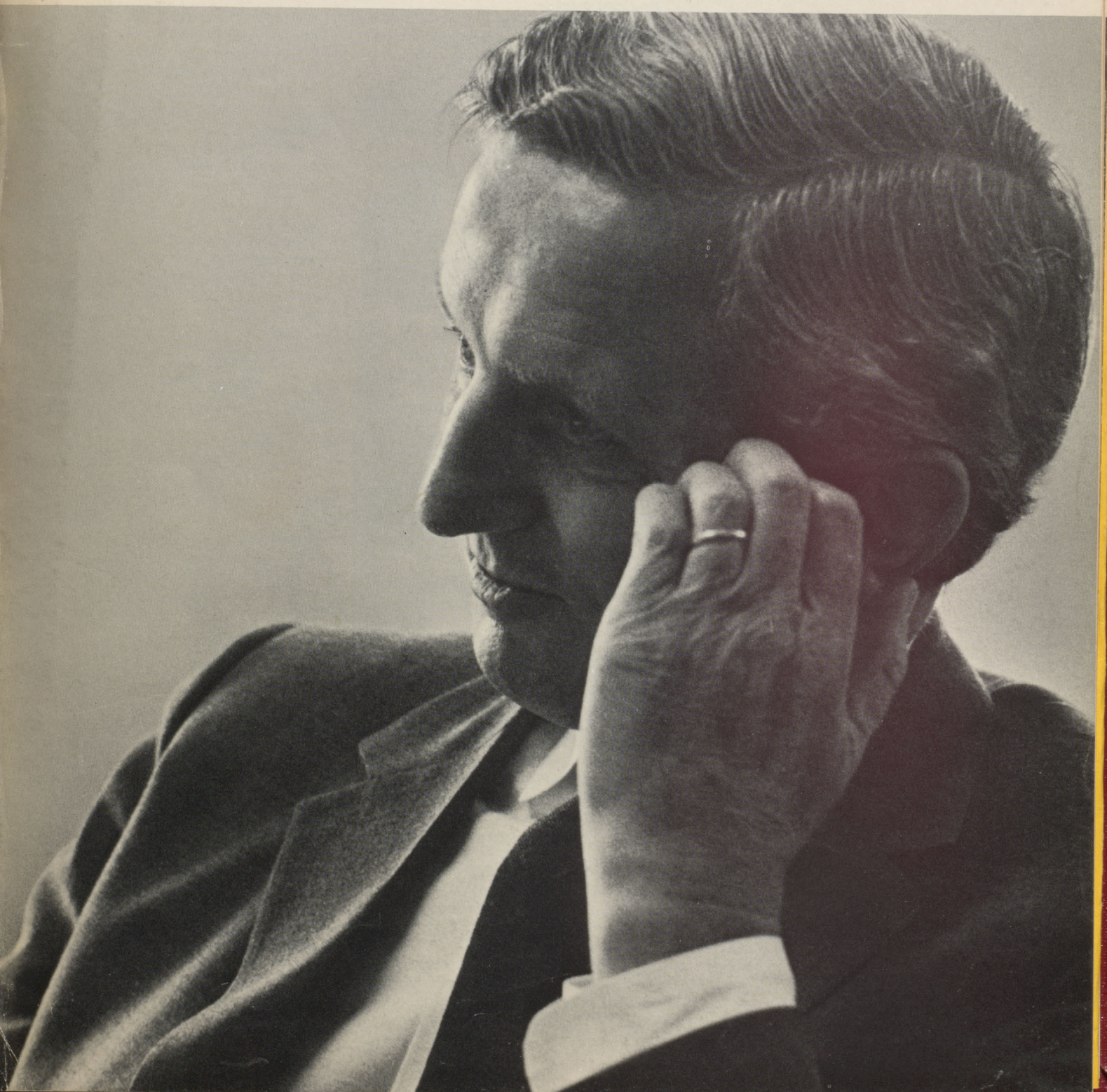
Meet graduate studies dean Robert Bell, internationally famous nuclear physicist, who on August 21 takes office as the University's new principal (page 2).

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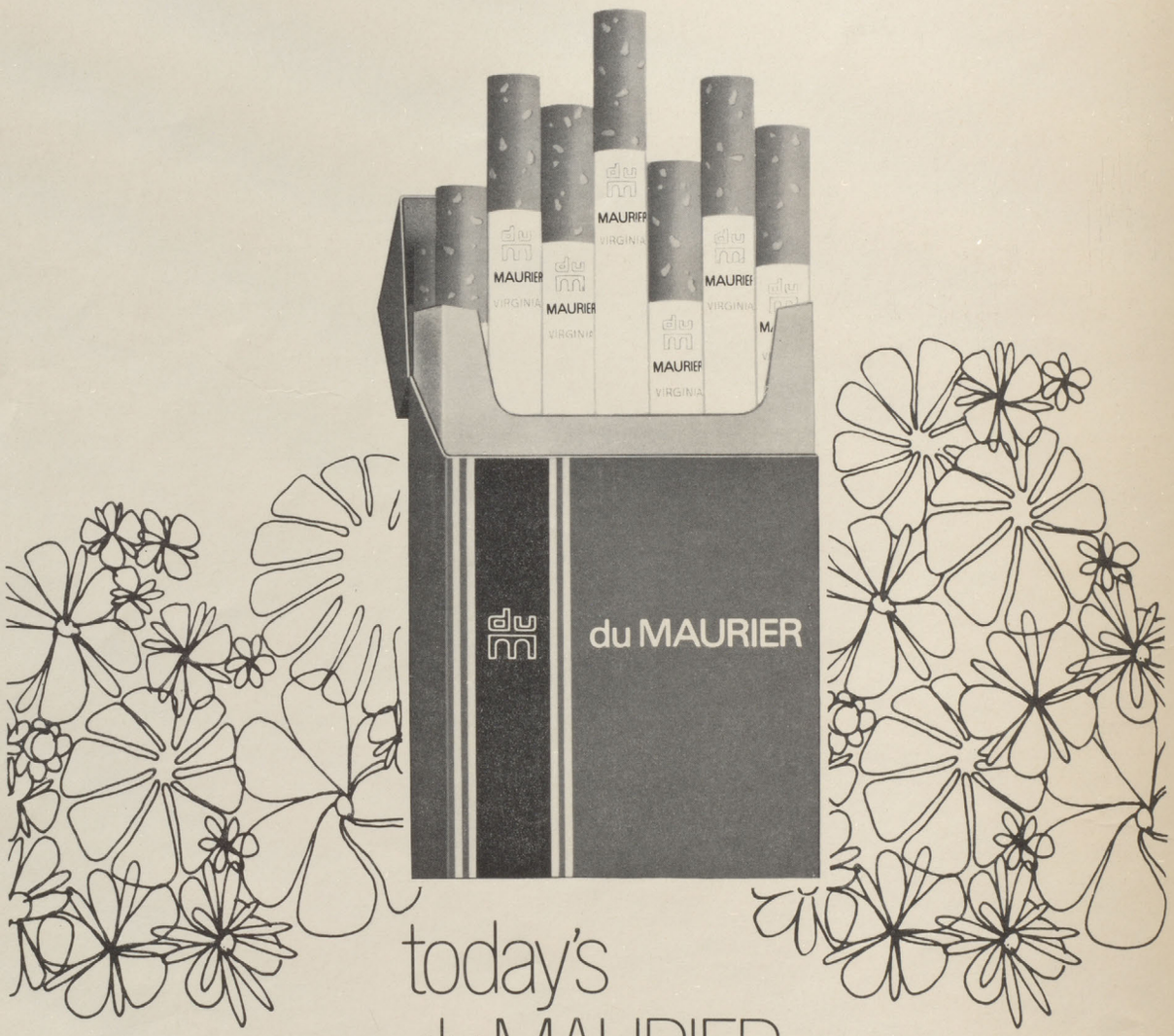
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Notebook

McGill News
Volume 51, Number 4
July, 1970

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Just as we were going to press with this issue of the magazine, the principalship selection committee sprang a leak and word rapidly disseminated through the Montreal news media that Robert Bell was the committee's choice to be McGill's eleventh principal and vice-chancellor. Since January, the *News* had been bracing for a sudden announcement of the University's new leader and had been preparing to get the principalship story out to graduates as soon after the selection as was feasible. Therefore, our reaction to the leak from the committee was near-automatic. Two stories were dropped from the issue and a new cover story immediately prepared. In order to save time in printing, we decided to switch "What the Martlet Hears" from its normal position at the beginning of the magazine to page 8.

Throughout the six months that the selection committee was in session, the staff of The Graduates' Society was besieged with queries about who was likely to be the next principal. Until just before the end of the committee's existence, its members had been remarkably tight-lipped and University personnel had no inkling of who might be named. However graduates are persistent, and the Society's staff found it convenient to answer questions with rumours and educated guesses. Fortunately, Society executive director Lorne Gales had his crystal ball in excellent working order. Whenever the subject of the principalship came up he would assert, "I hope the committee members don't forget to look at themselves. Bob Bell is a very attractive candidate."

We suggest that anyone in the market for a soothsayer see Lorne Gales.

Work on this issue's theatre story began last September 15, when Master's english student Jack Kapica agreed to attend various McGill theatrical performances during the academic year, interview students and staff involved with those projects, and comment on the quality of the current presentations as well as the direction in which McGill theatre is heading. Kapica was an apt choice for the job. A student at McGill for longer than he'd care to admit, he had risen through the ranks of the *McGill Daily*'s photographic crew to become photography editor. A lover of the arts, Kapica was disturbed that the *Daily*'s supplement was more concerned with politics than literary and cultural matters. He harboured the ambition of becoming supplement editor and returning the section to its former orientation.

Several times Kapica lined up with opponents of the paper who sought the editorship and each time he was on the losing side. Therefore when we offered him the job of reviewing theatre for graduates this past year, he grabbed the assignment. And perhaps it was our offer that changed his luck, for two days later the *Daily*'s editor was fired and Jack Kapica was supplement editor. Though the paper's editorial board eventually introduced a Wednesday political supplement, Kapica returned the Friday version to its traditional literary and cultural leanings. He also managed to keep close tabs on the theatrical scene and write the *News* an excellent piece on the problems which currently plague the arts at McGill.

Brian Grosman, the subject of a feature interview this issue, is a thirty-five-year-old associate professor of law. He believes strongly that there is an abyss between the theory of law and actual practice. While most people assume major legal decisions are made at the highest levels of the legal structure – the Supreme Court and Parliament – Grosman contends that the key decisions are being made at the lowest levels by prosecutors and policemen. To prove his point, Grosman wrote *The Prosecutor*, which probes beneath our accepted mythologies of that office and comes to some startling conclusions.

Our interview with Grosman covers the role of prosecutors as well as two other areas in which he is most active: legal services for the poor and civil liberties.

It's our sad task this issue to announce Al Tunis' resignation from the editorial board. A former editor of the *News*, Al has accepted the position of registrar and secretary of Brock University, in St. Catharines, Ontario. Tunis has been involved with the communications side of universities for twenty years – first as director of public relations at the University of New Brunswick, then with the *News*, and since 1964 as director of the University's Information Office. The new job offers him the chance to involve himself in a different aspect of university administration. We wish him the best of luck.

At the same time as we announce Al Tunis' resignation from the editorial board, we are pleased to announce the addition of *McGill Daily* editor Joey Treiger, a Master's student in political sociology. *H.S.*

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Scholar at the helm

After considering some 100 candidates, the principalship selection committee called upon noted physicist Robert Bell to lead McGill in the seventies.

by Harvey Schachter

The University had little cause to be optimistic last September as it recovered from Dr. H. Rocke Robertson's surprising retirement announcement and set forth to find its eleventh principal and vice-chancellor. The competition was bound to be extremely severe as over 300 other North American universities were seeking principals. Furthermore, the demands of the position have grown so exacting that an educational institution cannot be confident that the person to whom it offers the post will even accept. A principal's traditional responsibility of leading faculty and students has expanded in the last decade with the increasing involvement of both groups in the decision-making apparatus of the university and with the advent of student unrest. The relatively new tasks of fund-raising and business management have been heaped upon the burgeoning old burden. The brief span of the average college presidency – about eight years – testifies to the rigour of the role. It would almost seem that the prime requisite for the position is a strong death wish.

The McGill Board of Governors, which is responsible for naming the University's principals, has traditionally searched for a new leader itself. However, after F. Cyril James retired in 1962 the Board carried out its search in close consultation with a selection committee established by Senate.

This time around, in accordance with the increased involvement of faculty, students, and alumni in University government during the Robertson era, the Board of Governors created a prodigious eighteen-man committee to seek the University's new leader. Chaired by chancellor Donald Hebb, the selection committee had five student members and three representatives from the Board of Governors, Senate, the McGill Association of University Teachers, and The Graduates' Society. The Board of Governors agreed not to choose a principal who was not nominated by the committee, though it retained the right to veto the committee's suggestions.

Skeptics immediately predicted that the committee would never produce a principal. After all, the search has been described by no less an authority than the selection committee's chairman as a process of "arguing and arguing and arguing until you come up with a name." The committee appeared to be incredibly unwieldy and sharp conflicts were expected to emerge among members of the various groups within it.

In fact, the selection committee even surprised its own members by working remarkably well. It completed the task 186 days after its first meeting. The twenty-seven committee meetings were marked by a deep unity of spirit, if not unanimity on the issues involved. Moreover, the cleavages which did occur transcended group lines. Reflects Donald Hebb: "The committee showed that morale and unity in the University are good and that there are no major splits. Certainly discontent does exist, but every member of the committee was able to look at the problem from the perspective of the entire University."

The committee's first act was to formulate some criteria for the position. As so often happens in such instances, the eventual standards described some superhuman figure. In fact, one of the committee members remarked that they seemed to be looking for someone who was a combination of Jesus Christ and Genghis Khan. The designate had to be intelligent, display leadership, possess administrative abilities, hold academic distinction, have a reasonably good command of French, be under fifty years of age, relate well to students, and, above all, have strong physical stamina.

The committee's second task was to study the 100 individuals nominated by the McGill community and discover who came closest to matching its conception of an ideal principal. The list was eventually pruned to eleven people who were all invited to appear before the committee. However, not all were interested in the job and only six met with the selectors.

The final interview of a candidate was held on Wednesday evening, June 17. With the end then in sight for the first time, the committee's pace heightened and it was able to reach a decision after a week of feverish activity.

On Thursday, the committee met to sort out impressions of the various candidates. At that time, committee member Robert Edward Bell, who had been strongly recommended for the principalship by several McGillians, was asked to leave the session for an hour so that the others might decide if they wished to consider him a serious contender for the post. Not covetous of the post, the mild-mannered academic commented as he exited, "I'd be delighted to come back as a member of the committee."

But it was not to be. When Bell returned, he was asked to resign from the committee. For the internationally respected physicist, that was not a novel request. Bell has a habit of so impressing members of selection committees to which he is appointed that they eventually consider him a candidate for the post in question. In 1964 he was chosen vice-dean of the physical sciences division of Arts and Science by a committee of which he had originally been a member. In May 1969 he was asked to resign from committees selecting the deans of both Arts and Science and graduate studies, and was named to the latter position.

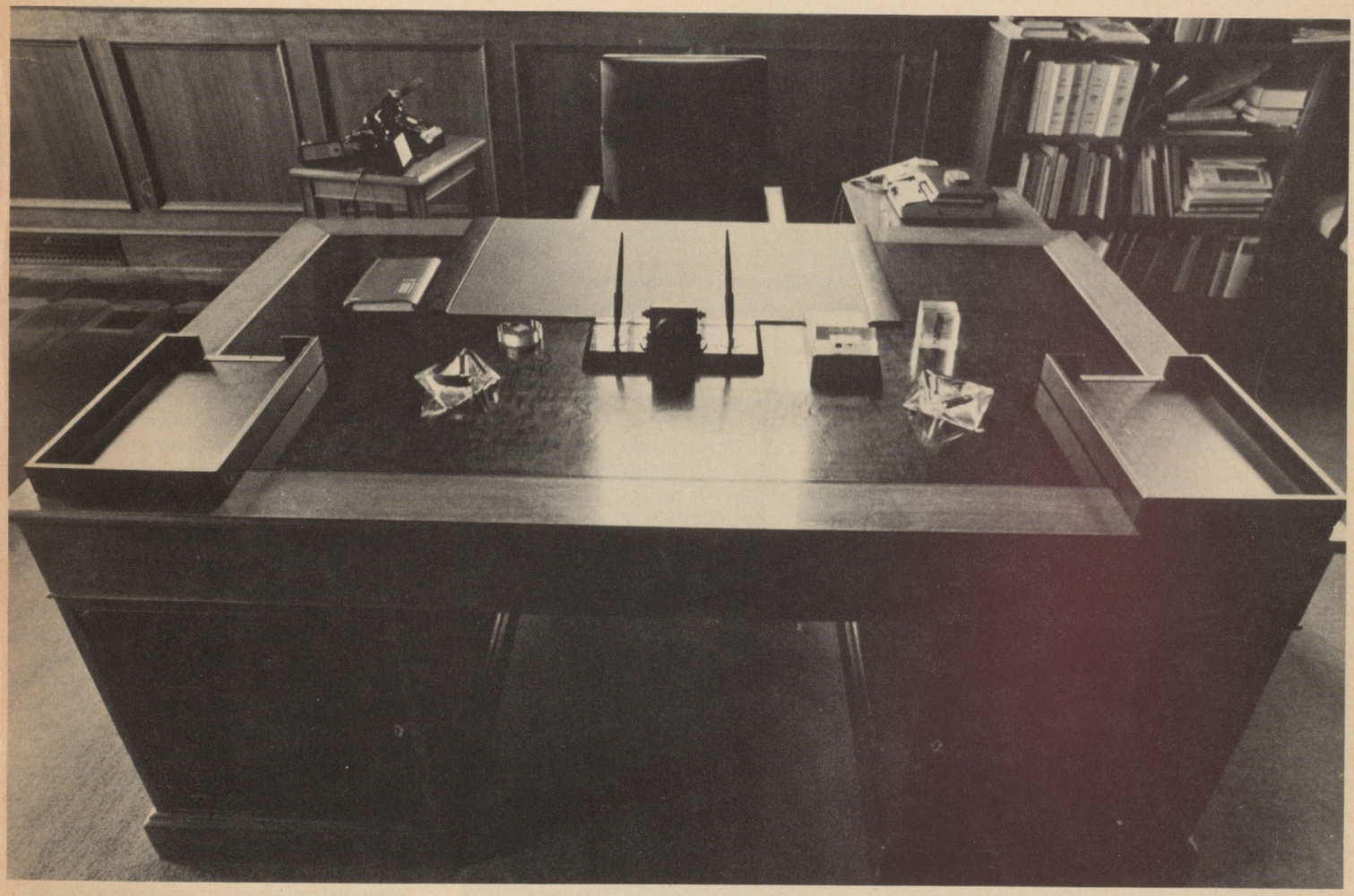
After Bell departed, the principalship selection committee began the decisive business of making the choice between the contenders. Because the committee had uncovered several highly attractive candidates, the decision was not easy. The committee met for four hours on Friday and an exacting six hours the next Monday evening. It concluded its work with a four-hour session on Wednesday, June 24. In the end, the members unanimously decided upon Robert Bell for the principalship, forwarding his name without a second alternative to the Board of Governors. The following day the Board met for two-and-a-half hours behind closed doors to ratify the choice.

The next step was up to Robert Bell. Would he accept the job ? The matter was never in doubt! As a member of the selection committee, the fifty-one-year-old Bell had argued with many hesitant contenders that if the University wanted their leadership they had better have a very good reason for refusing the principalship. When the tables were reversed, Bell followed his own beliefs and accepted.

Inevitably, the new principal will be carefully compared with his predecessors. Time will tell exactly what type of leader he will be, but his background and personality lead to immediate comparisons with Sir William Dawson and Dr. H. Rocke Robertson (see page 7). Like Dawson, often described as "the man who made McGill," Bell is a noted scholar and a member of the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge, the most famous scientific society in the world. However, his parallels with Rocke Robertson are even more striking. Both are McGill graduates who hail from British Columbia. Both are very sociable, have an excellent sense of humour, and prefer a democratic style of leadership.

Nevertheless, Robert Bell is still a highly distinctive individual. He was born on November 29, 1918 in New Malden, a suburb of London, England. However, he is a Canadian by birth, his parents being in Britain only because of WW I.

The University had little cause for optimism last fall as it began the arduous search to find someone willing to accept the Principal's desk – and the numerous problems which accompany it.



Shortly after Robert's birth, the Bell family moved to Ladner, B.C., a small town located fifteen miles south of Vancouver. At sixteen Robert entered the University of British Columbia, intending to specialize in his favourite high school subject, Latin. However, he took an introductory physics course, which seemed fairly easy, and switched to honours mathematics and physics, graduating in 1939. After receiving his MA in 1941, Bell was summoned by the National Research Council to work on radar development for the war effort. It was classified research performed on a large farm outside Ottawa and Bell jokingly recalls that "only the taxi drivers and the people at NRC knew what it was about." His efforts on antennas and transmission brought him in contact with famed McGill physicist J. S. Foster, precipitating a close friendship which lasted until the latter's death in 1964.

After the war Bell joined the atomic energy project at the Chalk River Laboratories in northern Ontario. Now considered one of the half-dozen top nuclear labs in the world, Chalk River was then virtually unknown. However, a few notable breakthroughs during its first two years of operation brought the laboratory and its giant reactor to the attention of the scientific community.

Robert Bell made one of those discoveries while working on his McGill PhD thesis under the supervision of Dr. Lloyd Elliott. He was analyzing the binding energy of the deuterium atom's nucleus, the simplest nucleus in existence. The energy had been measured several times by scientists who separated the atom's neutron and proton, calculating the energy released. Because of increasingly sophisticated methodology, each experiment had come up with a more precise figure; however, Bell was to discover that those calculations were in fact inaccurate. He followed the reverse procedure of binding the neutron and proton, by allowing some neutrons to fall on paraffin, which contains the hydrogen proton. Studying the gamma rays emitted in the binding process, Bell made the first serious measurement of deuterium's binding energy and opened up an area of study which has since blossomed into a major field of low energy physics.

Bell proved to be equally adept at handling the theoretical portion of his PhD studies. His contemporaries recount many stories of how he sailed through the PhD preliminary exami-

nations with effortless ease and scored one of the highest marks ever recorded in a PhD oral at McGill. Bell received his doctorate from the University on May 26, 1948.

For the next twenty-one years Bell continued his scientific exploits. In 1952 he came to McGill to use the cyclotron for his Chalk River research. He joined the Physics Department in 1956, becoming Rutherford Professor of Physics and director of the radiation laboratory in 1960. Bell left McGill for only one sabbatical year, when he was invited in 1958 to study at the highly prestigious Nils Bohr Institute for Theoretical Physics at the University of Copenhagen.

Bell's research has been primarily concerned with the design of sophisticated electronic devices and circuits to detect and count nuclear particles. He is best known for his study of the "short-times" of various nuclei. Very often a nucleus will emit radiation, change its state, and then emit a second form of radiation. Short-times are the intervals between the two radiation discharges. Their measurement is important because it helps explain both the change in the nucleus and the process of emitting the second radiation. Bell developed electronic techniques for measuring short-times of about one-tenth of a billionth of a second. Now, he brushes off the breakthrough with the comment, "The short-times can be measured fairly easily as it turns out – after you've done it."

Elaborating upon that research, Bell became involved with positrons, the antiparticle of the standard electron. When positrons are shot into matter and encounter electrons for a long enough time, the electron and positron annihilate each other and a gamma ray is emitted. The time it takes a positron to locate and annihilate with an electron is a property of the material, and is of interest to solid-state physicists. Bell developed techniques for measuring that phenomenon.

Bell was also involved with the discovery of the sixth form of radioactivity known to man – delayed proton emission. The chronicling of the radioactivity was actually done by Dick Barton, a graduate student working under Bell's supervision. Delayed proton emission has an extremely short half-life and is merely of theoretical value. However, its discovery at McGill adds a certain lustre to the University. Two other forms of radioactivity were discovered within Roddick Gates, both by Ernest Rutherford at the turn of the century.

The Stars Look Bright

If the stars in his natal horoscope are any indication, Robert Bell will be one of McGill's most popular principals. Dr. Bell was born under the constellation of Sagittarius, denoting a pleasant, humanitarian disposition, and with the moon in Libra, the sign of concord, conviviality, and good company. His astrological chart indicates that he will enjoy success, preferment, and honour in the public eye. In addition, he will be especially compatible with students.



Bell will prove to be an energetic administrator, eager to take authority upon his shoulders, and may, through Mercurian insight, redefine the responsibilities involved in his position. However, the stars bode difficulty for him in finding reliable subordinates who will remain faithful to his plans. He may arouse the opposition of ambitious associates.

Jupiter's exalted position in Cancer, at birth, signifies monetary luck and security. Thus, it seems the Bell principalship will bring new money to McGill from old sources. Moreover, plans involving legacies or investments which at first seemed risky, may come to fruition under the Sagittarian Principal's shrewd, quick judgement.

The Principal-elect is warned to beware of ill health through overwork and overexertion. He may also meet with a minor accident or fall through hasty or impulsive action. However, with the foresight and tact shown in his horoscope, Robert Bell may possibly avoid the bruises destined for him as McGill's principal. *D.K.*

Bell's scientific achievements give some indication of what type of individual he is and how he will act as principal. He is a meticulous worker with a knack for focusing on the salient physics problems. His fellow physicists are continually astonished by his quick mind and ability to be absolutely right when he makes an offhand conjectural remark about physics. In addition, he is a hard worker, unafraid to venture beyond his immediate field. Chemistry Department chairman Leo Yaffe notes, "I was his chemical consultant at Chalk River but it turned out that he was even prepared to do some of the chemistry himself."

An Administrative Career Buds

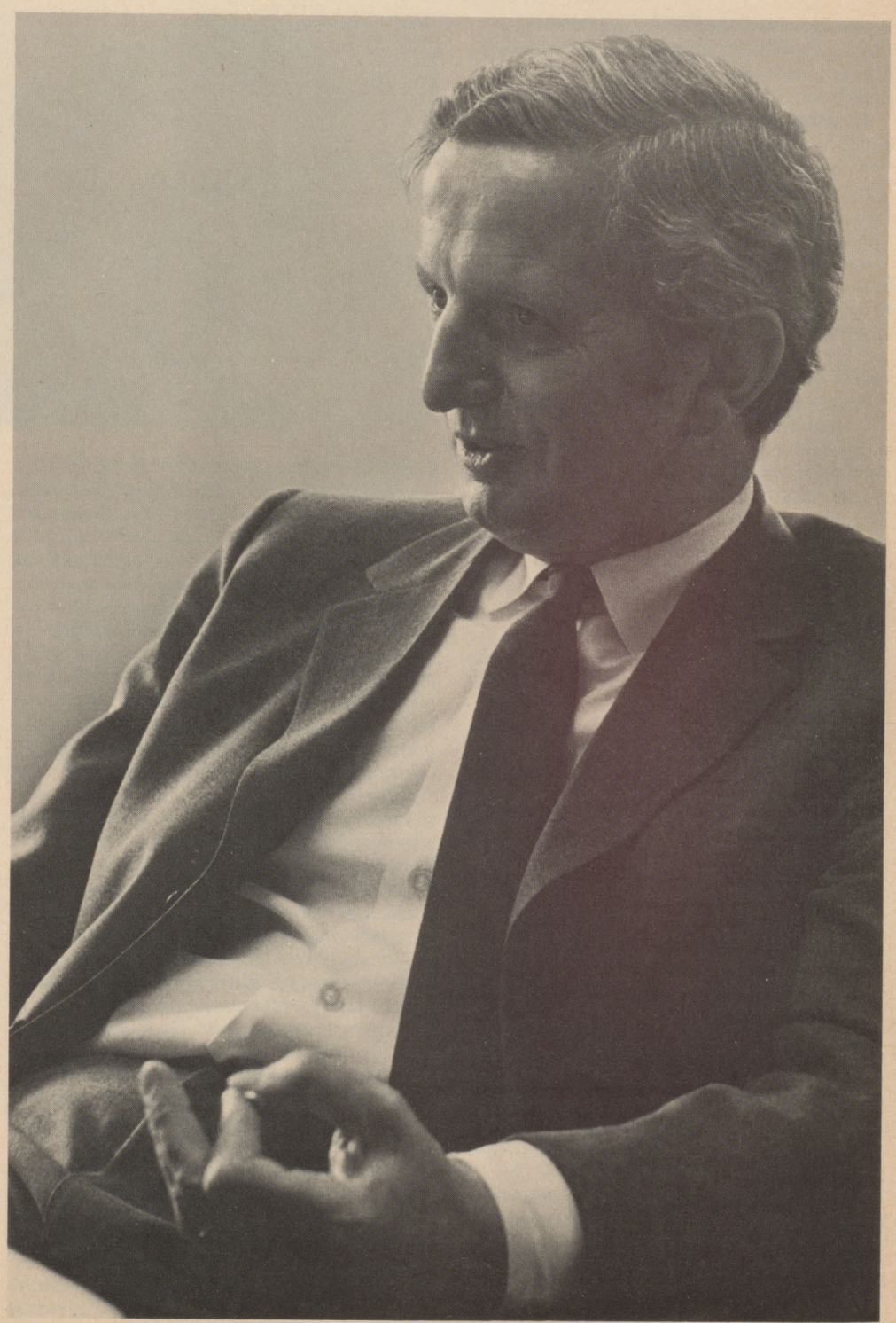
It is a constant feature of universities that when a man reaches the height of his scholarly productivity and makes an impact on his discipline, he is asked to assume administrative responsibilities and is thereby robbed of precious time needed for academic endeavours. With Robert Bell that process was typical. In 1960 he became director of the radiation laboratory, which flowered under his nine-year leadership. Four years later, along with Donald Hebb, he became one of the five vice-deans in Arts and Science. In 1967, two years before his term ended, Bell resigned. He found the job incomplete because the vice-deans had no financial responsibilities. Also, he had a deep urge to return to the radiation laboratory of which he was still director.

The next administrative post was to come two years later. "I never had any idea of becoming principal of McGill," relates Bell, "but I had thought that if any of the bigger jobs came my way, the deanship of graduate studies would be the one I would choose if I had my free choice." He was attracted by the wide variety of the work in that position. Like the principalship, it encompasses the entire University; graduate students from all disciplines belong to the Faculty. Bell saw in the position a chance to promote the cross-fertilization of knowledge within the University.

When Bell was fortunate enough to be offered his favourite deanship, he relinquished his research and set about learning the administrative ropes of the University. He brought to the job a fresh, rational, non-ideological approach which is exemplified by two incidents:

- As dean, Bell was in charge of a committee to select a new director for the School of Library Science. Before acting, he wanted to know more about the school and, in particular, what student grievances existed. He met with the students and gave their views a hearing. First-year class president Kendall Wallis observed that Bell was "quiet, open to suggestions, willing to listen, and appreciative of the legitimacy of student beliefs." Bell's move was so rare for modern universities, where administrators and students are considered

"Our educational system, from start to finish, separates the student from society too much. Everyone has noticed that if a student goes out for a year and then comes back, he is a much better person," states principal-elect Bell.



mortal enemies, that he is almost apologetic for it. When asked about the action he reacts defensively, stating, "If I regret anything, it's that I haven't done more about it. In the intervening layers of crises I've almost lost sight of the Library School."

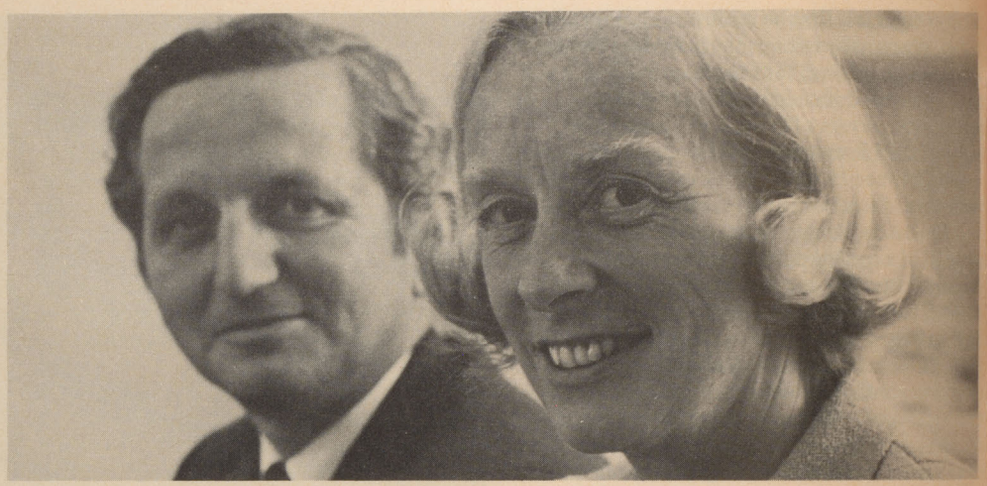
• On October 29, 1969, while considering the structure of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, Senate typically became embroiled in a heated debate over a nuance in wording. Student president Julius Grey and some faculty senators wished to instruct dean Bell to begin immediate negotiations with the Post-Graduate Students' Society towards effecting student representation on the Faculty's council. Other senators preferred simply to go on record as being in favour of student involvement, rather than to give an order to a dean. Finally, to cool the flaring tempers, Bell had to make one of his rare Senate speeches: "I don't care how you tell me to do what I want to do. I plan to begin discussions with students as soon as possible, so it really doesn't matter what motion you pass."

Bell's approach to students and Senate is an excellent indicator of his personality. He is broad-minded, sociable, patient, modest, and enjoys change. McGill planning officer Kenrick Gunn considers him a "lucid speaker, writer, and thinker." Graduates' Society executive director Lorne Gales lauds his "incredibly good judgement." Fellow physicist J. S. Marshall describes him as "imperturbable . . . he doesn't get uptight when confronted with problems." Chancellor Hebb chimes in with the observation, "he can be as hard as nails and make the tough decision."

Bell is a voracious reader and an ardent "do-it-yourselfer" who enjoys busying himself around the home. He is an early riser, generally hard at work in his office by eight in the morning. His early starting time has kept the McGill community from knowing of his transportation predilection. For the past four months, Bell has ridden to McGill on his wife's bicycle.

Mrs. Bell lets him take the bicycle because she enjoys walking to her part-time job at the Sir George Williams University library. Born in Ottawa, Jeanne (Atkinson) Bell attended the University of Toronto for two years before enlisting in the Women's Division of the Royal Canadian Air Force during WW II. Strangely, her university refused to readmit her after the war. Its loss was McGill's gain. She graduated from the University in 1947, winning the

McGill's new first lady, Jeanne Bell, was a Shakespeare Gold Medallist in 1947 and is president of the 1953 library science class.



Shakespeare Gold Medal for english. She returned to McGill a few years later to study library science, and serves as president of the 1953 library class.

Physics Department chairman John Robson fondly recalls the year in which the Bells met: "Many of us who were at Chalk River in the summer of 1946 will remember the strikingly beautiful blonde, Jeanne Atkinson, who was working as a university summer student in the Deep River post office. Bob did more than admire; he courted her and they were married in 1947." They have one child, Allison, who is fourteen.

When August 21 rolls around and Robert Bell officially takes office, it can be assured that Allison will see less of her father as he comes to grips with the awesome problems of the McGill principalship. Overriding all other difficulties will be the prickly thorn of finances. This spring, the government's grant to McGill was again far lower than what was expected and needed. After running up $3 million deficits in the last two years, the University faces a staggering $6 million deficit for the coming academic year.

Reviewing the critical financial situation, principal Robertson candidly told west coast graduates recently, "We have had to make a judgement each year as to how great a deficit we could afford, balancing on the one hand the academic welfare of the University, which would be ruined if we cut down on things too much, and on the other hand the need to preserve our capital, our endowments, which is the one thing that gives us some freedom of action and at the same time provides a certain source of operating income. We have run at a sub-optimal level. We could, if we'd had it, have properly spent several million dollars more each year than we have spent."

In the next few years the University will be phasing out its emergency College Equivalent programme and therefore student enrolment is expected to remain stable. Because government grants are proportionate to student population, McGill's grant is expected to remain at the current level. Therefore Bell's problem will be to manage those funds in the most efficient manner possible. He will also have to, as he puts it, "maintain and regain some of the initiative which has been squeezed out of us by the budgetary troubles."

Related to the grants issue is the question of the University's role in Quebec. A committee studying the use of French at McGill is expected to issue its report in the fall and undoubtedly the new Principal will be guided by its recommendations. Nevertheless, Bell, who is capable of participating competently in meetings held in the French language, has some personal views on the problem. He believes French enrolment at the University is bound to rise over the coming years and considers that to be a good thing. Furthermore, he is disturbed that the University's French Department is isolated from the rest of the campus and lacks the opportunity of fostering a better understanding of the French language and community among McGill students.

A third major dilemma confronting Bell is student unrest. Though most of the radicals who precipitated major conflicts in the last few years have left the University, there still remains a second generation of activists who could cause some sleepless nights for the new Principal (see page 32). That possibility, however, does not perturb Bell. "Student unrest is a permanent feature of the University scene," he says. "It is a necessary feature. After all, what are students for, if not for that? It's their role!"

Bell's fourth challenge will be to propound a vision of the University and lead the community towards that goal. Already he has given some indication of his thinking:

- There are some areas where universities aren't doing very well, and perhaps we should stop doing things there at all. I think we should do things well or not at all.
- Our educational system, from start to finish, separates the student from society too much. Everyone has noticed that if a student goes out for a year and then comes back, he is a much better student and a much better person.
- The lecture system is a funny thing. The so-called alternatives are themselves lecture systems, only slightly different ones. It's pretty hard to see a general alternative, although there are lots of different techniques. The lecture method is not a bad system; it has been the main one for a long time and is likely to remain.

It is in the sphere of leadership, however, that the new Principal has come under some sharp criticism publicly from students and privately from other McGillians. They contend he was a compromise choice for the job and will be unable to provide dynamic leadership.

Acquaintances of Bell have come to his defence, maintaining that his critics are deluded by Bell's succinct and amiable presentation of views. They contend he can be very forceful when necessary. Moreover, selection committee members, who came to know Bell very well in their 100 hours of discussion, insist he is the best man available for the position and was not a compromise selection.

However, with Bell still a few weeks away from assuming office it seems premature to begin summing up his era as principal or to analyse his shortcomings. Probably the best advice for the McGill community came from Students' Society president Hutton Archer, who said," The criticisms I have heard about Bell come largely from people who admit to not knowing him very well. It is time that we realized that we could never find a Messiah and that we concentrated on giving our new principal as much co-operation as possible."□

Ten plus two

A brief survey of McGill's ten principals and the two men who accepted the position but never assumed office.

At fifty-one years of age, Robert E. Bell is McGill's second oldest principal-designate. At his installation, he will be the thirteenth appointee and the eleventh man to take the post since James McGill's charter was granted in 1821.

Reverend George Jehosophat Mountain, Anglican Bishop of Quebec, a man of formidable character and melancholy countenance, was the first man appointed principal by the Board of Governors. He assumed the post in 1824, at the age of forty, and retained it until 1835. His principalship could boast little more than the opening of the Medical Faculty in 1829. Unfortunately, a legal squabble over the acquisition of the Burnside property prevented him from expending more energy on the University.

Reverend J. S. Lockhart, Chaplain and Secretary to the Bishop of Quebec, was named Mountain's successor but for some unrecorded reason never took the position.

Reverend John Bethune, yet another man of the cloth, was eventually appointed to replace Bishop Mountain. The fifty-four-year-old Englishman had no college degree but had been Rector of Christ Church in Montreal. He inherited the Burnside battle and finally managed to settle it in 1843. Suffocated by lack of funds, Bethune repaired the University's property with money from his own pocket. The first of many wrangles between himself and the Board of Governors ensued, however, when the latter refused to honour his bills. After a lengthy imbroglio, a building for student use was finally constructed, and in 1843 Bethune opened McGill College – as distinct from the Medical Faculty – with an undergraduate body of three professors and twenty students. He remained in office until 1846 when the British Colonial Secretary fired him, upon the urging of Bishop Mountain.

Bethune's incumbency was followed by the appointment in 1846 of Edmund A. Meredith, who was more interested in his law practice than in the University. Consequently, under his direction student enrolment withered to an embarrassing thirteen. Although Meredith tendered his resignation in 1851, his name was kept in the calendar as principal until 1853. On Meredith's retirement, the University had no principal and came under the guidance of the president, Judge Charles Dewey Day, and the professor of classics and vice-principal, Archdeacon Leach.

In 1855, after the brief interregnum, the Board of Governors chose thirty-five-year-old William Dawson as principal, upon the recommendation of the Governor-General, Sir Edmund Head. Dawson completed courses and received his MA degree from Edinburgh University one year after becoming principal. "The man who made McGill," he was placed in charge of an educational institution in grave financial straits and he did most of the work – manual, academic, and administrative – for the early part of his thirty-eight-year stint. A self-taught geologist, palaeontologist, botanist, zoologist, ethnologist, archeologist, agronomist, linguist and theologian, his ambition was to make McGill's Medical Faculty the best on the continent.

Dawson: First Canadian Principal

Dawson, the first Canadian principal, had a quiet but progressive term of office. Although an academic by nature, the former superintendent of education for Nova Scotia was a born administrator. His personal reputation among scientists gave McGill its first international recognition.

When the knighted Dawson retired in 1895, the governors chose Sir William Peterson, a graduate of Edinburgh and Oxford, and a student of Göttingen, as principal. The thirty-nine-year-old classical scholar was expected to give the Arts Faculty a boost but had no real success. Although his reign was marked by considerable conflict, he opened the Conservatorium of Music and the Department of Social Science. Peterson was an "Old World" man who never really felt at home in Canada. However, he was an able administrator and rendered the University considerable prestige. He suffered a stroke in 1919 and retired to England.

Sir Auckland Geddes was appointed his successor but never took the position. Ironically, his appointment was enough to recommend him to the post of British Ambassador to Washington, a position which he accepted.

Sir Arthur Currie was picked to succeed Dawson as McGill's sixth principal. A pedagogue and real estate businessman, the forty-four-year-old British Columbian had already distinguished himself as a WW I hero, leading the Canadian forces overseas. Unsurprisingly, with such a military background, Currie ran the University with a stiff hand; however, he awed many academics – usually jealous of an outsider – with his capable deportment and his prompt, fair decisions.

Sir Arthur died in 1933 and for two years the Depression-impoverished University sought another man, finding him in A. E. Morgan. A graduate of Dublin University and former principal of the University College of Hull, the Britisher remained in office for merely two academic years, retiring in 1937. He was replaced by Lewis W. Douglas, an American businessman with a Canadian background. At the outset of WW II, Douglas resigned because he felt his presence was required more in the United States.

F. Cyril James, at thirty-six years of age, was selected to be the ninth principal in 1940. At the beginning of his term, some pundit unkindly commented that McGill was offering a new two-year course leading to the degree of ex-principal and that James could conceivably complete it in one year. In spite of the short terms of his two predecessors, James confounded the sage and remained in office until 1962. A businessman and economics professor, James proved an admirable administrator and initiated the construction of almost every new building on campus since 1940.

The British-born James was educated in England and the United States, and was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He organized McGill for the war effort and was chairman of the government's post-war Advisory Committee on Reconstruction. As chairman of the Association of Canadian Universities, he was the first person to obtain federal grants for universities, and helped bail McGill University out of its difficult wartime budgeting.

A Graduate as Principal

H. Rocke Robertson, the last principal to be chosen mainly by the Board of Governors, replaced James and guided the University through some of the most taxing years in the history of higher education. The fifty-year-old surgeon, who was the first McGill graduate to hold the principalship, was faced with a restive student body which put severe strain on himself and the administrative machinery of the institution. When the post-war baby boom reached McGill, Robertson's regime underwent unparalleled expansion. Since James' retirement, student enrolment has increased by 70% and the faculty by 85%. Ten new buildings and three new research facilities contributed to a 167% increase in expenditures between 1962 and today.□

What the Martlet hears



Radical psychiatrist Richard Kunnes (left) surveys the victims of his whipped cream spraying outburst while philosopher Herbert Marcuse prepares a rebuttal to Heinz Lehmann's remarks.

Whipped Cream and Other Delights

Herbert Marcuse probably has the largest following of any living western philosopher, so it was not surprising that 1,600 people flocked to McGill when the white-haired University of California professor appeared in a debate on the question, "Be it resolved that psychiatry is the agent of the establishment." Joining Marcuse for the affirmative position was Richard Kunnes, a young psychiatrist who recently completed his residency at New York's Albert Einstein Medical Centre. Upholding the negative side in the debate were noted psychopharmacologist Heinz Lehmann, director of Montreal's Douglas Hospital, and Osgoode Hall law professor Desmond Morton.

The evening opened with professor Marcuse's submission that the United States is a sick, inhumane society. Consequently, anyone who functions "normally" in that society is, in reality, sick. Since therapy teaches patients to fit into society in the expected fashion, it leads them to accept inhumanity and insanity. Marcuse's conclusion therefore was that therapy only stabilizes the sick society and "in terms of critical social theory, psychiatry supports the repressive, established society."

In his opening remarks Dr. Lehmann stated that the goal of psychiatry is the total liberation of the individual from physical disorders, impulses, indecisions, phobias, or anything else which prevents him from making free decisions. He observed that "most of the great psychiatrists have been anti-establishment, and were famous for that reason."

Dr. Kunnes followed with the announcement, "I'm a professional psychiatrist and I'm ashamed of it." He elaborated on that comment by rapidly reading a detailed paper whose thesis was that psychiatry supports the imperialist, racist, sexist system in the United States. Kunnes was particularly indignant about community mental health projects, which he contends only mollify and divert the justifiable outrage of low income people. In such programmes the patient, rather than the society in which he lives, is always seen to be the problem. "Being a psychiatrist in the ghetto," asserted Kunnes, "is as corrupt as being a psychiatrist in a concentration camp. We must destroy the camp, not support it."

Desmond Morton took Kunnes and Marcuse to task for presenting political arguments rather than dealing with "people," who are what he considers the root of psychiatry. He dismissed the affirmative's arguments as only being complaints that "psychiatry is the agent of the wrong establishment."

During the final rebuttals the debate degenerated into chaos. While Lehmann was probing the freedoms which would exist in a Marcuseian society, Dr. Kunnes decided to demonstrate his total contempt for the establishment. Reaching into an overnight bag, he pulled out a can of whipped cream. He then strode across the platform and began spraying Lehmann. When principal H. Rocke Robertson, who was moderating the debate, pushed Kunnes' hand to deflect the spray, Kunnes turned on him.

For several moments the crowd was in an uproar, while the two McGill doctors swiped off the cream. A number of youthful members of the audience indicated their support for Kunnes' action. However, many older people were irate and demanded the ejection of the young doctor. Finally, Lehmann good-naturedly continued his speech, receiving a loud ovation from the sympathetic audience.

The evening concluded with statements from the audience. Naturally, the main topic was whipped cream. McGill philosophy lecturer Michael Schleifer pointed out that Kunnes' action was analogous to the repression he had strongly condemned in his paper.

Toronto psychiatrist Vivian Rakoff recounted an article in the *McGill Medical Journal* describing a therapeutic advance, involving the use of the drug chlorpromazine, which Dr. Kunnes had made. Rakoff turned on the radical psychiatrist and stated, "Chlorpromazine would not be used today in psychiatry if not for the man you just sprayed with whipped cream."

The evening ended in total confusion. A Maoist got to one of the microphones and launched into a tedious political tirade. Finally the large audience began to leave the Leacock auditorium, as debate organizers could not stop the young revolutionary's ranting.

Thus a debate which should have symbolized the search for truth that is basic to universities, ended up demonstrating the disturbing conflict in values and mores which is currently rending institutions of higher learning.□

Happy Birthday

Nearly a century-and-a-half ago, in 1821, McGill was granted a charter as the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning. Subject to the approval of the Board of Governors, McGill will hold a mammoth sesquicentennial celebration in 1971 to celebrate this special moment in the University's history.

At present a committee is busily organizing a multi-faceted programme, under the jurisdiction of vice-principal Robert Shaw, which will make the University the year-long centre of educational, cultural, and social events – bringing McGillians, invited guests, and interested participants from all walks of life together on the campus.

Focusing on the challenges of the seventies, McGill 71 will examine in depth four interdisciplinary areas – scientific research, educational advances, the humanities, and world development. The diversified programme is intended to reflect the full spectrum of McGill's interests and activities, both internally and in the community-at-large.

The 150th anniversary will commence officially on December 31, 1970 with a huge *fête populaire* – a gala evening to be held at one of Montreal's finest hotels. Throughout 1971, such feature attractions as film festivals, athletic events, scientific and technological exhibits, re-creations of historical McGill events, and a special Homecoming celebration are planned to encourage participation in McGill's mini-Expo.□



Thoughts of Chancellor Hebb

It's rare for someone in a ceremonial position to be candid in public. An exception to that norm, however, is McGill's chancellor Donald Hebb, who has not allowed his new position to prevent him from stating what is on his mind. His comments, coming as they do from the University's highest official, should spark an open and frank atmosphere of discussion within the McGill community. Here are some thoughts from his April 27th address to the McGill Associates, entitled "What's A University For?"

- A university exists to preserve, transmit, and add to knowledge. It does *not* exist to solve society's ills, or to protect society from the possibly disruptive effects of some of the discoveries by the university's staff.
- Any tool is dangerous, and new knowledge can be too. The inventor of a tool, however, is not necessarily the best person to demonstrate how to use that tool safely. There are two different jobs: that of the inventor, and that of the person who moulds opinion and shows society how to make use of new ideas, knowledge, and inventions.
- Take DDT. It stopped a typhus epidemic in WW II and has controlled malaria. It has saved a very large number of lives and prevented an even larger number of illnesses. However, it has bad effects as well. Should the person who discovered DDT therefore have spent his life warning society about those dangers? For one thing, the drawbacks of DDT became evident only with the passage of time. Furthermore, the man who discovered DDT was not necessarily skilled at influencing large numbers of people to use DDT sensibly.
- Professors sometimes overrate their own importance, and I think they do so, to some extent, when they talk about the responsibility of a professor to educate the public. As a citizen the professor does have the responsibility, just like other citizens, for the use of DDT, the effects of pollution, and the dangers of the hydrogen bomb. To the extent that he has special knowledge in those fields, he might be expected to use that knowledge as any citizen might. However, those are essentially political tasks – and a professor is not necessarily a political whiz. A PhD means good judgement in one's own field of specialization. It doesn't necessarily mean good judgement in other fields of specialization or in social matters.
- William F. Buckley, Jr. has said that he would as soon be governed by the first 2,000 names in the Boston telephone directory as by the 2,000 faculty members of Harvard University. I would agree with him. Anyone who has tried to persuade a group of those prima donnas to act in concert in some sensible fashion knows what Buckley is talking about.
- Students for a Democratic University, who seem to think that busting universities is a first step to reforming society, have overestimated the importance of the university in the structure of the country. I think the country would do very well, in the short run, without universities. The long term, however, is a different matter.
- A main purpose of an undergraduate education should be to expose students to books. An education should ensure that after graduation the student will go back to books, and regard them as a source of stimulation and information for the rest of his life.
- The main purpose of a university should be to turn out good students who will become good and valuable citizens. It is through *them* that a university must have its main impact on society.□

Mark Feldman, one of two students judged to be the outstanding members of the law graduating class, shows his prize to Governor-General Roland Michener, who received an honorary degree at the law convocation.



The End of the Protracted Travesty

Pomp, ceremony, and hidebound formality are for the most part ridiculed by the present generation of college students. Consequently, the entire concept of university convocation has undergone scrutiny and reevaluation.

This year, with the memory of the marathon three-and-a-half hour convocation at the Montreal Forum in 1969 still painfully vivid, McGill held eleven separate Faculty convocations. The decentralization of degree-granting was a clear attempt to create a more humanized convocation style and to increase participation in the ceremony. Though Faculty convocations may have destroyed a sense of University unity, they allowed for academic processions and capping ceremonies – two traditions which fell by the wayside in past efforts to graduate up to 2,800 students in a morning. And instead of being held in an enormous hockey palace, this year's graduations took place in the more dignified atmosphere of Redpath Hall and the various theatres in the *Place des Arts* complex.

In general, graduating students were impressed with the brevity and personalization of the ceremonies. As one graduate recalling the convocation of the previous year succinctly put it, the Faculty convocations were "less of a protracted travesty." The percentage of *in absentia* degrees conferred was down significantly, as more graduates chose to attend – either out of curiosity, parental pressure, or sincere interest. However, the larger Faculties still had fairly taxing ceremonies. One weary education graduate, when pressed for impressions of the Education and Agriculture convocation at which 700 degrees were granted, replied, "Right now I have a headache."

The major drawback of the revamped system seems to be that some senior University officials are compelled to attend all eleven sessions. However, that is perhaps a small annual price that must be paid if any meaningful contact between the average graduate and the University bureaucracy is to be maintained. The fact that each of the 3,160 graduating students at least received a handshake or a brief word of congratulations from his chancellor or principal is optimistic in these days of the giant multiversity.□

The Visitor Makes a Visit

Heading the list of eleven people honoured at the June convocations was Roland Michener, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor of the University, who received an honorary Doctorate of Law. Speaking at the Law convocation, Michener praised McGill for the long strides it is taking towards becoming a truly national University in a bilingual environment. He commented, "I don't advocate an altogether bilingual University because I'm not sure what that means, or that it is possible or even desirable, but a University in which both anglophones and francophones will be able to meet on equal and agreeable terms and follow the studies which they need for life in their own communities."

Also receiving honorary degrees during convocation week were Roger Charbonneau, director of the University of Montreal's *l'École des Hautes Études Commerciales*, Everett C. Hughes, American sociologist and onetime McGill professor, Reverend Clément Morin, theologian and professor of music at the University of Montreal, David C. Munroe, former vice-chairman of Quebec's Superior Council of Education, William G. Schneider, president of Canada's National Research Council, and Howard C. Urey, famed American chemist and Nobel Prize winner.

In addition, four McGill professors were named professor emeritus during the Arts convocation at *Place des Arts*. The honour is given on retirement to members of the academic staff, in recognition of significant contribution to teaching. The four so honoured were history professor J. I. Cooper, german professor Bertha Meyer, philosophy professor J. W. Miller, and english professor Ralph Walker.□

The Unemployment Picture

Every summer the student employment picture is summed up by placement officials in the same five words, "It's worse than last summer." Each year there are more students looking for work, and fewer openings available to them. In addition, the quality of jobs open to students, in terms of work satisfaction and relevance to future careers, deteriorates yearly.

There are many reasons for the unemployment plight of students. In Quebec about 10% of the regular working force is unemployed; it is therefore not surprising that there are few jobs available for students. Technological changes have eliminated many student jobs, and unions have fought to restrict the hiring of students in order to protect their members. Also, in reaction to the last few years of student unrest, many employers have refused to hire students.

As a result, while the McGill Placement Service had interviewed 1,600 students by early May, it had placed only 115. Though placement officer Len Mitchell notes that the normal placement rate by May is only about 10%, this year's figures are still quite disturbing.

The McGill Student Entrepreneurial Agency, MSEA, a student-managed corporation which creates summer and part-time jobs for McGill students by operating eight service agencies, has made a small dent in the unemployment scene. During the summer the corporation expects to pay out over $40,000 in salaries to some 400 student workers. However, MSEA is essentially hiring part-time employees; it is unable to provide full-time jobs for more than a handful of students.

With the provincial government hard-pressed to produce funds for student loans and bursaries, it seems that many McGill students will face severe difficulty in financing their studies for the coming year.□

Innovations in Testing

Considering the various experiments in teaching that have taken place at the University in the past few years, it was inevitable that change-oriented professors would begin tinkering with the examination system. During the past school year, professors Hugh Howson of management and John Southin of genetics both took giant strides away from traditional examination methods.

Professor Howson used a computer to set and mark a Management 200 mid-term exam. He stored a vast set of questions and answers in the computer's memory, subdividing them according to sections of the course. Each student could go to the computer terminals in Strathcona Hall whenever he desired to write the test. The computer would randomly choose questions for that student from its memory, checking the student's ability in all areas of the course. Because of the large number of questions from which the computer could choose, each student received a unique exam.

The computer was able to give students instant feedback on their performance, informing them when they had answered five consecutive questions either correctly or incorrectly. At the end of the exam the computer immediately printed the student's score.

Because each exam was unique, students were permitted to retake the test if they were dissatisfied with their results. That provision naturally eased the trauma students normally experience during examinations.

While professor Howson's experiment maintained the traditional principle that each student should be tested alone, professor Southin's final examination broke with that practice. Students were allowed to discuss the exam with their peers in an adjacent room while the exam was being given. However, no study aids were permitted for discussion purposes. Professor Southin's reasoning is, "Exams should be an extension of the learning experience and not divorced from it. Furthermore, competition amongst students for data, insights, and clues is selfish, wasteful of resources, and antagonistic to enlightenment. Finally, since this is an honours course designed for students about to enter research labs . . . the format of the course should more closely approximate the free exchange of facts and ideas that characterize the most successful research group."□

McGill in Quebec City

Sixteen months ago some 7,000 students marched on McGill, demanding that the University integrate itself more fully into the Quebec milieu. In response to that demonstration a special subcommittee on the use of the French language at McGill was established, and is expected to report to Senate in the fall. Meanwhile, an answer of sorts has come to the marchers in the results of the April provincial election. Eight McGill graduates –

Mini-Market

From cars to water pipes, from zany birthday greetings to mysterious notes from close friends, the *McGill Daily*'s classified ads offer some of the most humorous and intriguing reading to be found on campus. Here are some samples from this past year's issues:

STUDENT wants to unload a '64 Norton 400cc in rather amusing condition. Lowest bid accepted. 672-3676. 6 pm - 11 pm.

THE GOLDILOCKS: A new lunch club on Stanley Street, formerly known as Mother Clubb's Slophouse, specializes in gourmet meals for wetbacks. The Friday Menu is Porpoise Meat Balls à la Gordon. See celebrities who include: NILS: DOUGH: J. M. ORGAN: the DEAD BEAR: and TONY VOLKSROLLER.

SPIDER: IF NOT GERRY, WHO? IF NOT THIS WEEKEND, WHEN? THE QUESTION REALLY IS: HOW SAFE IS SAFE?

SHERRY — HAPPY BIRTHDAY — You are 600,000,000 seconds old today, but your secret is safe with me – Love David.

ATTRACTIVE SIAMESE FEMALE wishes to meet virile Siamese male. Object: Kittens. Willing to share. Call 288-5586.

RETURN TRIPPERS AND HEADS — Groove with Alice and the Mad Hatter and the Caterpillar and the Hare in WONDERLAND. McGill Film Society accommodates the overflow Wednesday in L-132. 8:00 pm. Admission 25 non-entrepreneurial pennies for the first 700.

FOR SALE: ONE RETARDED HOUSE — 3647 University St. Phone 844-0456 any time after 2 am and ask for Lump.

HUBBLY BUBBLY? — HOOKAH, a 24-inch mid-Eastern water pipe. Come see it and make an offer. 3509 Hutchison no. 301. 288-5583.

WANTED MINI-SKIRTED GIRL for thigh experiment in Biochemistry 301. No experience necessary. Call Stu after six. 937-6742.

ROSEMARY! My ladder won't reach the third floor. Will meet you at the laundry chute on Wednesday. Bring Bridesmaid.

TO JRK: SO YOU MISSED BEING FAMOUS BY ONE CRUMMY INITIAL. Happy twenty-second anyway. Love. JMK (I missed out on it too).

BRUCE: YOUR PENTAX STINKS!!!

MEDIUMS, WITCHES wanted for serious study in Parapsychology. Confidential. Those with paranormal powers call Frank. 342-3707.

SCAPEGOAT: Must be prepared to be persecuted, prosecuted, castigated and investigated. Position must be filled immediately. Call Lucien, City Hall. 388-6347.

all Liberals – were elected to the National Assembly and no less than six were appointed to Premier Bourassa's administratively oriented cabinet.

The new ministers are: Jérôme Choquette (Justice), Kevin Drummond (Lands and Forests), Victor Goldbloom (Without Portfolio, attached to Health and Education ministries), Gérard D. Lévesque (Industry and Commerce, and Inter-Governmental Affairs), Mrs. Claire Kirkland-Casgrain (Tourism, Fish and Game), and William Tetley (Revenue).

Also elected were Harry Blank, chairman of the National Assembly's Private Bills Committee and George Springate, who toppled twenty-two-year incumbent Frank Hanley in Montreal-St. Ann riding.

The inevitable question is whether the election of a Liberal government with so many McGill graduates in the cabinet will be of any help to the University in its seemingly endless struggle to obtain sufficient government grants. Clearly it can't make the current situation of million dollar deficits much worse. However, the University did suffer at the hands of the Liberals before the National Union took office, as principal Robertson recently pointed out to Vancouver graduates when asked about the significance of the election. Nevertheless, the Principal also commented that he was optimistic about future funding because of the progress being made by Quebec's Council of Universities towards developing an equitable system of formula financing.□

Spreading the Gospel

"My job is to see that McGill recognizes that Religious Studies is oriented to the entire University, and not just the church," explains Dr. George Johnston, newly appointed dean of the Faculty of Religious Studies. The role Johnston projects for his deanship involves consolidating his Faculty's new orientation, which received University approval in April when Senate accepted a new name and programme for McGill's former Faculty of Divinity.

The origins of the Faculty trace back to 1912, when four Montreal theological colleges – Anglican, Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian – began co-operative teaching. Since the modern ecumenical movement was just then in its incipience, dean Johnston contends that the University probably has the oldest ecumenical faculty of theology in the world.

In 1948 the Faculty formally joined McGill. It presently has three theological colleges associated with it. They support the Faculty's ventures and are represented on staff selection committees.

Though most people automatically assume the Faculty is primarily a centre for training candidates for the ministry, that in fact is not the case. The Faculty's training has always been purely academic. Ordination candidates receive their vocational training from one of the theological colleges associated with the Faculty. Moreover, only a minority of the Faculty's students actually intend to be ordained. Two-thirds of the Faculty's 300 students are taking comparative religion courses offered in conjunction with the Faculty of Arts and Science.

The degree programmes of the Faculty have now been altered to cope with the growing number of students who are not headed for ordination but are simply seeking knowledge about ethical values. The main programme of the Faculty, the Bachelor of Divinity degree, is being phased out and will be replaced by two new degrees, the Bachelor of Theology and an MA in religious studies.

In order to satisfy the current Quebec requirement that a first professional degree be obtained after three years of post-CEGEP study, a Bachelor of Theology degree is being introduced. The programme is expected to appeal to those CEGEP graduates interested in teaching religion at Catholic or Protestant high schools, general students, and some older ordination candidates who do not have a college degree.

However, the churches have always had a policy that candidates for the ministry should *normally* have a BA degree and some further study in theology. Therefore it is not expected that many ordination candidates will use the Bachelor of Theology route. Instead they will likely take a BA with a major in religion and then enrol in the Faculty's new two-year MA in religious studies. Psychologically this new degree programme has its advantages. In the past, students with BA's entered the Bachelor of Divinity programme and received a second undergraduate degree rather than following the normal North American pattern of receiving a Master's as their second degree.

Spearheading the implementation of those new degrees will be the task of Dr. Johnston, who succeeds Dr. Eric Jay as dean. Born in Scotland, Johnston came to Canada in 1952 to teach at Emmanuel College, Victoria University, Toronto. He moved to McGill in 1959 as professor of New Testament language and literature, principal of the United Theological College, and director of the Faculty's graduate programme. The fifty-seven-year-old dean also founded the Montreal Lay School of Theology, which provides a theological education not only for the laity of the churches, but also "for any others who are interested in exploring the meaning of human life in the Christian context."□

McGill-Sir George Joint Course

McGill and Sir George Williams universities have created a precedent by joining forces to offer an inter-university course this coming academic year for both CEGEP and university-level students. The course, Biological and Social Change, will focus on such crucial issues as pollution, conservation, and the quality of life in a technological age.

Departing entirely from the lecture system, the course will follow an unusual and informal format. The course material will be divided into several modules, or individual areas of learning. Students will receive course credit when they have successfully completed a certain number of those modules.

Students will also be allowed to undertake varying projects in order to master course material. For instance, some students may choose to conduct a teach-in on an ecological question, while others might group together to present a paper on the same topic.

The course will be held principally at Sir George, making extensive use of that institution's conference room and media facilities. At the same time, registrants in the course will be able to take advantage of McGill's libraries and receive technical assistance from both the Instructional Communications Centre and the Centre for Learning and Development.

The course, under the direction of John Southin, associate professor of genetics at McGill, and David W. Chambers, assistant professor in humanities of science at Sir George, has been initiated to encourage greater co-operation amongst Montreal universities. "The complementary resources of two English-language universities in such close proximity should be made use of to the greatest possible extent," they stress.□

Whither McGill theatre?

University theatrical groups are faced with a crucial choice between traditional or innovative performances.



by Jack Kapica

Theatre traditions have always died slowly. When one vogue turns belly-upward and another radical change is introduced, the din produced by the unsuspecting public is dreadful. Those entrenched behind the inflexible Maginot Line of tradition bleat their protests with an air of uncompromising self-righteousness, and they are answered by an equally vociferous and adamant group of innovators. "Radicals!" shout the traditionalists, assuming the word has an ultimately sadistic implication, and the cry comes back: "passé!"

And so the war begins. One side assumes that the other is capable of producing nothing more powerful than Gilbert and Sullivan – believing that to be an insult – while the other claims it can't see the theatre for all the hirsute nakedness and purple vocabulary.

That type of war seems particularly acute at McGill, which for some time has carried the brunt of responsibility for English theatre in Montreal. Unfortunately, the huge responsibility and the relatively small size of the University force McGill into a quandary. Should theatre at McGill cater to the demands of a public notorious for its sedateness or should it remain the vanguard of change? If the public wins out, the change-oriented would throw up their arms and scream, "hopeless stagnation!" But if the situation were reversed, many of the drastically different productions would play to empty houses, perhaps driving the theatrical audience farther into apathy. Professor Frank Faragoh, who for the last ten years has been staging established plays for the English Department, has managed to sell out his last seven productions. The more innovative plays can hardly boast to such a high attendance.

For many graduates, the warmest memories of McGill's theatrical tradition stem from the Red and White Revue. The Revue had always either been a series of black-out skits or a forthright musical comedy. It began in the old His Majesty's Theatre, graduated to the "book" shows in the 1930's, and culminated in that paragon of all Red and Whites, *My Fur Lady* in 1957. Not only was that show successful enough to tour Canada as summer stock, but also two people responsible for the show went on to much greater things in the theatrical world. James Domville, who initiated and produced the show in addition to writing half the music, is now the director of the National Theatre School. The other half of the music was written by Galt MacDermot, and all that need be said for him is that he wrote the music for Broadway's hit rock musical *Hair*.

Yet it was the very success of *My Fur Lady* which made it the bane of all succeeding Revues. Too many people remember it too well and, as a result, the last dozen shows always ended up being compared to it. Certainly they never matched up. "Where is the pungent satire that students are reputed to have up their sleeves?" a critic for a local newspaper wailed in 1966. "Where are the tunesmiths of tomorrow? And, alas, where are the comic talents that will brighten up McGill's stage for the next four years?"

The Revue is one of the biggest native shows in Montreal, and if only by lack of opposition, one of the best. However, critics find it boring, tedious and suffused with a poor comic sense. Two years ago, the Revue countered by producing *When Hippies Were In Flower*, which at the time was a considerable departure from the skit-and-song routine established with *Off Key I Sing* in the 1930's. It was simply a musical, and though humour was used through the show, the ending wasn't comic at all. The bittersweet ending seemed to sound the death knell in the hearts of those still ensconced in the *My Fur Lady* era.

The sad feeling of loss which surrounds the Revue is hardly relegated to graduates. The Students' Society is grumbling about the costs of production, which have been skyrocketing annually. Kevin O'Connell, vice-president of the Society and last year's finance director, is harsh on the Red and White. "That thing," as he prefers to call it, "costs us nearly $3,000 after revenue. And look at how many people went this year. It's not worth that much money. I certainly wouldn't like to see it cancelled, but would want it operating at least on a lower budget." O'Connell's assessment of this year's poor box office reaction isn't entirely incorrect. And in view of recent financial reports from Students' Council, the Red and White may just find its budget curtailed in the near future.

But McGill's theatrical tradition hardly rests entirely on the Red and White Revue. The English Department has been producing two plays a year for a long time. Until only recently, professor Faragoh was responsible for almost all of them, as overburdened as he was with lecturing. The shows ranged from Eugene O'Neill's *Four Sea Plays* to a jazzed-up version of Aristophane's *The Birds*.

Many new faces have recently joined the Department's drama programme, among them professor John Ripley, whose unbounding enthusiasm is infecting dramatic circles with a resurgence of confidence. Under his supervision a festival of dramatic presentations called Thearticulation enjoyed considerable success this spring. The programme consisted of an imaginative and formidable array of multimedia productions with the sole aim of experimentation and innovation. Furthermore, a recent plan for enlargement of the study of theatre by Dr. Ripley is the most ambitious programme undertaken by the Department in years.

The Players Club, Sandwich Theatre and the Savoy Society complete the theatre scene at the University. In many cases the groups have proved irrefutably that student productions can be as successful as any sponsored by the English Department. The Players Club produced Bertolt Brecht's *Threepenny Opera*, which surprised many pessimists by its huge success. One of the cast was seen beaming the day after the show opened, "The *Gazette* loved it. The *Star* loved it. The *Daily* loved it. And we're all sold out. My God!"

But all was not champagne and roses for the Players Club. Their productions take place in the cramped University Centre theatre. There is no backstage area in the theatre; the cast either sneaks on stage from behind the seats or a curtain is pulled up to cover the action. Also the theatre seats only two hundred and fifty people – one hundred comfortably, one hundred and fifty cramped.

Yet in spite of the lack of space in the Union theatre, the Players Club works wonders. The informality gained from proximity somehow

Whither McGill theatre ? Classic Godot *or innovative theatre such as this year's swinging Red and White Revue* No ?

does not breed contempt. There is always the strong overriding feeling of the seriousness of the production and the professional attitude of the actors.

A subdivision of the Players Club, Sandwich Theatre presents an hour of theatre during lunchtime. The productions are highly informal, cheap to run, and available almost every day. Student actors regard Sandwich Theatre as a stepping stone to better productions, or as something constructive to do between other shows.

Dedicated to the appreciation and performance of the works of Gilbert and Sullivan, yet another student group, the Savoy Society, annually presents a comic opera in late February. This year it produced *The Pirates of Penzance.*

As far as serious musical productions are concerned, the Faculty of Music has been exceptionally active. The "Faculty Friday" series presents concerts, lectures, and Opera Workshop performances. The Faculty has produced nearly 125 operas in the last six years. The McGill Chamber Orchestra has also been producing exceptionally good performances. "Name" performers such as classical guitarist Alexandre Lagoya are normally invited to attend.

Interestingly, despite the youth of the Faculty of Music, students participating in the Opera Workshop are allowed to use their roles as "ensemble credit" in the degree and diploma programmes for majors in voice. As well as giving the students practical instruction in all the different aspects of operatic performance – such as singing, coaching, acting, staging, and production – the Workshop is an integral part of the course and part of the requirement for the degree. There is no comparable programme for drama students taking a BA degree. All students appearing onstage, and even those employed behind the scenes, must sweat academically after the run of their show in order to catch up with their course work.

With all that activity in the Arts, it's hard to believe that there are only three inadequate concert-theatre halls at McGill: the Union theatre, Redpath Hall and Moyse Hall. The Union theatre is run almost solely by the Players Club, unless a visiting troupe has been invited. Redpath Hall is reserved to a great extent by the Music Faculty, although it must



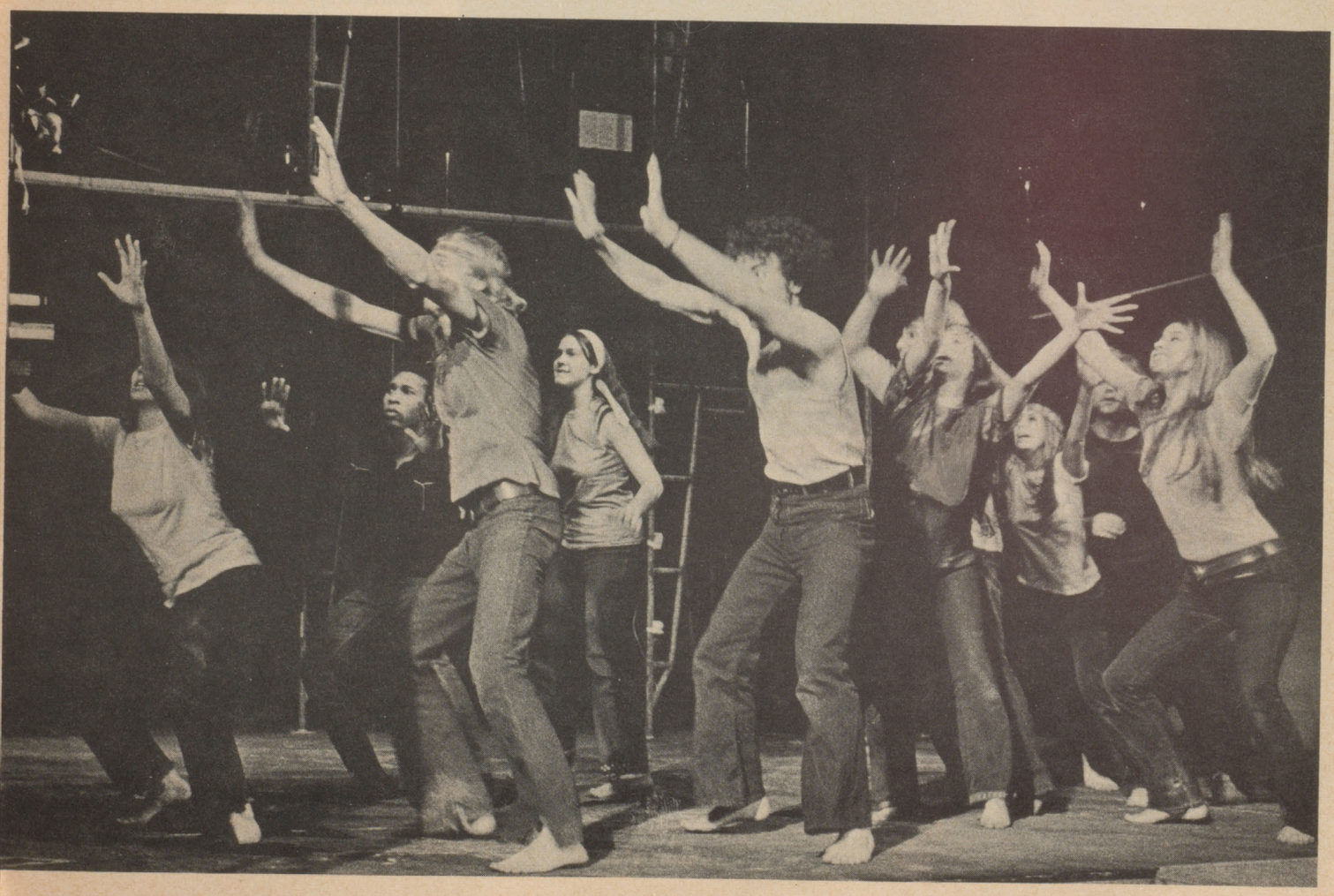
be shared with a large number of varied special events. As a result, the changeover from one function to another bears a distinct resemblance to the chaos of a Moroccan flea market. "All sorts of groups use that hall," moans Music's dean Helmut Blume. "By the time you're ready for practice or rehearsal, the next group wants to come in and use it. It's ridiculous. Not only that, but there are no permanent seats in that hall, and we require the services of Buildings and Grounds to set up chairs, take them down, sweep the floor, and so on. That procedure costs us upwards of $8,000 per annum. We can hardly afford to even put the chairs in the hall."

The only other stage at McGill, Moyse Hall, is not regarded with much respect. Hopelessly outdated, its boundaries still cramp any freedom required by modern plays. The proscenium arch stifles any variance in direction, giving the audience the feeling that they are "looking *in* on something," and reinforcing their separation from the action onstage. Actors have to strain to hit the back wall vocally. There is no wing section, no prop room or carpentry shop, and the dressing rooms are one floor downstairs. And, as if that isn't enough, the University insists that Moyse Hall "is not a theatre. It is a University lecture hall which is in full use, for academic purposes, on all days except Sunday; and this fact determines the limits within which it can be used for other purposes."

Moyse Hall was renovated in 1965. It received a new stage floor, the seating capacity was raised to about 500, and air conditioning and light control booths at the back of the hall were added. Nevertheless, the hall still has many features which cannot be corrected except by major surgery. It would be cheaper to build a new hall altogether.

Despite its handicaps, however, the Moyse Hall stage has its uses. Professor Faragoh's production of *Waiting For Godot* this spring utilized the proscenium arch with no difficulty at all. In plays like *Godot* where a tableau is important to success, the rectangular set may be used quite effectively.

Professor Hugh Nelson's production of Alfred Jarry's *Ubu Roi*, on the other hand, felt constrained within the picture-frame arch, and the action sometimes spilled out into the aisles. The plain fact is that more and more theatre is being written for stages that thrust into the



A huddle of the cheerleaders and one of the team's players, from a Sandwich Theatre version of the early campus play Football.



audience, with the seats ranged around the apron of the stage in a sweep of as much as a 200 degree arc. Such theatre gives the impression that the action on the stage is in the absolute middle of the audience, and that the proximity of the actors to the audience is as close as possible.

This year's Red and White Revue, *No*, found itself hemmed in by the restrictions of Moyse Hall. In an effort to liberate the stage, an incredible assemblage of catwalks and scaffolding was built, along with a thin platform that projected into the audience. This rather bizarre and electric set caused a great deal of disturbance among people who had expected a traditional show. Instead they saw acres of hair, actors swinging from scaffold to scaffold, and were subjected to rock music.

Perhaps it was the very sensation of separation that a theatre like Moyse Hall gives that cooled reaction to *No*. When the actors are forced to run up and down the aisles to compensate for the lack of intimacy native to the theatre, the production might well be doomed from the outset.

The articulate spokesman for the Red and White Revue is Tony Evans, who produced the last two shows. His radical ideas on theatre are greeted with screams of blue murder and hosannahs of rebellion by traditionalists, as is to be expected. "There's lots of drama at McGill," he says, "but no theatre. You've got to make that distinction. The purpose of both is to educate, but each teaches you something different. Drama teaches you a structure, like the alphabet: A, B, C, and so on. Theatre doesn't do that. It shows you the alphabet, and you're supposed to take it from there, structuring it as you want it. And you've got to use your own value structure, your own moral code, to get that structure.

"Theatre drags you to a point that can be love, peace or storm. Drama uses catharsis to take you *through* these emotions, reinforcing the environment around you, its structures, and its moral codes. But that's only one way of looking at life – using the same moral code over and over again. In good theatre, a production will put you through mental changes, and it's up to you to become aware of what's happening: you've got to get out of it, through it, or rationalize it. A playwright who doesn't question his environment through the medium of his play is producing drama and not theatre."

Evans is severely critical of the English Department for its proclivity to stage established shows. "The English Department on the whole has been staging productions that stick very closely to the text, very rarely deviating into anything daring, questioning, or exciting," he observes.

"What we have here is a crisis in communication in society. It's a vertical crisis, not on a plane, but one between differing levels of structure-conscious people. There are those who don't use the structure of society to its fullest extent, and those are the hardest people to rouse from their torpor, or those who either use it to make different answers, or use another structure which they hope is better."

Talk like that has induced much purple-faced retorting in the past and will continue to do so in the near future. Particular among Evans' critics is professor Faragoh, whose attitude towards student-run theatre of a radical nature is severe. "They're hopelessly parochial," he says. "They talk in all this amazing jargon and never get a thing done. We've got to develop the potential of acting in our students. It can't be done with that kind of talk. Politics is fine, but you've got to know something about acting, playwrighting, directing, and producing."

Stephen Freygood, a music Master's student who writes for the *McGill Reporter*, shares Faragoh's view. "Too many people today want to turn theatre into an encounter group. Don't they realize there's a lot more to staging a production than that ?"

In the eye of the storm over content, the Music Faculty and the Department of English

A contemplative John Peters (bottom), star of eight Players Club productions during the year, portraying a scene from one of Harold Pinter's sketches.



are looking forward to new facilities. The Faculty of Music, which is housed in a terribly decrepit building, hopes to have a new building completed before 1974. It will be built above Sherbrooke, between McTavish and Peel. Comments dean Blume: "The building we have there now, the one we use for practice rooms, we refer to as the disaster area. The students there are very good about the rats. They stuff the holes with rags and resume instruction on their instrument."

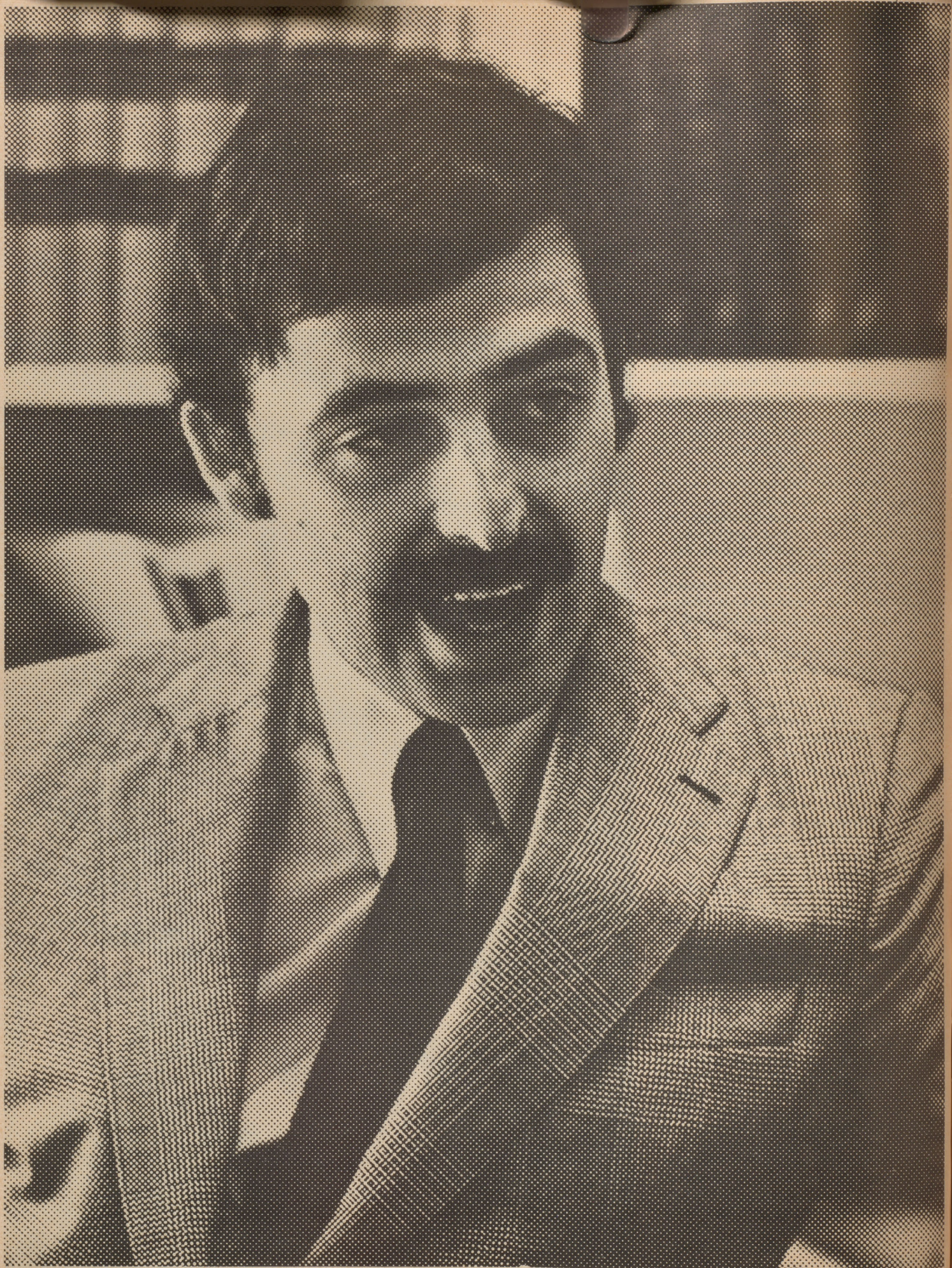
The Faculty expects its new building to be approved by the University next year. It is currently second on the building priority list, after a new building for physics.

Ample provision has been made for a concert hall in the music project. The Maurice Pollack Foundation has donated $250,000 towards a hall with a minimum capacity of 600 to 800 seats. It may take a while, however, for sufficient funds to be accrued for the rest of the building.

Dr. Donald F. Theall, chairman of the Department of English, is less sure about the chances of a new theatre: "We're still contemplating a theatre in the new humanities building, which will be built opposite the University Centre on McTavish Street, on the present site of Morrice Hall. It will be a very tall building, maybe fifteen storeys or so, with complete film facilities." Unfortunately, the new humanities projection doesn't even rank on the University's building priority list.

Meanwhile the English Department will embark on a programme of dramatic instruction which will expand over the next five years. Dr. Theall explains that "the programme will be one of development, not any major staff increase, but an expansion of activity, with many more opportunities for the student. The graduate facilities in drama will be enlarged. We don't intend to set a professional programme as such, because that would be competing with the National Theatre School, which is also in Montreal. We don't want to duplicate the National Theatre School, but have better liaisons with it."

Looking into the future, dean Blume is ecstatic about the prospects for the arts at McGill. "There will be an artistic community on McTavish Street. You will have the new humanities building just opposite the Union, the library, and the new music building. Maybe McTavish will even be turned into a mall. It will become the new focus for the lively arts at the University."□



Brian A. Grosman: The need for legal reform

Law professor Brian Grosman probes the many mythologies which surround our legal system and sets forth some challenges for the legal community.

McGill News: During the coming decade the great migration to urban areas will continue. Our legal system is already under attack for being archaic. Can our society leap into the 1980's and make proper rules to handle civil liberties, poverty, the environment, and consumer protection?

Brian Grosman: Demands in the next decade will so change the legal system that in twenty years it will be unrecognizable. Unfortunately lawyers themselves are not leading the adjustments to the new and inevitable demands. For years the legal profession has defined the services it is prepared to offer. These services have been made available to those who could pay for them. As a result, they have remained totally inadequate.

In the next five years, unless the profession makes major readjustments to handle the real needs – and not the assumed needs for legal services – the government is going to break the monopoly lawyers have enjoyed over legal services. Future legal services must be more responsive to the needs of the people than those now proferred by the somewhat autocratic legal profession. A number of legal services in the future are going to be provided by para-legal individuals – people from varying disciplines who have some legal training.

News: How should lawyers handle the legal problems of the poor?

Grosman: At a time of mass governmental involvement with human beings, lawyers still deal with people individually. That has been one of the great benefits of the legal profession. Unfortunately they wish to apply the same individual case-by-case system to the poor, in spite of the fact that the problems of the poor are part of a complex matrix of difficulties. It's very difficult to isolate individual problems without viewing the totality of the poor's situation in our modern, urban society. Legal services for the poor must therefore go beyond case-by-case assistance.

Lawyers must look at the general problems of the poor. For example, a problem might be that welfare legislation discriminates against unwed mothers. A legal aid lawyer must in the future worry not only about an individual unwed mother, but must take a class or group action against the welfare legislation itself, to declare it invalid and discriminatory. Instead of applying band-aids, lawyers should get into major surgery.

In the past, however, lawyers have been reluctant to do that. They viewed themselves as hired guns, who served any interest which knocked upon their doors. But the interest had to first knock upon their doors. They were not prepared to stir up litigation, which is precisely what must be done to bring about law reform. Litigation will change certain things faster than lobbying for governmental and legislative reform, which involves a whole morass of red tape. A court case presents an immediate issue to be dealt with.

Unfortunately, the Canadian courts do tend to back away from policy-making. They consider themselves to be interpretive bodies and believe it is parliament's duty to reform matters. In a way, they deceive themselves if they don't realize that every decision they make has broad social and political implications.

News: Could you explain the Quebec legal aid system?

Grosman: Thirteen or fourteen young lawyers are hired by the provincial government. They can't possibly handle the vast number of cases before the courts and are therefore overworked. They are forced to relegate their manpower to serious criminal offences, while the vast majority of cases receive no attention.

A classic example came last May. I was called by a social worker who said, "Mr. X has been in prison since September 8, awaiting trial on a rape charge. He has contacted legal aid and they don't have the manpower to help him. He is in prison as he can't raise $5,000 bail. No one knows exactly when his trial will be coming up.

"Since his arrest we have received one of his children in a home for unwanted children; his other two-year-old child recently drowned in the bathtub, and his wife has been committed to Douglas Hospital for the mentally disturbed. Why is he still in prison without a trial?"

I immediately spoke to the chief crown attorney who said, "You professors are always concerned about the accused. Why aren't you concerned about us and the overburdened job we have to do? Your Mr. X isn't the only man who has awaited trial for six months. There are many others."

I then called the Minister of Justice in Quebec City and spoke to some assistant to some assistant's assistant. The answer was again very similar: "The courts are overburdened. I'm sure if this man has been in jail for six months he's a very dangerous man and there's a great deal of evidence against him."

At that point, out of a sense of frustration, I called the Montreal *Gazette* and got a young reporter, Brian Stewart, up here. We started with Mr. X and discovered his bail could be reduced from $5,000 to $500. Although Mr. X had requested legal aid assistance, he hadn't received any. He was a Negro from Nova Scotia whose parents were willing to put up their house as bail; however the judge said the state couldn't take property outside the province. In addition, if the police had any substantial evidence against him they were not prepared to tell us what it was.

As a result of our probe, *The Gazette* published a front page story. Within two days the Justice Minister ordered an inquiry into problems of detention before trial. Within three days the man was released, without any bail required — after spending five to six months in jail.

Why did he spend that time in prison? *Because no one cared.* He was lost in the administrative morass, and he was not the only one. By the way, he's a free man today. The charges were dropped. They didn't have enough evidence against him!

That story points out the crying inadequacy of a system which is insensitive to human lives.

News: How can we really find out what legal services the poor need?

Grosman: We have to live with them and talk to them. We have to ask them what they need, and educate them about social welfare, legal, para-legal, and general environmental facilities.

We also have to innovate. We have to stop giving people legal services as a welfare dole. It's their right, much like it's their right to have decent medical services. Lawyers must come out of their St. James Street or Bay Street offices and deal with poor people. Otherwise their offices are in serious jeopardy.

We must open up neighbourhood law offices in the poorer areas of town. We've got to put broadloom on the floor of such an office and the lawyer occupying it should wear a suit and a tie. He's got to look like a lawyer is expected to look because you can't patronize the poor any more. We've done that for too long. They don't want to sit on some crummy little bench,

Editor's Note: Brian Grosman is an associate professor of law at McGill. In January of this year, his book The Prosecutor: An Inquiry into the Exercise of Discretion *was published. In it he probes the mythologies which surround the daily work of prosecutors.*



thirty in a row, waiting for the advice of the lawyer-king.

Much like a corporation lawyer might be General Motors' man, this fellow will be the poor people's man and will involve himself in their causes. He will refer people to social agencies, deal with critical problems that the law can handle, and consider class actions against municipal and other authorities where the law is handcuffed.

News: You are talking about lawyers who would be part politicians and part social workers. Do they have the proper abilities for such a role?

Grosman: In the past, a man who has come to the law profession, for the most part, has had interests as wide and deep as a cash register drawer. His main motivation has been to get a big house in the suburbs, and two cars in the garage. Today a significant minority of law students have a wider perspective and are concerned about the function of law in society.

Though we don't want to make law students into psychologists, sociologists, or social workers, we do want them to have a sensitivity as to how those disciplines can assist them. We also want them to know more than paper law. We want them to see actual problems, which involves some experience with people.

Law students should no longer spend all their time in a library over dusty books, thinking about what happened two hundred years ago. They must get out into the field. Many of them are totally naïve, as they come from middle-class families and have never seen someone in jail or prison. They should therefore go to prisons, be involved with legal services for the poor, be involved in landlord-tenant disputes; they should see and understand the realities of the changing legal environment, and shouldn't be too concerned with historical antiquities that have very little relevance to the problems they are going to meet when they graduate.

While providing that experience we must not de-emphasize professional competence. Law students have a sense of legislation which students of other disciplines don't. I'm abhorred, for instance, by social workers who have no sense whatsoever of the law. Social workers should be taking law courses! It's absolutely essential for them.

In the past, law students have been noted for their aggressiveness and bluff. I'd like to do away with the bluff. However, I'd like to retain the old aggressiveness with a new dedication – not as a hired gun, but as a public servant.

People might feel I'm a romantic. However I'm not so sure. In some ways I'm presenting pure survival talk. Unless law schools and lawyers adapt and gain a new sensitivity they will become the proverbial dinosaurs in a modern society.

News: Do we need to change our laws to guarantee every Canadian representation by counsel before the courts?

Grosman: In an article I wrote a few years ago I was very critical of a series of cases which developed precedents that denied the right of counsel to people, prior to trial. The courts seemed to suggest that the only time an accused person needed a lawyer was at the trial itself.

There have been two recent cases, however, *Regina vs. Ballegeer* and *Regina vs. Martel*, which have suggested that we must implement the Bill of Rights' guarantee to every individual that he receive representation by counsel. The Martel case is particularly interesting, as it suggests that the most critical period with relation to the man's ultimate freedom may not be the trial at all. It may be that period during which negotiations are taking place between the prosecution, the police officer, and the defence counsel if there is one, or with the accused if there is not.

Only a minority of cases go to trial. Over 90% of criminal charges are disposed of by a guilty plea. While some people undoubtedly plead guilty out of a sense of remorse, there is also a vast number who plead guilty because of the realities of the pre-trial marketplace. They are making a bargain and are getting something in return. However, when the accused without defence counsel engages in negotiations with the prosecutor over the kind of plea he will enter and the concessions he will receive, in terms of bargaining power it's like meeting a Sherman tank with a peashooter. The accused has little alternative.

News: The pre-trial marketplace was one of the topics you discussed in *The Prosecutor*. Could you outline some of the other matters you studied in the book?

Grosman: Let's start at the beginning. It's a police officer who arrests someone and makes the initial assessment that the person has committed an offence. Why does a police officer arrest a man staggering up "The Main," and bring him in for public drunkenness, whereas on Victoria Avenue in Westmount the police will pick up a man staggering up the street in his business suit and take him home? Each has committed exactly the same offence.

Obviously, it isn't just "The Law" that determines the handling of such incidents. The police officer decides whether the criminal process is going to be invoked or not. His decision catapults a person into the whole legal process, and is crucial to the accused man's life, whether he's ever convicted or not.

If you move to the next stage in the legal process, the mythology has persisted that it is the prosecutor who decides what charges will be proceeded with and what charges will not be acted upon. He has legal training and knows if there is enough evidence to secure a conviction. Therefore, in theory, prosecutors act as a screening device, keeping cases with insufficient proof away from the courts.

In reality, the first time prosecutors see the charges in 90% of cases is when they stand up in court. By then, the accused may have spent six to eight weeks in prison awaiting trial, and his family and life may have been disastrously affected.

In fact, it may not even be until the prosecutor actually reaches trial that he will look carefully at the evidence and realize he can't convict the man with the available evidence. But at that stage it may be impolitic to drop the charge, so he will make a deal. Say the man was charged with breaking and entering, and theft. The prosecutor may accept a guilty plea to breaking and entering, and recommend to the judge a suspended sentence.

Ordinary citizens might feel that action to be the height of hypocrisy. However, the demands made on the prosecutor are so substantial and he has so little time available that he must make a whole variety of administrative adjustments in order to keep the case load flowing through the courts. The adjustments centre around the guilty plea, which is the most expedient way of determining a case. It avoids time, trouble, and the risk on the part of the prosecutor of possibly losing the case.

Significantly, it isn't the weakness of the evidence or the competency of the defence lawyer that usually makes a prosecutor decide that he is going to withdraw from a case or reduce the number of charges. It is rather the reciprocal relationships which develop between prosecutors and defence lawyers. Certain lawyers are trusted and receive benefits in terms of the disclosure of the prosecution's case – benefits that other lawyers never receive. Those lawyers who are trusted invariably are those who enter a certain number of guilty pleas, and who will not use the evidence which the prosecutor discloses to them in the confines of his office to the detriment of crown witnesses. Those defence lawyers become part of a reciprocating environment with the prosecutor.

Moreover, advocacy *before* trial, by members of the reciprocating environment, may be much more important to an accused person than the trial combat engaged in by other lawyers who have no relation to the exchange environment.

The legal system does not recognize the crucial discretionary decisions which are being made in the pre-trial environment. The administrative or social criteria which grow up, do so in a haphazard fashion; the only controls are the normative ones established by those who engage in the environment. There is no external control by government, legislation, or the judiciary.

News: Should rules be set up to carefully control the bargaining environment?

Grosman: As I point out in my book, the culprit is not the prosecutor. He is a human being adjusting to the demands upon him. Importing rigid rules into the pre-trial environment isn't going to help. All it's going to do is force more and more people into the already overburdened adversarial process.

If there were just a few more guidelines, the pre-trial system would operate quite well. There would not be the all-or-nothing result of a trial. Most people are somewhat guilty and somewhat innocent. The exchange environment, properly controlled, might come up with a better solution for accused persons.

I challenge the whole adversary system in this respect. We should be developing, with a very good set of controls, a mediational process where a man charged with an offence is immediately brought before the prosecutor, with his defence lawyer and a mediator present. They would look at the man's background, the offence, and the evidence, and come up with a *suggested* result. They would then merely go before a judge and put the result of their mediational process before the court. The judge could agree, or force a trial if he felt the result was unreasonable. In fact, even during the negotiating process, the prosecutor or defence lawyer could refuse to compromise. The trial would always be available as a last resort, but we would cut down on the foggy area of inarticulated criteria, of people being sent away for God knows what reasons, or being freed for weak reasons.

We must move towards a family model of justice in order to deal with sensitive social problems. As a society, we must take responsibility for criminals and look after them. If they are totally unable to benefit from any assistance whatsoever, *then* let's put them in prison. But let's not fool ourselves and say we're rehabilitating them by doing that.

News: What is the full role of the police in the judicial process, once they have framed the charges?

Grosman: When the police arrest someone, they are unable to differentiate between their assessment of his guilt and a legal assessment of guilt. Once a policeman makes the arrest, there is a presumption on his part that the man is guilty – not that he's innocent. Since the prosecutor's sole informational source with regard to the accused individual is the police officer, most prosecutors – maybe all prosecutors – believe that once the man is initiated into the system, he's guilty. He wouldn't be there unless he were guilty.

The police officer returns to the case as a witness. He has an interest in getting the man off the street and in justifying his original decision. There's no presumption on his part that the man is innocent.

Furthermore, quite often his decision to arrest reflects merely his own social values. He therefore spends his time in court justifying his values. For example, some hippie should not get bail because the policeman has very strong feelings about hippies. He worked all his life to send his kids to college and that hippie is flaunting all that he holds dear.

Take all this to its logical conclusion. A police officer arrests because he's challenged by an abusive kid. He may or may not have the evidence against him. Because the defendant doesn't have any money, he's denied bail. The boy, because it may be a summary conviction for marijuana, can't get any legal aid because they don't deal with those convictions. He therefore remains in jail without counsel. He could sit there waiting for his trial for six, eight, or ten weeks. If he pleads guilty, he'll probably be out the next day on a summary conviction and a fine of fifty dollars.

He'll plead guilty every time – but the tragedy is that he then has a criminal record. Next time he comes up, that record is going to seriously jeopardize what chance he has for an acquittal.

Those are the kinds of terribly illogical, frustrating things that a romantic like myself gets very depressed about. I'm depressed about the whole nineteenth-century orientation of our criminal code. It's oriented to a morality that has long since passed. It's geared to a view of human beings and free will which doesn't take into consideration the insights of sociology, psychology, psychiatry and all the other environmental studies which are so relevant to an assessment of guilt. In fact, the word guilt itself is nineteenth-century. □

Society activities

Graduates' Society officials and participants alike were surprised at the overwhelming success of the West Coast '70 conference in Vancouver.



As the 250 graduates filed into the Hotel Vancouver's Pacific Ballroom for the grand dinner of the West Coast '70 reunion held in early May, Gerry Ross, BCom '66, commented to those at his table: "It's certainly nice to see this hall filled with McGill graduates." While Ross aptly stated the general feeling of conference participants towards the entire event, his words were inadequate for the occasion. He might have chosen "stirring," or "encouraging," or even better, "unreal." After all, for two days some 400 McGill graduates had gathered in Vancouver from all over the western United States and Canada to find out about recent events at their University, some 3,000 miles away. Moreover, they were not being subjected to clichéd speeches, but were hearing substantive talks from, and able to mingle informally with, a "McGill Team" of eight top University officials, the presidents of The Graduates' Society and Students' Society, several Graduates' Society staff, and two world-famous doctors. In fact, almost the only McGill item missing was Roddick Gates.

The idea of holding a reunion away from the University is not a new one. Other universities often sponsor such events. However, it took two specific requests from McGill graduates to provoke The Graduates' Society into planning the West Coast '70 reunion. A few years ago one of McGill's outstanding swimming coaches, Joseph V. Curran, MD '48, who now resides in Everett, Washington, suggested that the Society host a major conference – with a medical orientation – on the coast. A survey was then sent out to west coast graduates. A positive response was elicited but no specific programme followed at that time.

Last year the idea was brought up again when Trail branch president Bob Love, BSc '48, MD '50, wrote to request that "Med '50" hold its twentieth reunion out west, rather than returning to Montreal. This time momentum on the project was not lost. A local committee was formed under the chairmanship of Harry Boyce, BCom '30, to help plan the event. Back in Montreal, then-reunion secretary Mrs. Bridget Crutchlow laid the ground-work for the conference. When she left The Graduates' Society last winter, Eliot Frosst spearheaded the preparations.

The conference opened Friday morning, May 8, with two medical lectures. Though ostensibly for doctors in the area, many general registrants sat in on the talks. Paul Beeson, Nuffield Professor of Clinical Medicine at Oxford,

Opposite Page : Principal H. Rocke Robertson, captured in one of the Pacific Ballroom's many mirrors as he addressed the West Coast '70 closing dinner.

opened with a survey of Great Britain's National Health Service. His exhaustive paper sparked numerous heated questions – and impromptu speeches – from members of the audience who were distraught at Beeson's contention that the controversial health scheme is working fairly well and has certain advantages over the North American model.

Frank Horsfall Jr., the president and director of the Sloane-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, followed with a technical address on viruses and viral diseases.

Vice-principal Robert Shaw, who spoke to Graduates' Society branches on the prairies earlier this academic year, was the feature speaker at the Friday luncheon, attended by 250 people. Shrugging off the skeptics who insist Old McGill is not what she used to be, Shaw detailed many of the academic projects being carried out within the institution and gave special attention to the role of the University within French Canada. His conclusion: "What's the matter with Old McGill ? She's all right!"

The afternoon's programme began with a dual screen slide presentation on McGill's Centre for Learning and Development, given by director Marcel Goldschmid. Unfortunately, two-thirds of the way through the lengthy show the equipment failed. As a result, west coast graduates are still waiting to discover if the Centre really does save McGill students from an overdose of weak teaching. However, in the next forty-five minutes Goldschmid, accompanied by arts and science dean Edward Stansbury, answered a barrage of questions concerning new learning techniques at McGill. A favourable response was received from the audience towards reformist efforts.

The afternoon concluded with a lecture on research and graduate training, delivered by graduate studies dean Robert Bell and geologist F. T. M. White. Afterwards, for relaxation, the conference moved over to the University of British Columbia's sumptuous Faculty Club for an evening salmon barbecue.

Saturday morning the conference split into two groups. Some 150 people, including University of British Columbia alumni, heard medical presentations from Doctors Beeson and Horsfall. Beeson devoted himself to "A Transatlantic View of Medical Education," while Horsfall gave a brilliant paper on "Cancer in Man and Animals."

Meanwhile, non-medical graduates heard engineering dean G. L. d'Ombrain expound on computer assisted instruction. That fascinating lecture was followed by dean Howard Ross, who spoke on his dynamic, young Faculty of Management.

The afternoon began with a "Rap" session which never really ended. Although it was promoted mainly for younger graduates, alumni of all ages turned up for a freewheeling discussion about youth with three younger members of the McGill Team: Students' Society president Hutton Archer, BA '68, reunion secretary Cecily Lawson, BA '69, and *McGill News* editor Harvey Schachter, BCom '68. After thoroughly discussing the educational revolt and drugs, the questions switched to general University problems and all members of the Team took turns at fielding the queries of graduates.

The grand finale was the Saturday evening dinner, at which H. Rocke Robertson gave what turned out to be his last speech to alumni as principal. And he saved the best for the last. First he dealt in a semi-humorous fashion with the difficulties of trying to run a massive institution like McGill and with the many advances which have recently been made at the University. Then, in a more sober vein, he listed some goals which he felt appropriate for the future.

While Robertson's talk climaxed a surprisingly excellent series of seminars, the real highlight of the convention was the enthusiasm and spirit of the crowd. Throughout the weekend the hospitality room was overflowing with graduates meeting old friends and posing long-suppressed questions to University officials. While no one yet knows the formula for the magic potion which generated the unique, infectious West Coast '70 spirit, The Graduates' Society has now set out to discover the formula and inject it into other programmes.

Laughter Under the Gingko Tree

The logical event at which to start applying the West Coast '70 magic is, of course, the October Homecoming weekend. In honour of Stephen Leacock's centenary, the reunion committee has chosen "Humour and the Campus" as its theme. Says chairman Bob Carswell, BA '60, BCL '63: "This year we would hope to achieve the highly desired result of having people look at McGill in a lighter, warmer context, rather than as a focal point of strife and controversy."

The weekend's many and varied activities will commence on Thursday, October 15, when hospitality rooms open at Martlet House and the Windsor Hotel – the two centres for reunion activities. That evening The Graduates' Society will hold its annual dinner meeting in Redpath Hall.

The Leacock luncheon, to be held at noon on Friday, is expected to be the highlight of the weekend. The Homecoming committee has invited several of Leacock's "successors" to gather for an open-ended discussion of humour in universities. Acceptances have already been received from two American devotees of Leacock. Dr. Homer D. Babbidge Jr., president of the University of Connecticut, will shortly publish an anthology of humour called *The Lower Side of Higher Education*, in which he attempts to prove that, "The excesses of intercollegiate athletics, the pomposity of presidents, the redundancy of commencement addresses, the crotchets of professors, the foibles of students – there is certainly no shortage of subject matter for collegiate humour." Joining Dr. Babbidge will be noted poet and writer David McCord, former director of Harvard's alumni fund. Negotiations are currently underway with several noted Canadian humorists to round out the panel.

During the day on Friday, a novel open classroom programme will be in effect. Graduates will be allowed to sit in on six or seven general undergraduate lectures, in order to receive a first hand look at the core of McGill – the classroom.

Medical graduates will hold a series of seminars on Friday, highlighted by a talk on the non-medical use of drugs by LeDain Commission member Heinz Lehmann and a lecture on "Man Beneath the Sea" by U.S. Navy Captain George Bond, MD '45.

Saturday's highlights will include a morning seminar on admissions policy and teaching methods, the traditional football luncheon, the afternoon game against Waterloo, and, of course, Carrefour. The surprise sell-out success of last year's reunion, Carrefour is a dinner dance open to all graduates. Once again, music will be provided by Noel Talarico and his orchestra. To avoid turning people away at the door, as happened last year, the dance has been moved to the Windsor Hotel.

Those who survive Carrefour will be able to take a walking tour of Old Montreal on Sunday morning, followed by an inter-denominational folk mass at Bonsecours Church. The mass, featuring the Island City Singers, will be attended by various religious leaders from the University. □

Where they are **and** **what** they're doing

'12
Edward Futterer, BSc '12, has been awarded the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy's Distinguished Service Medal.

'22
Alfred Whitehead, MusD '22, former organist and choirmaster of Christ Church Cathedral in Montreal, was awarded an honorary degree at the May convocation of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

'23
Melvin Chorney, BSc '23, has been appointed to the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade.

'28
D. L. Morrell, BCom '28, general manager of The Canadian Chamber of Commerce for over twenty-five years, will retire in September, 1970.

'33
Robert A. Chipman, MEng '33, professor of electrical engineering at the University of Toledo, has been elected a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers for his contributions to high frequency and microwave measurements.
J. F. Horwood, MSc '33, PhD '35, chief technical officer of Alcan Aluminum Ltd., received an honorary degree at the May convocation of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

'34
William R. Eakin, BA '31, BCL '34, president and director of McLean Kennedy Ltd., has been elected to McGill's Board of Governors.
J. J. McGill, BCom '34, MCom '36, has been appointed managing director and chief executive officer of Canadian Outdoor Advertising Measurement Bureau.

'35
Lawrence M. Howe, MEng '35, has volunteered his services in Brazil, under the auspices of Canadian Executive Service Overseas, a non-profit organization which recruits senior Canadian executives and technical experts to serve in developing countries.
John Kazakoff, BEng '35, has been named chairman of The Canadian Association for Latin America, an organization of more than fifty Canadian corporations with trade and business interests in Central and South America.

Focus

"He's destined to become a politician," the friends of talk show moderator Gerald Haslam, BA '67, comment knowingly. Involvement in student affairs at McGill – firstly as campaign manager for 1966-67 Students' Society president Jim McCoubrey, and later in the 1967 *Daily* crisis – gave Haslam his first real taste of politics. Interested in trying his hand on Parliament Hill, Haslam, then twenty-three, journeyed to Ottawa in April 1967, where he peddled himself from door to door as a free lance researcher for Progressive Conservative members of Parliament. In November 1967, five months after his marriage to the former Patricia Wheatley, BA '67, a stroke of good fortune landed him the position of executive assistant to John Diefenbaker, who had just been replaced as opposition leader by Robert Stanfield. Haslam describes his months with the "very human, personable" former Canadian Prime Minister as "unforgettable," and notes that during this time he gained a lot more confidence in himself. "The experience was," he recalls fondly, "an important part of my maturing process."

Early in 1969, Haslam decided, on impulse, to try his hand at broadcasting in the western part of Canada and immediately began to put out feelers. A few months later he was offered the opportunity of moderating a talk show on radio station CKY in Winnipeg. So it was that on July 21, 1969, "the day after man landed on the moon, Haslam landed on the by-line." He began with a three-hour programme in the morning, and later added an extra hour in the early afternoon.

"The programme," says Haslam, "is to educate people, to involve them with each other, and to provide a very real link between the people and the system." Haslam likes to think that what he is doing is positive, and that he and his listeners are "generating some light and not just heat." Haslam has had "everybody from Farley Mowat, to John Bullock of the Fair Taxation Group, to Richard Rohmer of the Mid-Canada Corridor on the show. An amazing number of people pass through



CKY talk show moderator Gerry Haslam's many activities include racing snowmobiles against Manitoba Premier Ed Schreyer.

Winnipeg and I try to get them while they're here."

Haslam's days, which begin before seven in the morning, are almost completely devoted to matters pertaining to his role as a widely respected radio personality. Besides his on-the-air duties, Haslam does a fair amount of ombudsman-type work related to cases which arise on the by-line, hosts a programme called "Comment" on a private TV channel, appears on local TV in connection with various issues, and makes a great number of public appearances both in Winnipeg and in neighbouring rural areas. "I do some pretty strange things, like go on snowmobile races with the Premier," muses Haslam.

When asked if he plans to enter the political field, Haslam's reply is, "I'm already in it, because I'm on the by-line which is a purely political function." He was approached by a few people to seek the Conservative nomination in Selkirk in a recent Manitoba by-election, but refused because he felt that he had a more important job to do at CKY. However, he has stated publicly that if a specific issue should come along over which he feels that he must try to be an elected politician – be it in the municipal, provincial or federal sphere – he will certainly not hesitate to run.□

'36

Jean E. Lamontagne, BCL '36, has been elected president and general manager of Peintures Mont-Royal (1969) Inc.

Berwyn F. Mattison, MD '36, has retired after twelve years as executive director of the American Public Health Association.

'37

D. Carlton Jones, BEng '37, has been elected president of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Co. Ltd.

John Perrie, BA '37, is now director of education and secretary-treasurer of the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal.

'38

W. Lincoln Hawkins, PhD '38, a supervisor in the polymer research area at Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J., received the American Institute of Chemists' Honour Scroll at the nineteenth annual awards meeting of the Institute's New Jersey section.

D. C. Tennant, BEng '38, has been appointed vice-president, personnel, for Air Canada.

'39

John H. McDonald, BA '36, BCL '39, former editor-in-chief of the *McGill Daily* (1936-38), has been appointed solicitor to the Ontario Water Resources Commission.

'40

Walter G. Conrad, BA '40, has been appointed general manager – U.S.A./Mexico/Canada – of Olympic Airways, with responsibility for the airline's Western Hemisphere operation.

Brig.-Gen. W. J. Grant, BEng '40, has been appointed research and long-range planning assistant to the chief of personnel at Canadian forces headquarters in Ottawa.

David T. W. Lin, BSc '37, MD '40, surgeon at the Royal Victoria Hospital, has been re-elected president of the Montreal Chinese Hospital.

'41

S. Simon Reisman, BA '41, MA '42, has been appointed deputy-minister of finance for the Canadian federal government.

'42

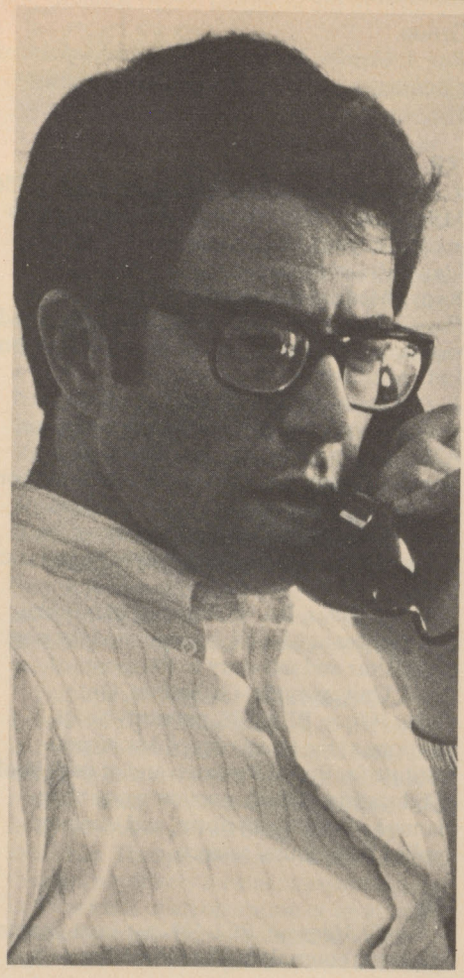
Edward N. Burke, MD '42, has received the Fellowship degree of the American College of Radiology for outstanding contributions in the use of x-rays for the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

I. F. Hellyer, BCom '42, has been appointed general manager for Canada, Friden division, of Singer Co.

Douglas O. Waugh, MD '42, MSc '48, PhD '50, former head of Dalhousie University's Department of Pathology and of the Department of Pathology for the Nova Scotia provincial laboratories, has been named dean of the Faculty of Medicine and designate vice-principal (health sciences) of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

'43

John R. Adams, MD '43, professor of psychiatry at Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago, has been elected to the Board of Trustees of the American Psychiatric Association.



Renowned pollster Peter Regenstreif claims that polls are one of the most positive advances in politics, as they are essentially democratic.

Focus

When he entered McGill, Peter Regenstreif, BA '57, was torn between two possible careers. His first love was sports, and he felt "there could be nothing better than being a columnist writing on sports." On the other hand, the law profession seemed attractive.

Before he had a chance to decide firmly on which career to pursue, one of his professors, Saul Frankel, spoke to him and strongly influenced his ultimate decision to enter the field of political science. Presently associate professor of political science and co-ordinator of the Canadian Studies Programme at the University of Rochester, Regenstreif is also a consultant to politicians, and a pollster for newspapers whenever Canadian elections or political conventions pop up. "I cannot possibly imagine what else I could be doing," he asserts. In fact, he even observes that politics has all the ingredients of his first love. "It is . . . simply a game played for the greatest stakes of all, control of a society. I love the aspect of a contest inherent in politics. Especially elections, which are like sporting events, with contestants, rules, combat, and a finite outcome."

Regenstreif graduated from McGill with first class honours in economics and political science. After leaving McGill he entered a PhD programme at Cornell University, where he first became involved with political behaviour.

"I stumbled into opinion polling more by accident than by design," reflects Regenstreif. "I felt we needed to know more about the public, its motivations, why it believes what it does, and why it does what it does. But since I'm a believer that the role of social science is not only to explain and predict, but also to help manipulate our environment, I was taken by the value of what I thought I had learned." Therefore, rather than confining himself to the academic side of explaining public opinion, Regenstreif became involved in the public or non-academic area. He began with his pre-election surveys for the Canadian media, becoming famous when he predicted the mid-sixties rise of Réal Caouette and the Quebec Creditistes.

Prefers Political Consulting

He then became involved with political consulting. He considers that to be his most valuable contribution as politicians have so little opportunity – but so great an incentive – to know about the environment in which they operate. Moreover, it offers the pleasure of helping to chart a course for society. "I do not deny for one moment," says Regenstreif, "that when I give political advice it is heavily laced with prescriptions about where our society should be going and what the good life is." However, he observes that whatever he does prescribe must be tested in both the marketplace of ideas, and life itself.

Political polling has come under widespread attack for influencing elections unfairly and for leading to the marketing of candidates like packages of soap. Regenstreif holds strong views on those issues:

- Pre-election polls do not encourage a voter to switch his support, but tend rather to reinforce his predetermined choice. The main influence of polls on elections is their use by politicians wishing to determine the most pressing issues, the images people have of the candidates and their parties, and the power of the various media. Armed with information from surveys, politicians can campaign more effectively.
- Polls are one of the most positive advances in modern politics because they are essentially democratic. They allow politicians to know what *all* the people are saying and thinking, rather than just a small group of opinion leaders and powerful interests.
- The average voter has little time to devote to understanding political issues. He wants to elect an honest, competent person who will then deal with the problems.
- Though advertising and marketing techniques are now important ingredients in campaigns, PR and motivational research cannot make something out of nothing. Ultimately, it is still the peculiar mix of events and people that determines who will win the election.□

Rudolph A. Marcus, BSc '43, PhD '46, professor of chemistry at the University of Illinois, was recently elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences (U.S.A.).

'44

E. Peter Hersey, BSc '44, has joined Racey, MacCallum & Bluteau Ltd. as vice-president.
J. Arthur Sadler, BEng '44, has been named vice-president of Rio Algom Mines Ltd.

'45

Bertram G. Barrow, BCom '45, has been appointed to the Federal Prices and Incomes Commission.
William Feindel, MD '45, neurosurgeon-in-chief of the Montreal Neurological Institute, has co-produced a colour film which is part of the Institute's medical exhibit in the Canadian pavilion at Expo '70 in Osaka.
H. Peter Oberlander, BArch '45, director of the School of Community and Regional Planning at the University of British Columbia, has been installed as a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada for his contribution to community planning education.

'46

Richard J. Balfour, BEng '46, is now president of T. Ingledow & Associates Ltd., consulting engineers, Vancouver.
Daniel Wermenlinger, BEng '46, is now project manager for the Churchill Falls hydro-electric development.

'47

Maurice E. Bourne, DDS '47, has been elected president of the Montreal Negro Alumni Group.
Roy A. Gentles, BCom '47, has been appointed planning co-ordinator of Alcan Aluminium Ltd.

'48

J. H. Darragh, BSc '46, MD '48, GDipMed '56, MSc '59, has assumed medical teaching posts at the Kenyatta National Hospital and the University of Kenya as part of the McGill-Kenya Medical Development Project.
Ilay C. Ferrier, BCom '48, has been appointed vice-president, operating controls, for Canron Ltd., Montreal.
P. D. Klaehn, BCom '48, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Avery Adhesive Products Ltd., Rexdale, Ont.
Norman Levine, BA '48, MA '49, is the author of a newly published novel, *From a Seaside Town*. This fall, his *Selected Stories* will be published in a German translation by Heinrich Böll.
Albert A. Tunis, BA '48, director of information services at McGill, has assumed the post of registrar and secretary to the senate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont.
Simon Wittes, BEng '48, presently holds positions at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research and at its School of Education, directing action-research in planned educational reform, and teaching applied behavioural science.

'49

C. Terrill Manning, BCL '49, has been appointed general counsel for The Royal Trust Co.
J. P. Rogers, BA '49, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Molson's Brewery, Quebec Ltd.
Lloyd P. Rogers, BCom '49, has been elected executive vice-president of Peterson, Howell & Heather (Canada) Ltd.
Glorianne Wittes, BA '49, is currently continuing her studies towards a PhD in education at the University of Michigan, directing an action-research project on socialization practices of the family and the school, in Ypsilanti Public Schools' Early Education Programme.

'50

Dr. J. B. Boulanger, MA '50, has been promoted to full professor in the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Montreal.
Ernest Dinsdale, BA '50, is now deputy-director of education for the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal.
I. R. Fraser, BCom '50, has been elected president of Cryotherm Ltd.
C. Gordon Harris, BEng '50, has been appointed assistant vice-president of overseas operations for International Mill Services, Philadelphia, Pa.

'51

Ralph J. DiCicco, BEng '51, has been appointed director, engineering and projects, for Sidbec-Dosco.
Very Rev. R. G. Fleming, BSc '51, BD '54, Dean of Ontario, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree at the annual convocation of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College.

Talk to Royal Trust about

Estate Planning
Investment Management
Retirement Savings Plans
Guaranteed Investment Receipts
A.B.C. and 'M' Funds
Savings Accounts

Royal Trust

Assets under administration, over $10 billion.
Offices across Canada and abroad.

Jean Langelier, BCL '51, has been appointed a vice-president of BP Canada (1969) Ltd.
John A. Martin, BCom '51, has been appointed eastern district sales manager, plastics division, for Du Pont of Canada, Montreal.
Right Rev. Barry Valentine, BD '51, Bishop of Rupert's Land, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree at the annual convocation of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College.

'52

Rev. Arthur W. Tiffen, BD '52, pastor of the First Christian Church, Wolfeboro, N.H., has been elected to a tenth consecutive term as chairman of the credentials committee, National Association of Congregational Christian Churches of the U.S.A.

'53

Tudor W. Johnston, BEng '53, is now associate professor of physics at the University of Houston, Texas, and a consultant on analysis of urban transportation problems for the Southwest Centre of Urban Research.
Armand L. Lacasse, BSc (Agr) '53, has been appointed supervisor of economic research for the Canadian National Bank.
M. E. Taschereau, BEng '53, has been appointed general manager of Gaspé Copper Mines Ltd.

'54

A. G. Balogh, BEng '54, has been appointed smelter superintendent, Noranda Mines Ltd., P.Q.

'55

Claude Bourgeois, BEng '55, has been appointed regional manager of the Montreal office of the General Engineering Co. Ltd.
K. M. Laidley, BA '52, BCL '55, has been appointed general counsel for CAE Industries Ltd., Montreal.
H. M. Lewis, BCom '55, has been appointed director, sales, for Cominco Ltd.

'56

Bernard N. Pollock, BEng '56, has been appointed vice-president, marketing and sales, for Fleetwood Corp.

'57

Daniel Aronoff, BCom '57, has been appointed controller and treasurer of The Gould Cold Storage Terminals Inc., Montreal and Ottawa.
Tsutomu Hashimoto, BSc '57, MSc '62, has been named division geologist for the Quebec division of Cerro Mining Co. of Canada Ltd.

'58

D. A. Dawson, BSc '58, MSc '59, of McGill's Department of Mathematics, has accepted an appointment as visiting professor at Carleton University to develop a graduate programme in probability.

'59

Ronald A. Buckley, MSc '59, has been appointed exploration manager for the newly formed subsidiary of DeKalb Mining Corp., DEKALB Ag-Research Inc., Calgary, Alta.
Mohammed A. Faris, BEng '59, MEng '62, has been appointed to represent Reid, Crowther & Partners Ltd., a Canadian consulting engineering firm operating in the countries of the Middle East and North Africa, from offices in Beirut, Lebanon.
Otto L. Forgacs, PhD '59, has been appointed manager, product development, of Domtar Pulp & Paper Products Ltd.
G. L. Fox, BEng '59, DipM&BA '66, has been promoted to manager of construction sales, Canadian Westinghouse Construction & Industrial Sales Ltd., Montreal branch.
Wilfrid B. Lamb, BArch '59, immediate past-president of the McGill Society of London, Ont., has been elected treasurer of the Ontario Association of Architects.
Claude M. Sutto, BA '59, MA '60, has been appointed associate professor of history at

Focus

"After ten years of practice in obstetrics and gynaecology in Fredericton, N.B., I decided I was in a rut in an affluent society. It was a very comfortable life and I had all I could do in my practice, but I felt there must be something more useful I could be doing," reminisces Dr. Anna Loane, MD '44. Consequently, Dr. Loane, a widow for the past fifteen years, left for India in 1965 with her two young children, under the auspices of the Board of World Mission of the United Church of Canada.

Presently Dr. Loane is medical superintendent of a 135-bed hospital in rural Rajasthan in western India. Within fifty miles of the hospital the population is 500,000. This number consists largely of Bhils, a tribe which lives primitively in rectangular houses made of mud and bamboo. A few cooking pots, the clothes they are wearing and the odd piece of silver jewellery are the extent of their worldly possessions.

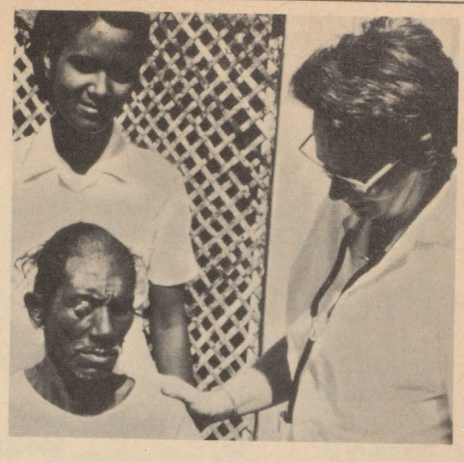
Perhaps the biggest challenge in Dr. Loane's daily work is learning to use what is available in an underdeveloped area, and adapting to a myriad of medical and paramedical tasks. Fortunately the facilities are fairly adequate and all drugs are freely available. Though there are often obstacles, they are never very serious: a power failure in the middle of an operation or an attempt to teach parents that they must not burn their child with a hot piece of iron over cuts or bruises.

Handles Three Types of Diseases

The tropical diseases which Dr. Loane handles are divided into three basic categories. The first includes the deficiency diseases resulting from malnutrition and accompanying infections. Diseases in the second are due to a lack of sanitation, while those in the third are the result of intestinal parasites derived largely from the impure water supply. In addition, Dr. Loane treats such maladies as typhoid, tetanus, tuberculosis, leprosy and carcinoma.

Another of Dr. Loane's major problems is birth control which, she observes, "is a terrifying problem in India." The government is currently making an all-out effort to curb population growth. In urban areas, as the majority of the people are well motivated, the problem has pretty well been solved. However, 85% of India's population is living in countless scattered villages and only 60%-70% of the rural population are even *aware* of family planning.

Since birth control work began in 1951, 6.7 million sterilizations have been done and 3.1 million IUD insertions recorded. Nevertheless, that number is still not sufficient and family planning officers continue to work energetically on solving the population problem. Under Dr. Loane's guidance, everything possible is done at her hospital to demonstrate family planning methods and to try to persuade all mothers to have a post-partum tubectomy after their third delivery.



Dr. Anna Loane, medical supervisor of a 135-bed hospital in western India, studies one of her patients.

Dr. Loane's special interest is in the field of family planning, and if she keeps her plan of returning to India after a trip home to Canada this summer she would like to spend most of her time on a village team. There are many such teams already hard at work in the rural areas. They consist of an agriculturalist, a public health nurse, and an educationalist.

Given the resources at the disposal of a doctor in India, Dr. Loane is always faced with trying to do things which she has never dreamt of doing and for which she has no special training: taking over as medical superintendent at the hospital, doing general practice instead of obstetrics and gynaecology, supervising the building of a new 75-room wing at a cost of $100,000 because the hospital's physical plant was desperately in need of improvement, and trying to communicate with patients who speak with an incomprehensible dialect.

"However," stresses Dr. Loane, "the benefits are many. Take, for example, the satisfaction of training midwives when you know that in a short time they will be handling deliveries alone in a rural area. Job satisfaction is at least 250% of that in Canada – the feeling of being able to accomplish something that just couldn't be done without you. If you are tired of a lucrative, comfortable Canadian practice, come and join me!"□

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'60

Philip F. Jones, BCom '60, BA '62, DipEd '68, is director of the Tutume Community Project in Botswana, Africa. The project, which includes a secondary school, health centre, and model farm, is voluntary, secular and oriented towards rural development.

Peter Schaffeler, BCom '60, has been appointed merchandising manager of Dennison Manufacturing Co. of Canada.

'61

Linda Long, BN '61, is presently associate director of nursing services at Moose Jaw Union Hospital, Moose Jaw, Sask.



J. P. Rogers
BA '49



Wilfrid B. Lamb
BArch '59

'62

J. O. Baatz, BEng '62, has been appointed marketing manager for Canada Steamship Lines Ltd., water transportation division.

'63

Wynne Francis, MA '63, a specialist in Canadian literature, has been appointed assistant dean of Arts (priorities) at Sir George Williams University, Montreal.

T. Gordon Lloyd, BA '63, is now assistant professor of government at the University of Redlands, Calif.

Alan Murdoch, BSc '59, MD '63, has been awarded a Travelling Fellowship by the R. Samuel McLaughlin Foundation, for study in diseases of newborn infants at Hammersmith Hospital, London, England.

Fred Seligman, BSc '59, MD '63, is now associate professor of paediatrics and director of the Comprehensive Health Care project at the University of Miami School of Medicine, Fla.

J. D. Tennant, BCom '63, is presently commercial secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner in Lagos, Nigeria.

'64

Howard Aster, BA '64, is one of ten university students appointed a parliamentary intern. He will work as an assistant to a member of Parliament and will receive $6000 for the ten-month internship programme.

Ivan A. Chorney, BA '64, has obtained his MBA degree from Columbia University.

Norman R. Eade, MD '64, associate professor of paediatrics, pharmacology, and therapeutics at McGill has been awarded a $40,000 grant

by the Canadian Foundation for the Advancement of Therapeutics. The grant will be used to establish a clinical pharmacology unit at The Montreal Children's Hospital.

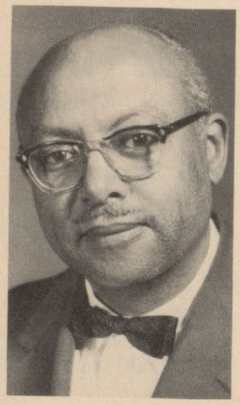
Gary L. Freedman, DDS '64, has been certified by the American Board of Oral Surgery as a Diplomat of the American Board of Oral Surgery.

Robert G. Haack, BEng '64, GDipMan '69, currently studying for an MBA at Columbia University, has been selected as a Harriman Scholar.

David A. Krause, BA '64, recently graduated from Case-Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio, and has begun a four-year residency in diagnostic radiology at the University of Minnesota Hospital, Minneapolis.



Wynne Francis
MA '63



W. Lincoln Hawkins
PhD '38

'65

Grover C. Furr III, BA '65, has been appointed assistant professor of english at Montclair State College, N.J.

I. F. T. Kennedy, BSc '65, has recently been appointed vice-president and director of Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. of Toronto.

Matthew Silberman, BA '65, has been appointed assistant professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.

Eric R. Steinwald, BCom '65, is presently divisional controller for Franklin Stores Corp., in charge of west coast operations, Long Beach, Calif.

'66

John A. Kriss, DipMan '66, has been named one of twenty-four top salesmen for Monsanto throughout the world, winning 1969's Monsanto Master Salesman Award.

'68

Anthony Asrilen, BA '68, is presently studying for an MA in African history at the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana.

Edwin O. Bailey, LLM '68, has been appointed assistant general counsel for National Airlines.

Evelyn H. Lazare, BSc '68, recently received her MBA in hospital administration from the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business. She is now administrative associate for health care programmes at the Johns Hopkins Medical Institution in Baltimore, Md.

Roland Randall, MSc '68, has been appointed lecturer in biogeography at the New University of Ulster, Northern Ireland.

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'69

Gordon J. Callon, BMus '69, in his first year of a Master's degree in McGill's Faculty of Music, has been awarded a McConnell Memorial Fellowship.

Joel Raby, BCom '69, has been elected president of the Wharton Canadian Association at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Deaths

'91

M. Helena McMillan, BA '91, on Jan. 28, 1970 at Boulder, Colo.

'02

Oliver R. Peters, MD '02, at Saint John, N.B., on April 19, 1970.

'08

Gordon S. Raphael, BSc '08, on April 6, 1970 at Vancouver, B.C.

'09

P. L. Daigneau, MDS '08, DDS '09, on May 8, 1970 at Richmond, P.Q.

'11

Alfred Savage, BSA '11, on Jan. 14, 1970 at Fort Garry, Man. He served on the staff of Macdonald College from 1914-15.

'12

Norman A. Thompson, BSc '12, at Ottawa, Ont., on May 2, 1970.

'14

James T. Fullerton, BSc '14, on Jan. 17, 1970 at North Vancouver, B.C.

Rev. F. Scott Mackenzie, BA '14, MA '16, on April 26, 1970 at Houston, Tex. A former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, he was principal emeritus of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, at the time of his death.

Joseph M. Scott, MSc '14, on March 2, 1970 at Vancouver, B.C.

'19

William N. Campbell, MD '19, on April 22, 1970 at Hastings, Ont.

Harry G. Friefeld, MD '19, at Westmount, P.Q., on April 10, 1970.

'20

Caroline Blampin, MA '20, on Jan. 5, 1970 at Los Angeles, Calif.

Louis W. Hacker, BSc '20, on Feb. 19, 1970 at Summerside, P.E.I.

Roderick A. McLeod, MD '20, on March 6, 1970 at New Westminster, B.C.

Sidney A. Ord, BSc '20, at Etobicoke, Ont., on Dec. 31, 1969.

'22

Stanley K. Clark, MD '22, at Toronto, Ont., on April 17, 1970.

Edward S. Mills, BSc '19, MD '22, MSc '26, on May 12, 1970 at Essex, Conn. During WW II he served as acting chairman of McGill's Department of Medicine and in 1952 was made the first full-time physician-in-chief of the Montreal General Hospital.

'23
Joseph H. Currier, Sc '23, on Feb. 18, 1970 at Galt, Ont.

'24
S. David Rudenko, BCL '24, at Montreal, P.Q., on April 28, 1970.

'25
Margaret M. McOuat, BA '25, on April 28, 1970 at Lachute, P.Q.

'26
Ernest C. Common, BA '21, BCL '26, on April 9, 1970 at Montreal. He was a member of the Montreal firm of McLean, Marler, Common and Tees for forty-three years. Formerly a director of the Graduates' Society, he was also a member of the Bequest Committee.

'28
Rev. D. J. Munn, BA '28, at Calgary, Alta., in April, 1970.

'32
John F. Nolan, MD '32, on Sept. 14, 1969 at Bridgeport, Conn.
Rev. A. S. C. Ritchie, BA '32, at Montreal, P.Q., on May 8, 1970.

'36
Mrs. G. C. Thompson (*Hope Hanson*), BHS '36, on Dec. 8, 1969 at Halifax, N.S.

'40
Edward G. Asherman, MD '40, at Falmouth, Me., on May 23, 1969.

'48
Michael B. O'Leary, BA '48, on April 23, 1970 at Ottawa, Ont.

'49
Alastair F. Mackay, BSc (Agr) '49, on Oct. 15, 1969 at Haliburton, N.S.

Obituaries

R. E. Jamieson, BSc '14, MSc '20

Robert Edwards Jamieson, former dean of McGill's Faculty of Engineering, died on May 15, 1970 at Lisbon, Portugal. He was seventy-eight.

A native of Ottawa, Ont., professor Jamieson spent over half a century at McGill. He received his BSc in civil engineering from McGill in 1914 and his MSc in 1920. During that six-year period, he had interrupted his studies to serve in the First World War as a lieutenant with the Canadian Siege Artillery in England and France. He became a member of the staff of McGill's Department of Civil Engineering in 1920.

During the Second World War, professor Jamieson served as director-general of the army engineering design branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply and as a member of the army technical development board.

At McGill he became William Scott Professor of Civil Engineering, secretary of the Faculty and later dean of engineering from 1952 to 1957. In a post-retirement capacity he then served as director of planning under the Brace Bequest – a major research programme aimed at improving living conditions in arid lands by the desalinification and distribution of water. Upon his retirement in 1962 he was made emeritus professor of civil engineering.

As a consulting engineer his services were in great demand. Few men of his generation contributed more to the University and to Canada as an outstanding engineer, teacher and administrator.□

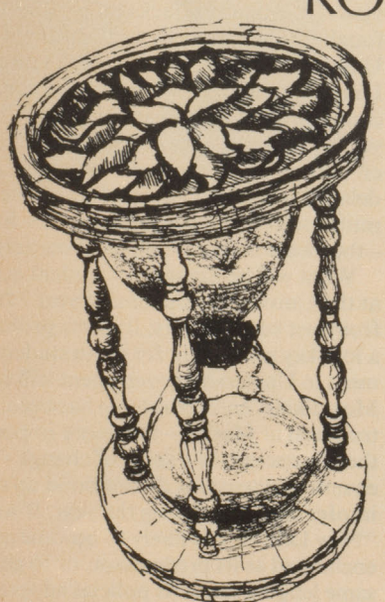
Mary Winnifred Kydd, BA '23, MA '24

M. Winnifred Kydd, C.B.E., a distinguished Canadian woman of affairs, died on April 10, 1970 at Duchray Castle, Aberfoyle, Scotland. Miss Kydd had lived in Scotland for the past twenty years.

A native of Montreal, Miss Kydd was educated at Trafalgar and McGill, where she studied with Stephen Leacock, and later attended Bryn Mawr on a graduate fellowship.

In 1932 she was the only woman on the Canadian delegation to the disarmament conference at Geneva, headed by Sir George Perley. She was also president of the National Council of Women for Canada from 1931 to 1936, and dean of women at Queen's University from 1934-40. Miss Kydd was honoured by King George V in 1934 by being named a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. In 1947 she became the first Canadian to hold the directorship of the World Bureau of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts in London.□

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Perspective:

Mainly clear, with cloudy intervals

The presence of a second generation of activists at the University makes a very peaceful year unlikely.

by Harvey Schachter

For several years the *McGill Daily* was the headquarters and forum for the University's leftist movement. The Managing Board of the paper, accompanied by political theory lecturer Stanley Gray, "progressive-minded" student councillors, and Students for a Democratic University leaders operated out of the *Daily* Office, planning strategy and using the campus journal to focus student attention on the "proper" issues. Events were subtly – or sometimes not so subtly – distorted to demonstrate the University administration's ineptness and to show the repressive measures which the university-industrial capitalist conspiracy utilized. While students tended to discount what they read in the *Daily*, it was impossible to read the paper's biased coverage of campus issues and events without being somewhat influenced.

Thus, it was not surprising that the passing of the first wave of radicals from the McGill scene was marked by the firing of *McGill Daily* editor Mark Wilson on the second day of classes last September – ostensibly because he was not intending to register as a student. With Wilson as editor, an obstreperous year had been forecast at McGill; next to Stan Gray, he was probably the most important cog in the revolutionaries' wheel. He was a mild-mannered tactician, who worked primarily behind the scenes. As it turned out, a mellow year followed Wilson's ouster.

A Blessing in Disguise

What was noteworthy about the dismissal was that Wilson and his supporters did not fight back. In past years, efforts to fire a *Daily* editor were always met by fierce opposition from the paper's staff, friends, and general supporters of freedom of the press. This time Wilson and his followers accepted the firing as a blessing in disguise because it allowed them to leave McGill politics and involve themselves in the Quebec nationalist movement. Also of interest was the fact that Wilson was not dismissed by a right-wing or moderate Students' Council, but rather by a second generation of leftists, who might be dubbed the new "New Left."

The two strange twists to the dismissal date back to Operation McGill, the massive march on the University in spring 1969. During that demonstration, some 7,000 CEGEP students demanded that McGill become a French institution. Gray, Wilson, and a handful of other McGill radicals were among the instigators of the march. They had joined with nationalist elements for two reasons. Firstly, at the root of their political philosophy was the concept of rule by the "people." At McGill, that meant by the students; in Quebec, by the French-speaking majority. Secondly, they recognized that the best hope for a revolution in Canada lay with the separatist cause.

However, not all members of the McGill left were immediately willing to join with Quebec nationalist forces at that time. Fighting for a French McGill and a separate Quebec hit too deeply at their fundamental instincts, even if the cause might be justifiable on political and tactical grounds. In spite of that feeling, most of the older radicals gradually came to accept the new line the movement was taking.

Split in the Campus Left

Nevertheless, a number of young supporters of the "democratization" movement at McGill, who were now moving into positions of authority in student and University government, refused to acquiesce and began to split with their predecessors. They had not encountered the rigidity to educational change which had helped radicalize people like Mark Wilson, and believed that their changes could be attained mainly through rational debate, rather than direct action.

Consequently, in tune with their devotion to democratic debate and pluralist principles, they wanted a fair *McGill Daily* which would confine its opinions to the editorial pages. To their minds, *that* was the best way of obtaining campus support for the policies of the left. Furthermore, they were deeply disturbed that Wilson's paper would undoubtedly be advocating a unilingualist, separatist Quebec.

This second generation of activists controlled Students' Council, and almost decided against appointing Wilson to the editorship when his application was considered in the hectic month prior to Operation McGill. Over the summer the situation worsened, to the point where Wilson was predicting his own dismissal within the first month of school. When he didn't register as a partial student – as other "student" leaders had been doing to remain eligible for their posts – Council fired him on that constitutional technicality, thus avoiding coming to grips with the substantive differences it had with him.

Rather than fighting the dimissal, Wilson put out one last paper, sounding the new battle cry in a farewell editorial entitled "Dare to Struggle, Dare to Win:"

"We can align ourselves, more or less actively, with the small group of English-Canadian corporate capitalists who dominate social and economic life in Quebec, joining them in what will be a vain but perhaps violent attempt to hold off the movement which attacks their power and their privilege. Or we can learn the language of the people of Quebec and join them in their increasingly determined struggle for liberation. And by so doing we can make it clear to the people of Quebec that nationalism is not racism and that there are 'Anglophones' on the side of the people."

He then left McGill. In the next two months, most of his cohorts resigned their positions in University or student government in order to pursue the battle for revolution in the streets of Quebec. The second generation of leftists took over the *Daily* as well as many other positions of student power. The *Daily* became a fair paper, with left-wing editorial views. It shunned attacks on personalities. It fought for greater democratization of the University and a greater student voice in University matters, while at the same time cautioning against "manning the barricades" – yet. Though the paper and Students' Council were rigid on occasion – as when Council delayed student representation on the committee selecting a new principal for five months – they were moderate on most matters.

What will be the state of student activism at the University this coming year? Judging from last year's events, it seems probable that a low-key movement for more student involvement in University government will continue. Most likely, enough reform has been introduced at McGill – and more importantly, there is enough of a spirit of change – to ensure that tensions do not build up to an intolerable level during the year. If so, the new "New Left" is not likely to become as disenchanted as its predecessor, or to go to the same lengths to get its policies adopted.

However, there is still a vast difference between the goals of the student activists and the concessions the University is willing to make. And the fight is now moving into very touchy areas, such as student involvement in hiring and firing of staff. Therefore, the most accurate forecast for the coming year would be "mainly clear, with cloudy intervals."□

Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of The Graduates' Society will take place as follows:

Thursday, October 15, 1970
7:30 p.m.
Redpath Hall, McGill University

The work of the Society during the past year will be reviewed and audited financial statements will be presented. The newly elected officers will be installed.

David Mackenzie, Honorary Secretary

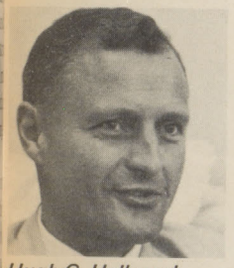
Graduates' Society Nominations



David M. Culver



Robert B. Keefler



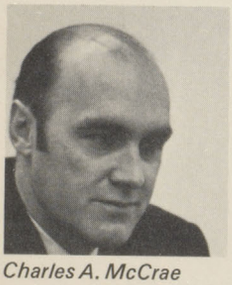
Hugh G. Hallward



Mrs. Joseph M. Brian



Arthur A. Bruneau



Charles A. McCrae

For President
term one year:
David M. Culver, BSc '47
executive vice-president, Alcan Aluminium Ltd.; president, Alcan International Ltd.; served in the Canadian Infantry from 1942-45.

For First Vice-President
term one year:
Robert B. Keefler, BEng '50
manager, corporate planning, BP Canada Ltd.; educated Montreal and Ottawa; McGill reunion chairman 1967; president, School Committee, St. Leo's-St. Paul's, Westmount.

For Second Vice-President
term one year:
Hugh G. Hallward, BA '51
president, Argo Construction Co.; director of several companies including the Montreal Expos; member of McGill Senate Committee on Communications.

For Alumnae Vice-President
term two years:
Mrs. Joseph M. Brian, Dip PE '39
vice-president and treasurer of Brian Engineering Ltd.; member, Mount Royal United Church, Alumnae Society of McGill.

For Honorary Secretary
term two years:
Arthur A. Bruneau, D.F.C., BA '47, BCL '49
assistant secretary and administrative officer of Alcan Aluminium Ltd.; secretary, Magnesium Co. of Canada; executive, Westmount Municipal Association.

For Honorary Treasurer
term two years:
Charles A. McCrae, BCom '50
vice-president, finance, Dominion Textile Ltd.; director, Canadian Textile Credit Bureau; executive, Quebec Institute of Chartered Accountants.

For members of the Board of Directors
term two years:
Warren Chippindale, BCom '49
partner and member of the Executive Committee, McDonald, Currie & Co.; member of the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Quebec; former president, Canadian Club of Montreal.

Paul S. Echenberg, BSc '64
executive vice-president and general manager of Twinpac Ltd.; member of the board of governors of Symedco Ltd.; member Canadian Club of New York City.

Mrs. F. Murray Fitzpatrick, BSc '49
president, Girls' Cottage School, St. Bruno, P.Q. and president of Redpath Museum Association.

Stanley Hartt, BA '58, MA '61, BCL '63
director of Abbott Laboratories Ltd.; partner in the firm of Stikeman, Elliott, Tamaki, Mercier & Robb; lecturer on labour law and policy, McGill Industrial Relations Centre.

Robert E.J. Layton, BEng '47
president, T. Pringle & Son Ltd.; director, Montreal Association for the Blind; member, Council on Christian Education for the Province of Quebec.

For Graduate Governor on McGill's Board of Governors
term five years:
George N. M. Currie, BEng '51
president, Urwick, Currie & Partners Ltd.; president, Canadian Association of Management Consultants, 1968-69; currently member of McGill's Board of Governors and of its Executive Committee.

For regional Vice-President
term one year:
William T. Ward, BEng '48
(Quebec except Montreal); to succeed the late John W. H. Miner.

Article XIII of the Society's bylaws provides for nominations by the Nominating Committee to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors and the University's Board of Governors. Additional nominations for any office received before July 31, 1970, and signed by at least twenty-five members in good standing, will be placed on a ballot and a postal election held. If, however, the Nominating Committee's selections are acceptable to graduates, those named will take office at the Annual General Meeting in October.

Holding a postal election is a rather hazardous undertaking given the present state of the mail. It is also expensive. Straight out-of-pocket expenses amount to nearly $2,000.

It should be added that there was some understandable criticism of the conduct of last year's Graduate Governor election. Such criticisms follow a common pattern in all alumni organizations; freewheeling democracy is an unattainable ideal in our circumstances. However a nominating committee such as ours is able to meet most of the criteria for establishing a workable, representative Board, and the Society has always welcomed expressions of interest by graduates willing to work in its various activities. Furthermore, the Nominating Committee has taken care to propose graduates who can be available for the work involved and who together represent a cross-section of the Society by age and interest.

The Society must rely on members to suggest improvements to the nominating procedures or to propose a viable election system.

Andrew Allen
Director of Alumni Relations and Administration

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Homecoming Weekend October 15-18 Laughter Under The Gingko Tree

The world's humour, in its best and greatest sense, is perhaps the highest product of our civilization.
Stephen Leacock

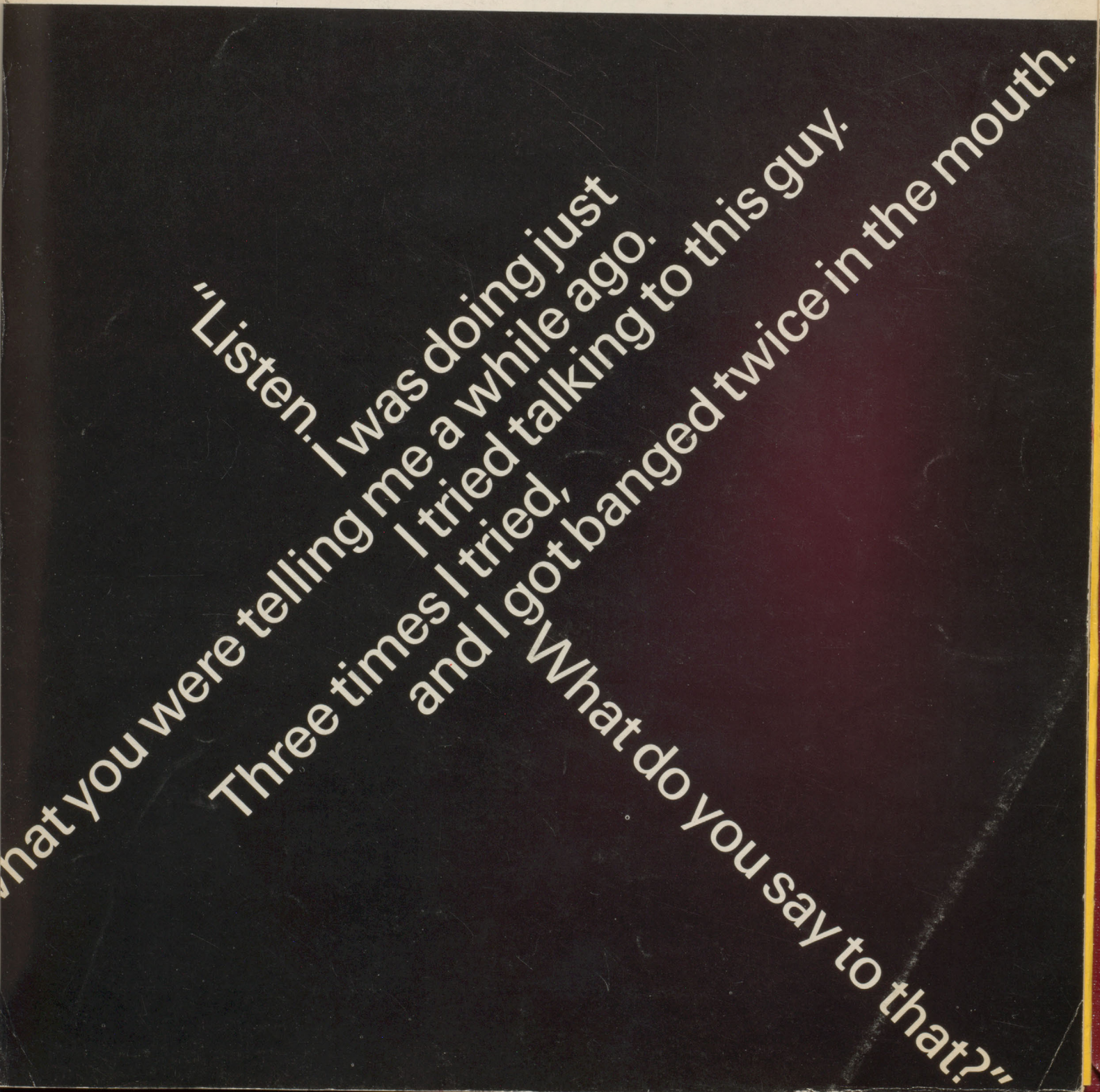


McGill News

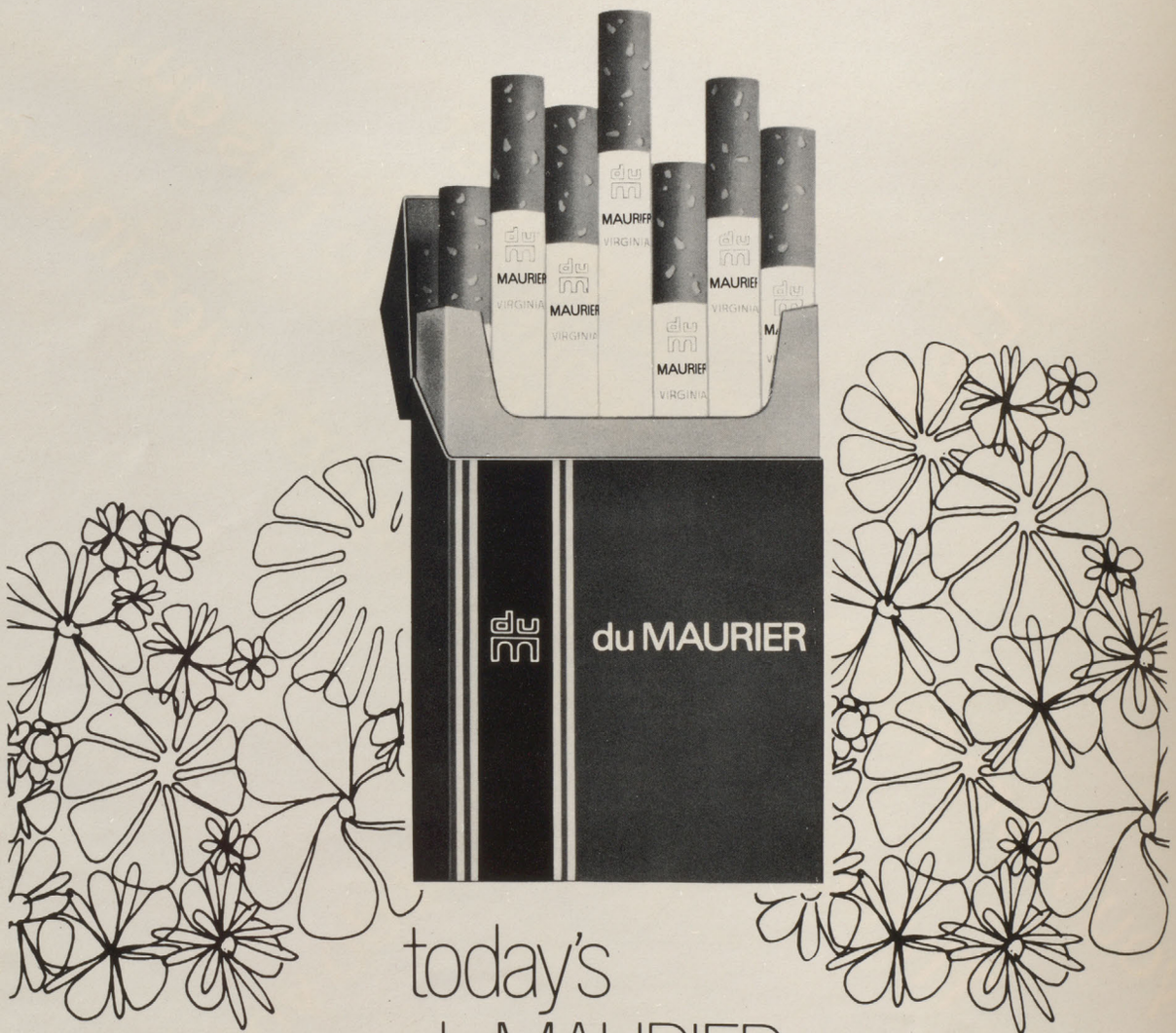
September 1970
The harsh rhetoric of a therapy session at a prison treatment centre: an example of McGill's many and varied activities in the community. See pp. 5-14.

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Notebook

McGill News
Volume 51, Number 5
September, 1970

Editorial Board

Chairman, John M. Scott
Editor, Harvey Schachter
Assistant Editor, Margot A. List
Editorial Assistant, Darlene Kruesel
Members, Andrew Allen, W. David Angus, Jack L. Cummings, Brian M. Smith, Joey Treiger, Einar Vinje.

In the past few years two partially contradictory attacks have been levelled at McGill academics. The first is that professors are too involved with research activities; the second is that the University and its staff are not adequately involved with the outside community.

The truth is that most professors are heavily engaged in research projects which take them, as well as McGill, into the community. In this issue, we look at four examples of McGill's activities beyond Roddick Gates.

"How Are Things in Dannemora ?" focuses on a unique treatment centre for convicts in upper New York state. For four years several McGill forensic psychiatrists have been commuting to Dannemora to test group therapy techniques on habitual prisoners.

"The New Breed Canadian" looks at the work of McGill's Language Research Group. Three years ago it was asked to annually evaluate a special elementary school programme in which English children were being taught in French. McGill's researchers discovered that the students have thrived on the project, and seem to be free of the myths and suspicions their parents hold about French-Canadians.

Da Costa-Hall is a remedial programme for black high school students in Montreal. Started by the Black Board of Educators, the project is funded by McGill, which has promised twenty spaces in its College Equivalent programme to Da Costa-Hall graduates.

"In Communion With Nature," by biologist Jean-Paul Thibault, describes a project to make McGill's Gault Estate into a sanctuary for the study of the natural environment, inspired by man's need for a close relationship with nature. To illustrate Thibault's thoughts, we went to Anatomy Department photographer Anthony Graham for some nature pictures taken around Montreal.

In our coverage of McGill's activities we have unwittingly overlooked a story occurring right under our noses. Young graduates are fast becoming the majority of The Graduates' Society's membership and the association is confronted with the crucial task of remolding its activities to suit their needs. In this issue we present a critical analysis of the Society, in the hope of sparking discussion which might lead to an improved alumni association.

Leonard Ashley, author of our article on Martlets in New York City, is familiar to graduates of the late forties and early fifties for his *McGill Daily* limericks. He is now a professor of english at Brooklyn College and vice-president of the Society's New York branch.

Writing the article proved to be quite a challenge for the diminutive, bearded academic. We sent him a long list of prominent McGillians in New York and left it to him to develop the article. Seemingly, half the people on the list were no longer in the city and the other half were too busy to be interviewed. Somehow, Ashley cajoled four of the Martlets on the list to sit still for short, but worthwhile interviews.

Shortly after his convocation in 1833, William Leslie Logie, the University's first graduate, left Montreal. For nearly 140 years, his whereabouts and the career he pursued remained a mystery, lost in the unrecorded annals of time. In 1967, Dr. E. H. Bensley of the History of Medicine Department began a detailed search for information about Logie. He was joined a short while later by Barbara Tunis, who in this issue recounts how the final clues about Logie were pieced together and his movements traced. Mrs. Tunis, wife of former University information director Al Tunis, is the author of the history of McGill's School of Nursing, *In Caps and Gowns*.

The History of Medicine Department is still interested in putting together the full story of McGill's first graduate for presentation during the University's sesquicentennial celebrations next year. Readers with information about William Logie, or any of his descendants, are urged to contact Dr. Bensley.

Invariably, credit for the *News* is directed solely at the editor, while the dedicated work of other staff members receives little attention. In the past two-and-a-half-years, Margot List has laboured in the shadow of two editors, quietly making her mark on the magazine. She has written several feature articles, countless unsigned pieces, and was responsible for "Where They Are And What They're Doing" until January. As well, she has handled the lion's share of the copy-editing and proofreading, edited the editor, and continually offered her sage advice on everything from story ideas to the cropping of pictures.

Married to IBM marketing representative Michael List, Margot has left the *News* in order to bring another editor into the world. With her go our heartfelt thanks and best wishes. *H.S.*

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What the Martlet hears

The Transfer of Power

With the announcement of Robert Bell's selection as McGill's eleventh principal, the spotlight shifted away from Dr. H. Rocke Robertson for the first time in eight years.

Two days after the appointment, Robertson left for Czechoslovakia and his first lengthy vacation in two years. He returned to McGill in early August to supervise the transfer of power – his last duty as principal. Vibrant and well-rested, Robertson spent three weeks explaining various aspects of the post to Bell.

On August 21 Robert Bell became principal, while Rocke Robertson left McGill for Ottawa and a new job. The Science Council of Canada has appointed the former principal to conduct a survey on the delivery of medical care and the relationship of medical research to medical care.

Robertson's first official return visit to the University takes place on October 15, when he and his wife will both be presented with The Graduates' Society's Gold Medal.□

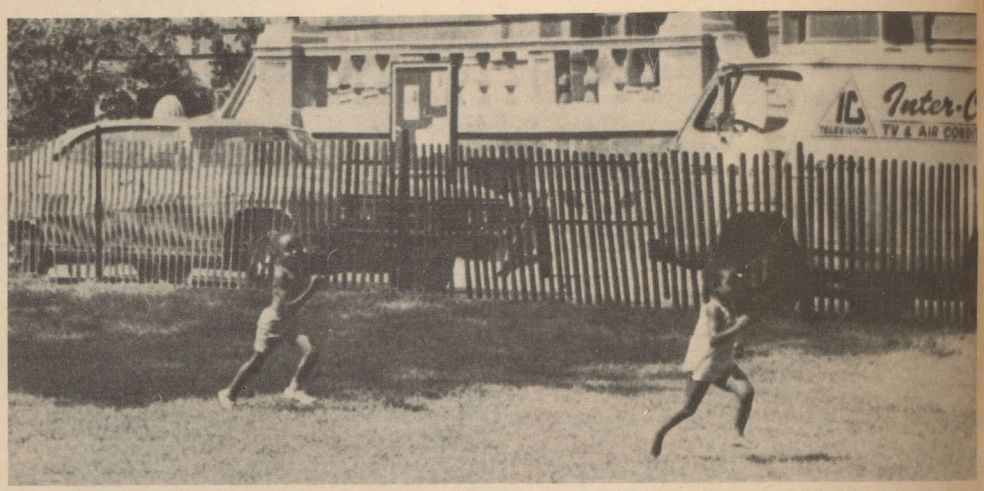
Providing a Proper Mix

"Love it or leave it," the slogan hurled at shaggy-haired dissenters by patriotic Americans, has long been the operating philosophy of McGill's residences. Demand for rooms has always been high and there was little need to accommodate disgruntled students who were dissatisfied with residence policy.

However, increased vacancies are now confronting the dormitories. The CEGEP network is raising the number of Montreal-based students at the University. Additionally, the growing independence of youth is leading many students to experiment with apartment living. As a result, the University must make its residences more attractive in order to keep them filled.

Since June 1969 a special Residence Policy Committee has been investigating the problems of University dormitories. Chaired by vice-principal Robert Shaw, the Committee is composed of eight students and eight staff.

At time of writing, the Committee had finished its deliberations and was preparing a final report. The major conclusion was expected to be that the University must provide a variegated mix of residences to meet the diverse demands of students. The buildings should differ in size, design, degree of control by University officials, and resident composition.



The need for variance in size and design arises from current disenchantment with traditional "long corridor" dormitories. The trend at other universities is toward groupings of "family-style" units, in which several bedrooms surround a common living room and kitchen. However, such residences do not meet the Quebec government's provisions for residences constructed with provincial funds.

It is only natural, with students heavily involved in University government, that they should also wish to control the residences in which they live. However, there are still some students – perhaps even a majority – who like the *in loco parentis* dormitory where everything is looked after for them. Therefore, in future, residences will vary in the degree of control exercised by University administration.

However, the major change in future residence policy will be the creation of some co-educational dormitories. Students have been complaining that it is unnatural to keep residences sexually segregated. Many have acted on their beliefs and set up mixed co-operatives in rented apartments.

Two years ago the Students' Society unveiled plans for a co-ed student-managed residence with "family-style" design. The plan, which met with University support, received provincial funds as an experiment. However, the students have since encountered tax problems, which have stalled the building's construction. Because the University does not pay taxes, it will probably take over the scheme, after restudying the demand for a residence at this time.

With the student co-ed residence indefinitely delayed, it was decided last spring to convert part of an existing male residence into a co-ed dorm if one-quarter of a wing – fifty-four rooms – could be filled with girls. However, the novelty of the proposal seems to have discouraged students and parents, for only forty-one applications were received. Nevertheless, an attempt will undoubtedly be made to revive the plan in the coming year.

Institutional living will always have its share of discontented people. However, the University's decision to cater to student demands should minimize such dissatisfaction in the future.□

Beware of Flying Frisbees

For well over a hundred years McGill's campus has been quietly enjoyed by the general public. Over the past two summers, however, transient youths have taken advantage of the open-door policy to camp on the lower campus. As well, there has been an increasing litter problem, certain incidents of violence, and much panhandling – sometimes with threatening overtones. Provoked by those problems, the University this summer modified its policy on use of the campus, opening the lawns to the public only between 7:00 A.M. and 11 P.M. However, the avenues still remained open for passage of the public twenty-four hours a day.

The University also decided to fence off an area opposite the Macdonald Engineering Building for the use of local mothers and children. Previously, they had shared the

Opposite Page : Two inner-city children play a boisterous game of tag on the lawn set aside by the University for mothers and their children.

crowded hollow near the Three Bares with frisbee-playing students and transients.□

A Bibliophile's Dream

Redpath Library seems to have taken a dose of youth-giving elixir. The seventy-seven-year-old building reopened June 1 after one year of extensive refurbishing. The structure's interior design now resembles the newer University libraries, right down to the air conditioning, carpeting, and modern furniture. However, a conscious effort was made to preserve the quainter, more historical features of the building – some of which were unearthed during the reconstruction itself.

The library houses three collections: the Undergraduate Library, including reserve book facilities; the Blacker-Wood Library of Zoology and Ornithology, a 60,000-volume collection of works on natural history; and the Blackader-Lauterman Library, a 25,000-volume collection pertaining to architecture and fine arts.

Mrs. Agatha Bystram, Redpath's chief librarian, is enthused by several novel facilities. The six-storey building contains a spacious student lounge, equipped with food, beverage and cigarette machines, a multipurpose room suitable for social events, and several study rooms for students working in groups. It also has an audio-visual room containing over 200 carrels (individual study cubicles) equipped with non-book materials such as filmloops, cassettes, slides, and television consoles. The most popular feature, however, has been the free paperback exchange, a student-administered system which allows the library to provide recreational reading it couldn't otherwise afford.□

The Lady Principal

Royal Victoria College, that bastion of McGill's women, has a new warden. She is professor Mary C. Robertson, assistant to the chairman of McGill's Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Replacing Miss Helen Reynolds, who held the post since 1962, professor Robertson took office in September for a three-year renewable term.

Originally called the lady principal of McGill, the warden of RVC has traditionally had broader duties than those of simply directing a residence. Her statutory obligations included advising *all* women students "on all matters affecting the progress of their education and training."

However, the wardenship has grown too burdensome for one individual. Consequently, the selection committee appointed to find Miss Reynolds' successor decided to lighten the duties by appointing an associate dean of students to counsel non-resident women who are experiencing difficulties with their educational programmes. As a result, the new warden will be mainly concerned with serving as a surrogate mother for RVC girls and supervising the women's athletic programme.

Notwithstanding the somewhat unpleasant connotations of her new title, Mrs. Robertson is optimistic about the appointment. Although she has never lived through the "residence experience" herself, she feels that the RVC milieu can produce many benefits. It offers those unfamiliar with Montreal the opportunity to make friends, and provides relief from the sometimes tedious chores of cooking and cleaning.

Professor Robertson observes, however, that students are moving away from organized residences into co-operative communes or apartments. "Students are now asserting their independence at an earlier age," she says.

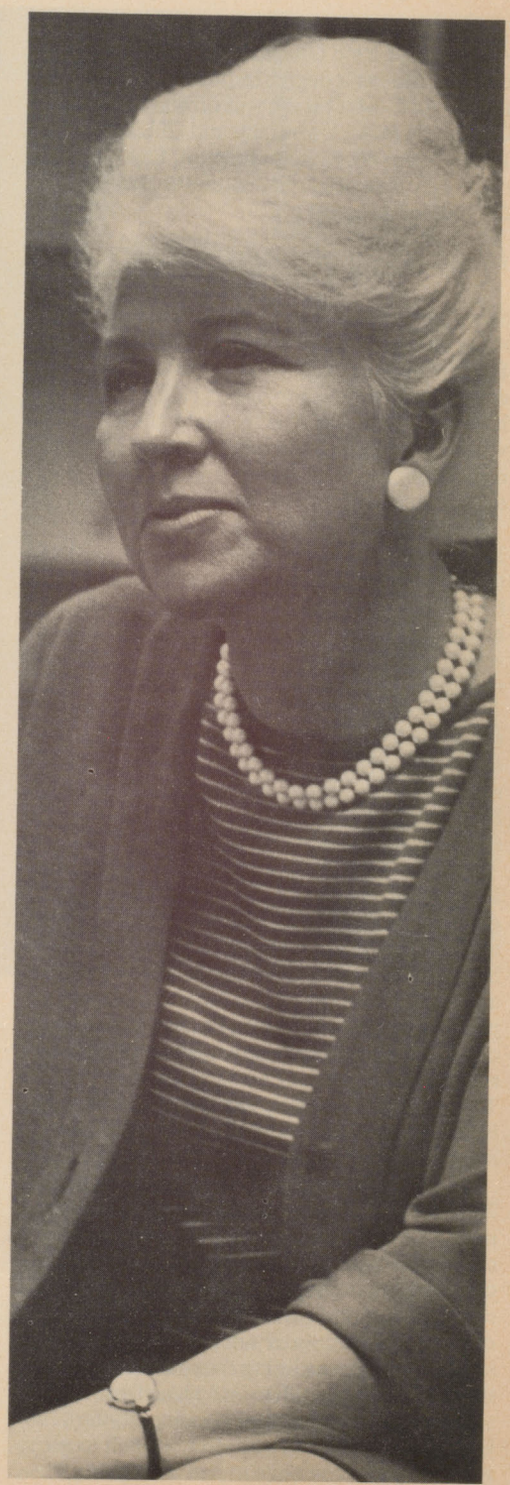
Indeed, youth's apparent eagerness to jettison residence life has had noticeable consequences for RVC. Once besieged by undergraduate applications and forced to refuse admission to graduate students, the residence is now welcoming applications from women students at Sir George Williams University, Marianopolis, and the University of Quebec.

The new warden sees the relaxation of rules, which marked Miss Reynolds' tenure, as a natural response to student demands for a more homelike life-style. Notorious among the rules which were abandoned was the "leaves" system, whereby each student was given a quota of late night permits and was obliged to indicate to residence authorities her whereabouts on those outings. The system now operates on a purely voluntary basis.

Mrs. Robertson considers an essential aspect of counselling women to be that of making them aware of rewarding career possibilities. "Professional women are now far more acceptable," she comments. Moreover, she points out that women's traditional role as wife-mother is enhanced through intellectual or social interests.

A native of Atlanta, Georgia, professor Robertson was educated at Agnes Scott

"Students are now asserting their independence at an earlier age," observes newly appointed Royal Victoria College warden Mary Robertson.



College in Decatur, Ga., Emory University in Atlanta, and Yale University, where she obtained a Master's degree in public health. Prior to coming to McGill she was on staff at North Carolina's Duke University and Chicago's Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital. Last year she taught a radiography course at Dawson College in Montreal.□

Running as a Way of Life

Spending a Saturday afternoon running twenty miles along the south shore of the St. Lawrence River near Montreal would seem anything but enjoyable to most people. For Neil Coville, however, such a jaunt is the highlight of his weekly training programme. It allows him an opportunity to release pent-up tension, enjoy the scenery, and do some thinking.

A second-year PhD student in chemistry, Neil Coville runs fifty to sixty miles every week, training for long-distance competitions. He forces himself to run every day, in order to build up stamina and develop a commitment which will mentally sustain him during the strain of a race.

Coville's favourite event is the gruelling marathon. Run over a distance of twenty-six miles, 385 yards, it is the most challenging race in any track meet because no matter how hard a runner has trained he can never be sure of finishing the contest.

Last fall Coville decided to enter the annual Boston Marathon, which he describes as "one of the competitions I'd like to compete in, even if I finished last, because it is so famous." A South African who came to McGill two years ago, Neil found the harsh Canadian winters a physical and psychological barrier to proper conditioning for the Boston classic. Unable to run every day, he took up snowshoeing. Though only a walking sport, the snowshoeing built up his strength and allowed him to get outdoors a couple of times a week.

The marathon was held on Monday April 20, a civic holiday in Massachusetts. It was nearly perfect running weather – overcast and cool. The major difficulty, however, was that during the race the runners' hands became so cold that it was impossible to grasp the fresh oranges and cold water offered by the thousands of spectators lining the route. Moreover, the contestants could not stop to refresh themselves without losing their running rhythm. Observes Coville: "If you stop, it's hell to get started again. You have to just keep going."

Marathoner Neil Coville runs fifty to sixty miles every week to physically and mentally prepare for long-distance competitions.



As well as being physically exhausting, the marathon is mentally strenuous. Though there were over a thousand entrants in the Boston race, each runner had a separate rhythm and ran most of the race alone. Mental games must be played to keep the mind occupied with something other than the strain of the race. To pass the time, Coville tried everything from counting his footsteps to recalling the lyrics of pet songs.

Coville finished a very respectable forty-second in the marathon, requiring two hours and twenty-two minutes to complete the run. Will he try to better that time in next year's race? When posed that question in the humid summer weather, his thoughts immediately shifted to those below-zero days of snowshoeing. "One likes the good life," he mused, "and I'd like to try something such as skiing. It makes the winter more bearable."□

Wait Until Next Year

The past few years have been unhappy ones for the Alma Mater Fund – firstly because of Stanley Gray and friends, and currently because of Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his associates.

After nineteen years of steady growth, the Fund was confronted three years ago with campus unrest and a resulting backlash in the graduate community. "Not one more cent until you throw those troublemakers out," was the common theme of scores of fiery letters written in response to fund appeals. The number of donors decreased during 1967-68, but the donation of several large gifts kept total fund receipts stable. In the succeeding year, however, the student rebellion took its toll; both receipts and number of donors dropped considerably.

Therefore, the University's fund-raisers naturally were relieved last summer when Stanley Gray was fired. As they surmised, many graduates who had been protesting against the protesters contributed money this past fund year.

However, all is still not milk and honey. Each year almost 60% of the money raised comes from the 10% of donors who give over $100. Gifts in that range–especially those over $1,000 – have been severely affected by the economic slump and tight money situation which presently exists in Canada. As a result, the fund total decreased once again during 1969-70, though its rate of decline slowed to only 4%. Graduates donated $646,724, with over two-thirds of that sum coming in the form of unrestricted gifts.

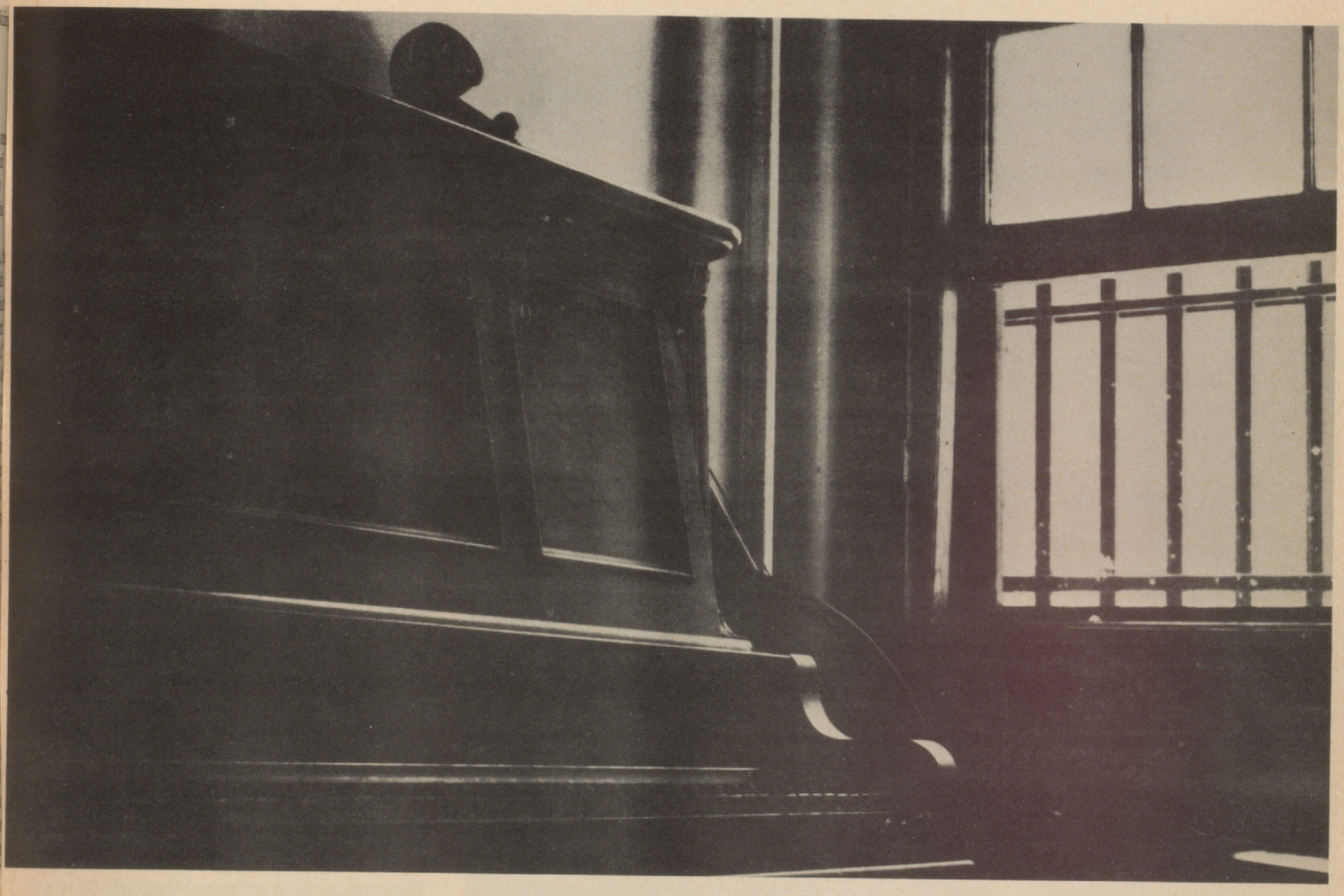
Fortunately for the University, there are some sound indicators that the downward trend will soon be reversed. The number of donors increased to 15,192 this past year. Also, there was an increase of both dollars and contributors from graduates of the sixties.

In the coming year the Alma Mater Fund, under the chairmanship of Robert Layton, BEng '47, will streamline its procedures. Every attempt will be made to optimize returns, both by gearing efforts towards most likely prospects and by cutting down on sending "nuisance mail." As chairman Layton says, "The potentials are all there for a successful campaign."□

How are things in Dannemora?

At the request of the state, McGill's Department of Forensic Psychiatry has organized a treatment centre at Clinton Prison, in Dannemora, New York.

by Jack Kapica



The music room at Dannemora State Hospital: piano, cello, and bars.

In 1962, hippie messiah Ken Kesey wrote about a convict who sought the soft treatment by feigning insanity and being shipped off to an asylum. There he met a monster, referred to as The Big Nurse, who wielded her authority like a broadsword before every patient on the ward. A life-and-death struggle of wits ensued, culminating in the death of the hero, the destruction of the ogrish nurse, and the liberation of the inmates from the tyranny of the forces of law. Kesey has since become *de rigueur* reading for anti-establishmentarians, his concept of the suffocating nature of institutional rehabilitation being largely accepted as the gospel truth.

Yet as true as Kesey's descriptions of many hospitals may be, the public's awareness of the inside workings of forensic psychiatry rarely exceeds the limits of *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* or, at best, the Caryl Chessman case. Public interest in a criminal case dies with the passing of the sentence. Once inside prison, the convict holds no interest for the public. When released, he holds even less. That public apathy is probably one of the prime stumbling blocks on the road to correction.

One highly publicized project which is trying to overcome such difficulties is presently being operated by McGill's Department of Forensic Psychiatry. At the request of the state of New York, the department organized a treatment centre at Clinton Prison, a state penitentiary in Dannemora, just outside Plattsburg. Huddled around the prison walls, Dannemora is a microscopic town situated in the middle of an area known as Little Siberia. Although the countryside may not entirely deserve that title and local authorities try to play down the name, it's hard to miss a huge billboard advertising the Little Siberia Insurance Company.

The Clinton Diagnostic and Treatment Centre – as the project is called – utilizes half of the Dannemora State Hospital, but clearly separates itself from that institution. "The only thing we share with the hospital is the building," says Dr. Colin Angliker, one of the McGill psychiatrists connected with the project. "The people we treat here are basically neurotics who are not sick in any way, but who

are prone to depression, alienation, or the like. They must not be regarded as patients. What we are interested in is the type of criminal who might be referred to as a habitual prisoner – the kind of person who is incapable of staying out.'

When the project began as an experimental clinic in 1966, some fifty openings in the Centre werefilled by volunteer transferees from various prisons throughout the country. Since then case histories of habitual prisoners are examined by a selection board; every odd one is sent to Dannemora until the quota of just over100 is filled. Those who remain in their prisons are used as a control group, with which the progress of Dannemora's "graduates" is compared. The effects of the psychiatric treatment can therefore be tabulated with some degree of authority.

BigBrother to Law Building

The Dannemora State Hospital is a massive brown limestone structure surrounded by carefully manicured lawns. Located only a few thousand yards from Clinton Prison, it hardly shares the same ominous architecture. Except for the barred windows, it may be described as big brother to McGill's own law building.

Inside are the usual series of barred doors, but once through those, the atmosphere is totally different from a prison. There are large halls which contain a variety of leisure time diversions: ping-pong tables, painting studios, leather-working facilities and innumerable coffee percolators. Along the walls are the inmates' roomettes, which are quite unlike cells In their rooms the inmates accumulate many possessions, usually the fruits of their activity in the work shops. The average room also contains a fair number of books from the prison library, a minimum amount of manoeuvrable space, a toilet, and a sink. The unbarred doors are steel, with small windows and a double lock.

The inmates are all spending the last bit of their sentences at Dannemora. At the end of that time, usually a maximum of eighteen months, their cases are reviewed by the parole board, and they are eventually released. The Centre might be referred to as a sort of in-prison halfway house, where the daily routine is not nearly as rigidly structured as at a regular prison. Indeed, the inmates may wander about freely most of the time.

One might believe that a newcomer to the Centre would rub his hands in joy to see such freedom. But such is not the case. "Remember that we are concerned with the habitual prisoner," points out Dr. Angliker. "He wants to have his life all mapped out for him. Here the onus is on him to put more energy into his routine. As one prisoner said to me, 'I'm afraid I'm going to embarrass you. I've forgotten how to eat in public.'"

A transferee to the Centre is faced with a series of shocks when he arrives. Firstly, the bus which takes him there does not stop at the prison as he expects, but at a building bearing the plaque "Dannemora State Hospital." At that point he must be convinced that he is not about to enter the "bug hut," but rather an experimental programme in psychiatry. Next he must cope with a change in routine. The regular group therapy sessions are particularly surprising to those who have never been able to think and talk in public. The inmate must learn how to trust psychiatrists, separating them from the usual prison authorities who represent the law and its enforcement.

McGill's consulting psychiatrists hold full sessions at the Centre every Tuesday and Thursday, although there is a staff of psychologists and social workers on duty to help inmates through the rest of the week. Most of the professional staff comes from McGill, although there are a few American-trained personnel.

On one of the Tuesdays the *McGill News* was invited to visit the Centre and to attend a general committee meeting of all the inmates in Unit One – half of the project. We were introduced to Charlie Hayden, a charge officer whose office is next door to one of the roomettes. A large, easy-going individual, Hayden performed all the necessary introductions, and then ushered us into the general meeting. Inside the hall were three officers, four professional staff, and forty-eight inmates. Josh Zambrowski, a McGill social worker and law student, acted as chairman.

There's a Thief Here

The discussion begins with Marv, a black inmate, who wants to complain. "There's a thief here," he opens, and there is no laughter at the obviousness of the remark. "I had some tobacco stolen from my room last night, and if I catch the guy that did it, I'm going to bang him, and bang him good." At that point a ripple of laughter runs through the room, but Marv is serious. His face reflects the injustice committed against him.

Zambrowski picks up the cue. "Why do you want to take revenge, Marv ? The whole point of this programme is to make you think realistically and rationally before you act. Isn't there any other way you could approach the situation ?"

Marv mumbles something about that being irrelevant, and comments that he's going to bust the guilty party in the teeth. Another inmate, next to Marv, looks up and says, "If you catch me stealing something of yours, what are *you* going to do ?"

Zambrowski answers, "Wouldn't you want to talk to him, have it out with the guy, before you resorted to violence ? What I'm asking is if there's any alternative to violence."

"So There"

"Listen, *you* think realistically," says the inmate next to Marv. "What are you going to do if you catch me stealing something of yours ? You going to sit me down and talk to me ? You think I'm going to stay there while you talk ? You're going to have to pull a gun on me, or call the police, and don't think I'm going to hang around waiting for them to come, because I'm going to get out of there as fast as I can." He sits back with a "so there" look on his face, indignant at the ludicrousness of the idea.

Everyone in the room is relaxed, but there is an edge of hostility generated by the heated discussion; everybody has something to say, but wants to keep the discussion organized. The inmates have arranged themselves carefully on the hard chairs. One in particular, with tattoos covering both arms, eases his two hundred and forty pounds into a parody of indifference. His eyes and ears miss nothing. Next to him is a muscular man with a peace symbol stitched to the pocket of his shirt.

The inmate next to Marv continues. "Listen, I was doing just what you were telling me a while ago. I tried talking to this guy. Three times I tried, and I got banged twice in the mouth. What do you say to that ?"

Dr. Angliker asks, "What good did it do ?"

"Nothing. Not a damn thing."

"Yeah, that's therapy, man !" comments a voice from the rear, and there is a round of laughter.

But Dr. John Cvejic, who has remained silent, says gently, "We are concerned with

the way you approach a problem, the way Marv reacts when he has something stolen from him. We don't want to know anything about who did it and what we are going to do about it. Do you want us to be cops?"

"You *are* the police!" comes the answer, victoriously.

"You're not even a halfway decent therapist!"

Zambrowski, talking in a tone that immediately assumes control, starts again. "We're not trying to change your personality, or to go to the police with what's happening. What we want you to do is to try and react in a different way to what is going on. Think now, is there any other conceivable way in which you could react to this thief, Marv?"

"I'm going to bang that guy."

And so the discussion continues. Although not much seems to have been accomplished, the staff is not perturbed. They have made their point. Not only has an impulsive action been subjected to careful consideration, but the violence involved has been aired publicly. That alone will probably deter any further hostility.

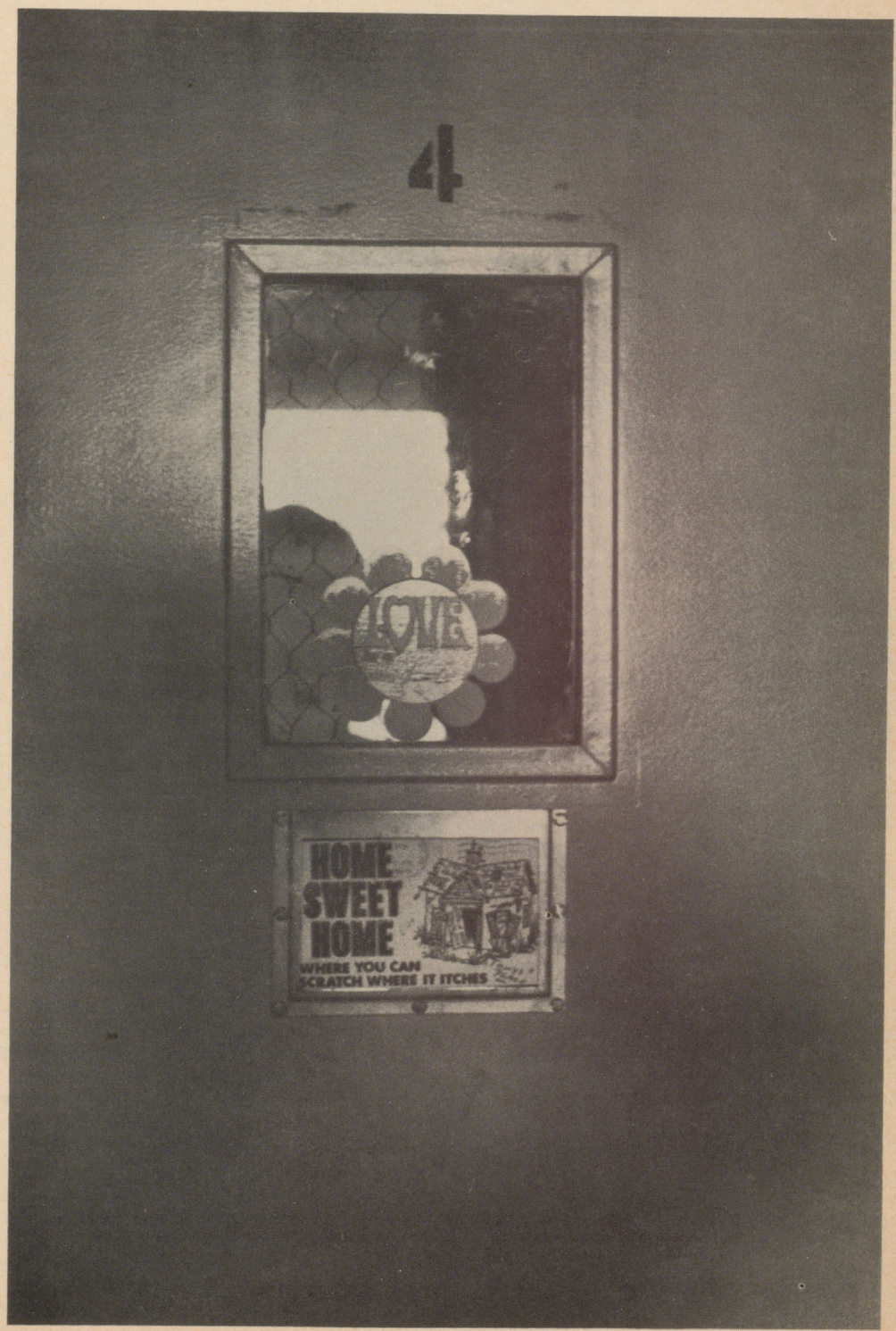
At the end of the meeting, Dr. Angliker announces that October 1 will be the fourth anniversary of the Centre, and that part of the day will be given over to a seminar, with prepared papers being read on several topics. He invites groups of inmates to organize themselves and write out histories of individual criminal careers, violence, attitudes toward women, and the ghetto experience. Several faces light up in reaction to the idea.

The type of haranguing the *News* witnessed in the group therapy session is typical of the debating that goes on during all meetings with the psychiatric staff. Staff members are always conscious of the role they must play within the walls of the prison. "We don't represent the law enforcement part of society at all," remarked Dr. Angliker. "Like the convicts, we are outside of it, above it, and the inmates trust us a lot more than they do the guards."

Dr. Cvejic spoke reassuringly about the effectiveness of the morning group meeting. "It may look like nothing is really happening. But I want to tell you about the one that said I'm not a good therapist. He and I are beginning to build up a good relationship, and what he said shows me he trusts me enough to say it to my face: He really didn't mean it."

The painful slowness with which forensic psychiatry operates is probably the most frustrating aspect of the project. The length of

The doors to the prisoners' spacious roomettes are unbarred – and well decorated.



a prisoner's term at the Centre is dictated by his sentence and the parole board. Since the psychiatric staff wish to have as little as possible to do with that element of correction, they may find a good therapy treatment cut short by a convict's release. Though ex-convicts are asked to keep in touch with the Centre, that is extremely difficult, as most of them come from New York City, nearly four hundred miles from Dannemora.

Dr. Bruno Cormier, the inspiration behind the Dannemora project and head of forensic psychiatry at McGill explained some of the other administrative obstacles. "We cannot be at the prison all the time, but we must be kept constantly aware of what is happening there. Yet should there be any occurrence of violence, there is no means of direct communication with the department at McGill." In a case of violence at the prison, the red tape of legal proceedings can cause loss of valuable research time.

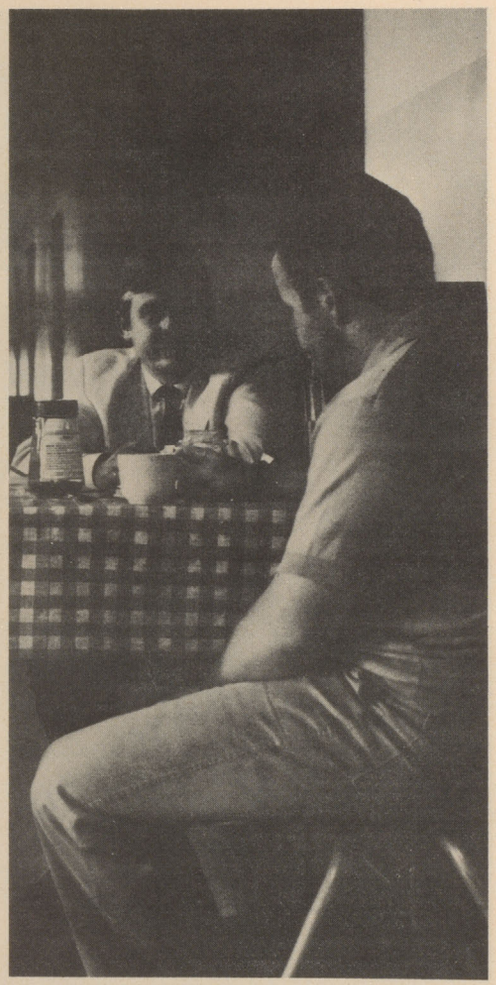
Intimate Group Therapy Session

During the afternoon the *News* was present, Dr. Cvejic held an intimate group therapy session with a small number of inmates. At the session, individuals could talk at length about their personal problems. The meeting was immediately monopolized by a convict who complained bitterly about how the charge officer ran the unit. Looking into Charlie Hayden's face, he told the charge officer just what he thought of him.

"It's difficult for many of the officers at the prisons to take this kind of treatment," observed Dr. Angliker later. "Most of them have been on the job for years, and are used to the old concepts of penal reform. It's hard for them to sit there and be subjected to a verbal barrage from an inmate who wishes to rip them apart." Merle Cooper, the administrative coordinator of the project, also expressed his reactions to the permissiveness of the Centre. "Those men are really good at getting under your skin. If you don't watch yourself, you can be stripped naked in front of them and put into a corner verbally. They don't pull any punches."

The afternoon group therapy session discussed various attitudes of approaching frustrations within the prison, and then moved on to a discussion of women. The heavy-set inmate who monopolized the bulk of the conversation was very cagey with some of his answers. Finally Dr. Cvejic asked, "Now come on, Dave, how much do you trust me ?"

Over coffee, prisoner Dave (right) discusses Irish politics with Dr. Colin Angliker.



"About this much, John," he answered, his thumb and index finger about one inch apart. "But I like you this much." His hands were two feet apart. "Maybe if you were here more often than every Tuesday, I'd like you *and* trust you this much. But now I only trust you this much." He went back to the thumb and index finger space.

After the therapy session, Dave and a thin, fragile-looking young man named Peter invited Dr. Angliker and Dr. Cvejic for coffee. "And you're not invited," Dave said pointedly to charge officer Hayden.

Over a mug and cigarettes, Dave and Dr. Angliker argued about politics, while Peter talked about the value of the Centre for him. "I don't want to get over-dramatic about it, but this programme is the most important thing that ever happened to me. I couldn't describe how it has helped. I'm nearly twenty-five now, and I've been in prisons for the last eleven years. When I get out of here, I'm going back to college to take a degree in psychology."

Later, Merle Cooper spoke realistically about the inmates. "Don't let some of them fool you. They might look like really fine people, and you'll wonder why they ever got into jail. But some of them have hair-raising criminal records as long as your arm." None of the staff entertains any false hopes about an enthusiastic inmate such as Peter. The rate of recidivism is always pretty high, especially in habitual prisoners. Some of the most promising talkers return in as little as three weeks.

Clinic a Success

The Diagnostic and Treatment Centre at Clinton is one of the most successful clinics of its kind in the United States and Canada. Several similar operations have cropped up, though few have survived. Because each clinic was managed by an individual whose sole energy kept it operable, each collapsed with the departure of that vital presence.

Moreover, it takes a long time to establish the efficaciousness of the system. "We're pretty successful here," commented Cooper. "Our rate of recidivism is only 5% lower than the control group's, but the type of recidivism usually takes the form of breaking parole. The rate of new crimes from our graduates is considerably lower. So we're at least more successful than the control group. But then again, it's a very hard statistic to tabulate.

"What we try to do here is to create a free atmosphere, and a relatively free environment. It manages to succeed, even with the bad apples. We want to get the criminal who will wake up one day and realize he is a failure. With that in mind, we can begin to do something for him."

A more specialized point of view of the project's success was expressed by Dr. Angliker. "One of the things that they learn to do here is to express themselves quite well. We've had responses from their families who have joyously discovered they can at last talk to their isolated member. But our frustration lies in the project's similarity to an assembly line which makes cars. You put a door on every car, but you never follow any through."□

The new breed Canadian

A group of English students has been studying in French, an experience which has freed them of inculcated myths about French-Canadians.

by Margot List

"Bilingualism is, in a sense, the price that must be paid for unity. It is the first step toward a good education in any land in modern times."
Wilder Penfield

There exists in Quebec today a cultural, linguistic, and educational duality which has been recognized by law and confirmed by the presence of strong English-speaking elements for over two hundred years. In fact, so overwhelming has been the influence of the English-speaking minority upon the development and progress of Quebec, that in the past decade a fervent nationalism has gripped part of the French population. What more effective way can the English elements be subordinated, they ask, than by establishing unilingual French education for the young? Such a plan would assure eventual French control of the province through its influence on future generations.

An appreciable majority of English and French Quebecers still feel, however, that the province's future strength lies in a co-operative alliance where equal educational opportunities are available to both peoples in *their* choice of one or both languages.

A year ago Quebec's National Union government, having taken both viewpoints fully into account, passed Bill 63 which guaranteed parents the choice of having their children educated in French or English. Not unexpectedly, the Bill drew considerable protest from French nationalists, who claimed that if too many French-speaking parents chose an English education for their children, the free choice would further weaken the French majority.

Positive English Reaction

However, they were in for a shock. Surprisingly, there were a large number of English-speaking parents who, desiring to have their children given the fullest possible understanding of the French language and culture, reacted quickly and positively to discussion concerning the Bill. They visualized the possibilities of creating a unique intellectual climate in which mutual respect between the two cultures would unify them harmoniously as neighbours in Quebec.

Interestingly, one group of parents in the community of St. Lambert had expressed similar feelings almost five years prior to the passing of Bill 63, and had quietly gone about achieving their aim. At their request, in September 1965, the South Shore Protestant School Board initiated its first experimental immersion French classes for English kindergarten children. The programme, designed to promote functional bilingualism through a switch in school from the language spoken at home, seemed a radical departure from the normal educational pattern. Many people, however, agreed with world renowned neurologist and former McGill professor Wilder Penfield, who has observed that "familiarity with additional languages in the first decade of a child's life endows him with a more efficient and useful brain."

Programme Carefully Evaluated

At the request of Board authorities, professor W. E. Lambert, head of McGill's Language Research Group, was asked to formally evaluate the programme. Each spring since 1967, he and a team of researchers (G. R. Tucker, Alison d'Anglejan and S. Segalowitz) have assessed the French- and English-language skills, mathematical skills, general intellectual development, and attitudinal development of the original English experimental class and succeeding classes. The progress of the pupils in the experimental course was compared with carefully selected control classes of French and English children instructed in their native tongues.

Last spring, after four years of testing, the McGill team released a detailed report whose findings eliminate any fear that children involved in French immersion programmes suffer educational confusion or retardation. For example, the experimental children performed just as well as the control groups in mathematics – when tested in either English or French – indicating that they have no difficulty in using mathematical concepts acquired via French when called upon to work in English.

Furthermore, tests revealed that the English spoken and written by the immersion pupils when they reach Grade II is significantly better than that of the control students enrolled in traditional English classes. "We interpret the findings as indicating that their French training may have had a beneficial effect on their expression in English," notes McGill's research team.

Not surprisingly, the experimental children's French tended to be less fluent and to contain more grammatical errors than that of native children. Nonetheless, the experimental children have acquired French-language skills far beyond the level they would have attained through traditional second-language teaching methods – and at no cost to their English-language ability.

Perhaps the most exciting discovery made by McGill's researchers was that the students involved in the experiment seemed to be a "new breed" of Canadian, free of the myths and suspicions surrounding French-Canadians which were held by many of their parents. Tests revealed that most English children attending normal classes tended, along with their parents, to downgrade the French. The experimental children, who are having their self-concepts modified by their school experience, are becoming *both* French and English, and they see themselves on an eye-to-eye level with French-speaking youngsters. They have also become less ethnocentric. Once cleared of the disparaging misconceptions about the French group, the English children progressed at a much faster and smoother pace in learning the new language. "Could this be tomorrow's adult generation which will bridge the gap between English- and French-speaking Canadians?" queries the McGill research team.

Beyond the Experimental Stage

Now, and not a moment too soon, the South Shore Protestant School Board is finally reaching beyond the experimental stage to form vitally important conclusions from its pioneer immersion teaching programme. Educators, not only in Quebec but throughout the world, have shown a keen interest in the project. Some have consulted with Dr. Lambert and the team, and then returned home to set up similar courses in their own language.

In Quebec, the opportunity to develop the younger generation into truly bilingual and bicultural citizens is ripe. McGill, through Dr. Lambert's group, has played a valuable role in assessing the benefits of a radical educational innovation. It is now the responsibility of both the French and English peoples of Quebec to avail themselves of such educational opportunities in order to promote a closer understanding between the two. The future of the province and country may well rest in their hands.□

Da Costa-Hall: A means of redress

Da Costa-Hall compensates for an educational system that does little to increase a Black's awareness of his race's contributions to civilization.

by Darlene Kruesel

It is a widely held opinion among many contemporary educators that North American black children have been under-educated or mis-educated in an environment hostile to them. The reformists contend that black children feel alien in schools because of the institutionalized racism built into a predominantly white society, whose values they have been obliged to accept. It has been alleged that some educational institutions, either subtly or openly, have purveyed half-truths and stereotypes of genetic inferiority, which suggest that Blacks are not intellectually equal to Whites. The ignorance and insensitivities of some school personnel, together with the social malaise of poverty and unemployment, often mutilate a black child's self-image and seriously impede his academic performance.

The problems confronting Montreal black children are reflected in the "streaming" procedures carried out by several city school boards. Students are assigned to one of four categories – enriched, regular, general, or practical. The first two streams prepare them for university; the latter two are offered to those judged incapable of mastering college-level studies, and are taught on a largely non-intellectual level. The acute seriousness of the problem facing black students is illustrated by one principal's admission that 55% of students in practical classes – containing those with IQ's from 50-85 – were black, a total which amounted to over 80% of the black student populace in the school. However, a booklet issued by the school board indicates that only 8-10% of elementary school graduates have an IQ which necessitates their placement in practical courses.

BBE Acts on Streaming Procedures

The decided overbalance of Blacks in the non-academic streams has induced a large dropout rate. With that in mind, the Montreal Board of Black Educators (BBE), a recently formed group of black parents, guardians, and experienced black teachers, decided to do something about the streaming procedures. It has since made several representations to educational institutions insisting that Blacks have the right to an education consistent with their abilities and aptitudes. As well, it is presently negotiating with the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal (PSBGM) to eliminate the assignment of Blacks to dead-end streams. The BBE upholds that true racial



party involves equality of educational opportunity and, beyond that, the chance to recover from educational handicaps produced by economic and racial discrimination. It considers remedial cultural and educational programmes as keystones for providing equal opportunity to disadvantaged minorities.

Remedial School Established

The BBE therefore established a remedial summer school programme for black children. Caled Da Costa-Hall, the project operated for six weeks at the High School of Montreal. It attempted to bring senior high school students and recent dropouts up to university-entrance level (El).

Da Costa-Hall takes its name from two black men who hold important places in Canadian history. Matthieu Da Costa, who came to Canada with Champlain in 1604, was one of the original members of The Order of Good Cheer. William Hall was one of the first native-born Canadians to win the Victoria Cross, which he received for his heroism in the Crimean War.

While the BBE was organizing Da Costa-Hall, a thirteen-man subcommittee of McGill's Academic Policy Committee was preparing its report on black studies. Chaired by arts and science dean Edward Stansbury, the subcommittee recommended that Da Costa-Hall be subsidized by McGill. Subsequently, Senate approved a $15,000 budget for the programme and agreed to raise by twenty the entrants into its El-level in order to accommodate successful graduates of the school. Loyola, Marianopolis, Sir George Williams University, as well as Dawson and Vanier Colleges, also guaranteed places. The Protestant School Board furnished the necessary space, books, audio-visual aids, and most of the supplies for the school.

The participating colleges have each set up a liaison committee with Da Costa-Hall which, among other functions, assists in the placement of students. Although the liaison committees do not concern themselves solely with standard academic qualifications, Da Costa-Hall principal Leo Bertley, BA '57, emphatically states, "The Da Costa-Hall staff has a duty and a responsibility to recommend only those students who have demonstrated to us that they are ready and able to profit from a college education."

Grade Eleven Education Needed

Students applying for the programme needed approximately grade eleven education. The project's staff canvassed many Montreal-area high schools, with most of the 100 applicants coming from Westmount, Rosemount, Northmount, Monklands, and the High School of Montreal. The screening process involved studying scholastic records, and interviewing applicants, teachers and principals. Standard IQ tests were considered as criteria for admission but Bertley claims such tests are geared to white middle class values and can't be considered valid indicators of intelligence for inner-city black children. In the end, seventy-two students enrolled in the school, although more than 100 college positions had been pledged for its graduates.

The teachers, chosen by the BBE, have at

The ignorance and insensitivities of some white teachers often mutilate a black child's self-image. Da Costa-Hall attempts to psychologically resurrect its students by making them aware and proud of their heritage as black people.

least a Bachelor's degree, teacher training, and teaching experience in Montreal schools. In addition to Bertley there are eleven – seven full-time and four part-time.

The curriculum balances remedial work in matriculation subjects, such as algebra and chemistry, with the study of subjects such as history, literature, and sociology, in which traditional concepts are taught from the black perspective.

Da Costa-Hall does not follow traditional school administrative patterns. The staff room, converted into a common room where students, teachers, and other staff members eat together, is pervaded by a healthy informality. The school day is very lengthy, lasting from 8 A.M. to 3:45 P.M. There are five forty-five minute classes before lunch, followed by two classes and a study period.

Pride in Black Heritage

Bertley stresses the psychological importance of having black teachers, who "are not necessarily better teachers, but must have a better rapport with black students." He feels they compensate, in part, for the cynicism and condescension of many white teachers who are ill-equipped to handle the classroom situation because they have made *a priori* decisions about the capabilities of some black students. Bertley maintains that all things being equal, a black person would make a better instructor for black studies. He would have an innate feeling for the subject, and would be able to communicate a pride in his heritage as well as a desire to propagate and preserve it. "But in this world," he adds, "all things are never equal."

The school compensates for an educational system that does little to increase a Black's awareness of himself or of his race's contributions to civilization. Says Bertley: "The purpose of this project is to psychologically resurrect these kids, to show them the choices available to them, to make them aware of the limitations which they have come to accept . . . Many just don't consider certain careers. They tend to gravitate towards certain stereotyped jobs reserved for Blacks." Black children pathetically inform guidance counsellors that they aspire to be either musicians or gangsters in order to avoid ridicule.

"This programme aims to put some colour into the Canadian mosaic," Bertley states. "It should give back to these children a better understanding of their robbed heritage."



Black Studies Motivate Students

Bertley would like to see the black sector of Canada remain black. He feels the school's orientation will "blacken" the students, engendering in them respect for their culture. He stresses that a black studies programme motivates the child by treating him as a positive rather than a disadvantaged learner. It teaches him to find his *own* identity, making him active to his own self-concept rather than reactive to the definitions of himself inculcated by the foreign white value system.

Commenting on the crucial question of whether it is enough to set up an academically strong programme that will create knowledge of the black culture, or whether it is better to go beyond that and set up a politically oriented programme which catalyzes revolutionary action, Bertley says, "No school should be a propaganda organ, but should get its students to think and question certain value systems and structures for themselves." In some cases he even favours student representation from non-black sectors of the community in black studies projects, because "Whites need black studies more than Blacks do."

Government Should Act

Bertley is convinced that governments or universities should be sponsoring remedial cultural programmes for other disadvantaged ethnic minorities as well as for white working class children who are economically, socially, and culturally discriminated against by their own people. "No society can afford to lose a generation of brainpower because of racial or economic discrimination," he notes.

On the question of racial integration, Bertley remarks that the "melting pot" theory is an American dream which remains largely a myth. "Our society has remained a mosaic with each ethnic group clearly separate and distinctive. It is hard to speak honestly of Black-White assimilation when the white community has not even accomplished that much. The problem is still highly academic."

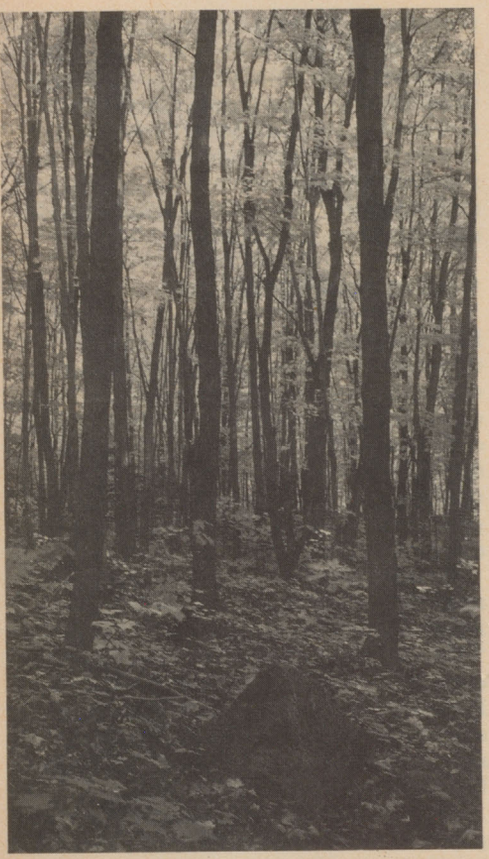
The Da Costa-Hall project seems to come to grips with the dilemma faced by minorities. It takes into account that one must function in a competitive and complex socio-economic environment, while at the same time retaining pride in one's origins. As a Da Costa-Hall student puts it, a black man's success should serve to reflect on, fortify, and identify *his* ethnic community.

The pilot school now has the vital job of follow-through to cope with the backsliding that may occur when the students encounter the university environment. The staff is on hand to assist with emotional and academic problems. There is also the possibility of a fall-winter project to correct the deficiencies of students who weren't ready to enter El-level after the summer session. Whether the school will be in operation next summer is still in question. As for the long-term, Bertley is hopeful that the project will eventually work itself out of existence when the problems in the school systems are rectified. □

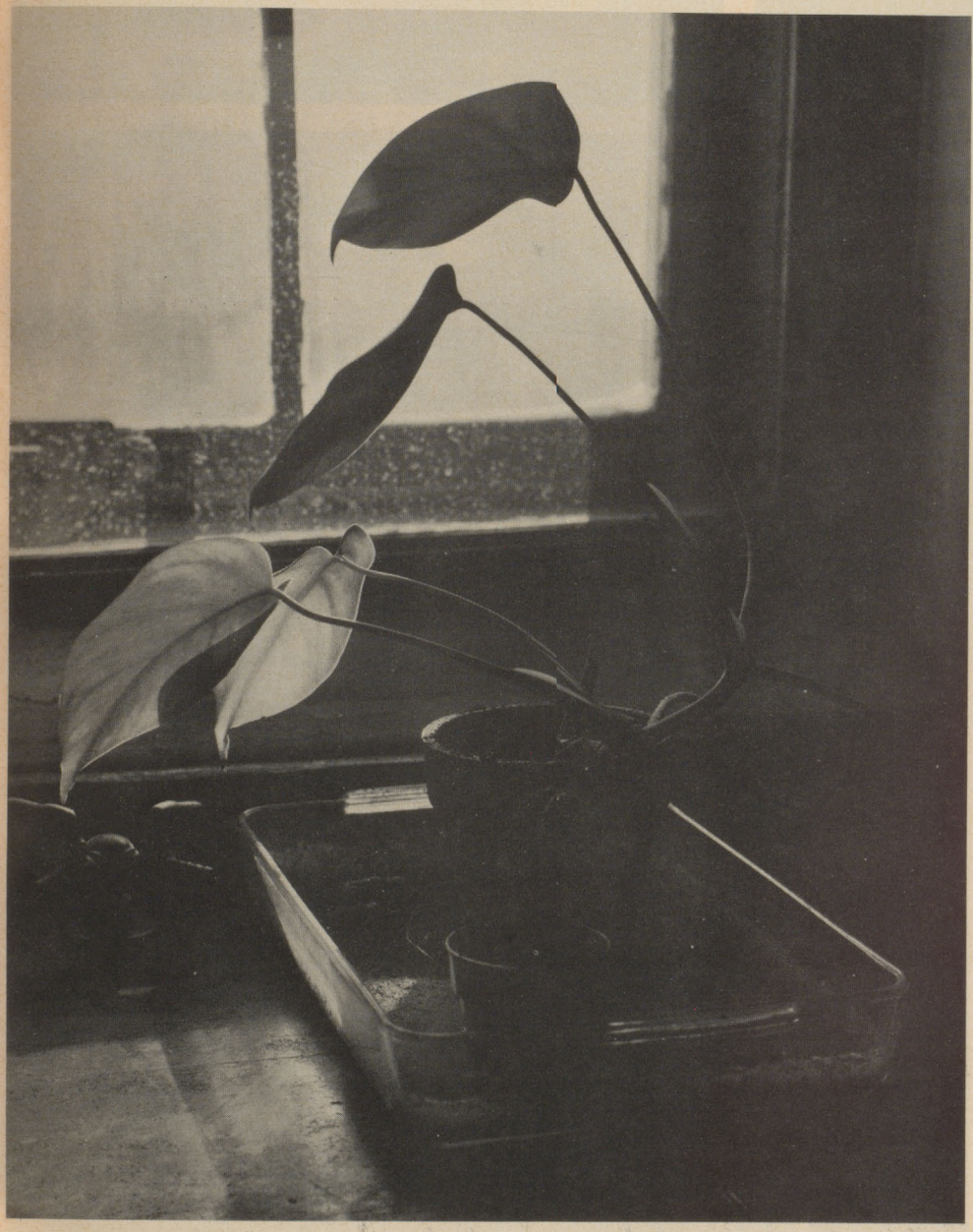
In communion with nature

A biologist describes man's vital need for a close relationship with nature, and a plan to make McGill's Gault Estate into an ecological preserve.

by Jean-Paul Thibault
Photography by Anthony Graham







Despite his many technological appendages man is basically an animal – a "naked ape." He is still very much a part of the natural environment, possessing a fundamental need for communion with nature which is not adequately fulfilled at present. Our educational system and mode of living together suppress his opportunities for personal contact with nature. Though schools teach fragments of botany and zoology, and sometimes notions of ecology, our daily surroundings do not provide concrete illustrations of the material printed in books.

Ironically, because the need for communion with nature is so great, it expresses itself unconsciously in our actions. The more primitive among us seek to replace the natural diversity of shapes and colours with a host of synthetic decorations and gadgets – such as flowers on front lawns and flowerpots in picture windows. Even in our well-tended suburbs nature has been turned into a caricature. What used to be wide open fields with irregular shrubs and tall trees have been turned into a set of tasteless miniatures of themselves.

In order to cease expressing our relationship with nature through formalized and complicated rituals, we must attain an ecological conscience through self-education. Such a programme would involve injecting new topics into our educational system and carefully preserving natural vegetated areas presently existing in our urban environment.









Such "islands of nature" could be used as centres for amateur naturalists and the general public, as outdoor laboratories for high school and university students, and as biological preserves for scientific researchers.

In Montreal, Mount Royal serves as an ideal island of nature, as do the McGill-controlled Gault Estate at Mont St. Hilaire and the Morgan Arboretum. With that in mind, the Quebec Committee of the International Biological Programme has recommended the protection of Mont St. Hilaire as an ecological preserve. Accordingly, the Gault Estate Board of Management, inspired by Redpath Museum director Miss Alice Johannsen, this summer initiated a bilingual programme of nature interpretation for the general public on the 2,200 acre estate. The programme attempted to give insight into the complex relationship between animals, plants, rocks, and soil, by involving people of all ages in the direct observation of nature.

Mont St. Hilaire is ideally located as an island of nature, being easily accessible to Montreal residents. As a research area and nature interpretation centre, it could set a trend in urban development throughout Quebec, making a positive contribution to the fight against the deterioration of the environment.□

...Or you'll sink like a stone

Pressured by recent changes in society and an increasingly youthful membership, alumni organizations must now carefully re-examine their operations.

by Harvey Schachter

It has taken a while, but Bob Dylan's 1964 message that "The Times They Are A-Changin'" is gradually being heeded by alumni organizations. Mired in tradition, nostalgia, and pleasant memories of the "Good Old Days," it was only naturalthat they at first hoped to stand Gibraltar-like, ignoring the numerous changes transpiring in society and universities. Ultimately, however, the currents were too strong. Refusing to adjust would invite certain death, as thenew members of alumni associations are those who as students led the youth challenge to contemporary society. They will either ignore alumni organizations, which as one alumni director starkly puts it, offer "little that wasn't already old in 1900," or they will remold the associations to fit their image of what alumni groups should do. Moreover, the changes in society have had a definite effect on older graduates, who are also showing some reluctance to attend traditional alumni events.

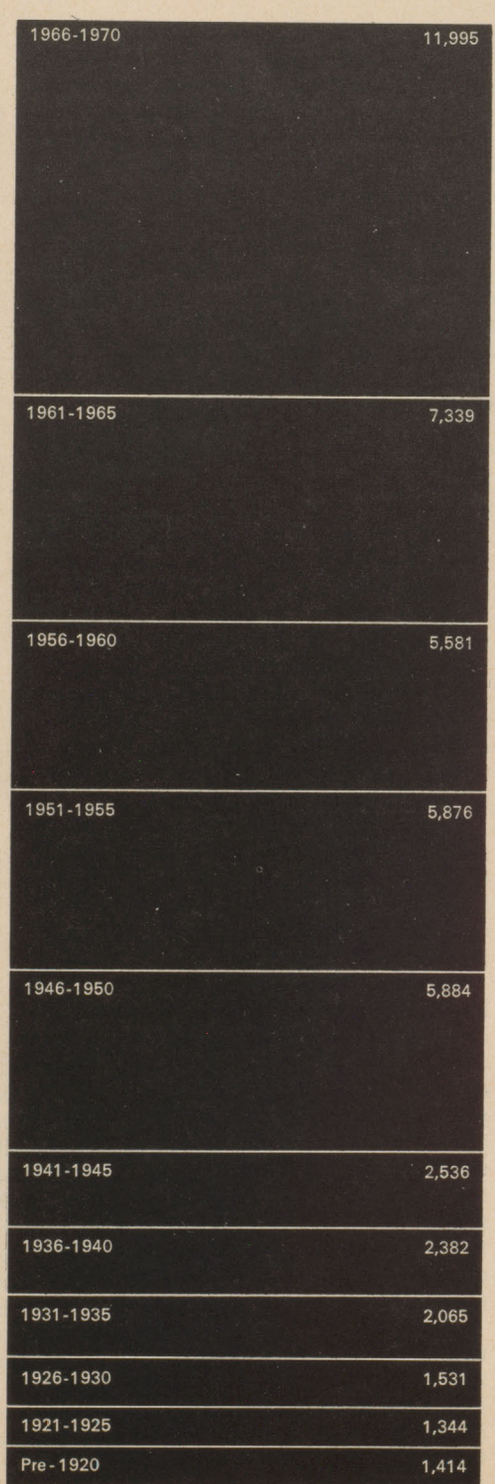
Today, sparked by the changing composition of their membershipas well as by the growing fiscal austerity in institutions of higher education, most alumni associations are taking a careful look at their operations. In 1968 The McGill Graduates' Society mandated then-second vice-presidentDavid Culver to head a commission to analyse the nature and function of the Society. The commission was expected to present a final report by the fall of 1970, when by the current nominating procedures of the Society, Culver would be the official candidate for the association's presidency. If confirmed as president he could begin implementing the new blueprint for the Society.

During its first year the Culver Commission studied the many diverse factors affecting the Society's activities:

- In the last ten years The Graduates' Society's composition has altered dramatically. Forty per cent of its members have graduated since 1960. Furthermore, the graduates of the early sixties are now being dwarfed in number by their more recent counterparts; the last five graduating classes have about 12,000 members, a total equivalent to all living graduates from the 1800's to 1941.
- College today is a less personal and warm experience. As a result, therecent alumnus is more unlikely to feel nostalgic about the institution. He is uninterested in returning to McGill and reliving the "Good Old Days."
- The Society's programmes are mainly social. There are few intellectual activities, even though the bond members have in common is their attendance at the same educational institution.
- Many McGill graduates have also attended another university. Because of convenience or affection, they may choose to involve themselves with their other alma mater.
- The Society's basic image is that of a fund-raising organization, whose programmes are considered thinly disguised attacks on the alumnus' wallet. Though retiring Alma Mater Fund chairman Lawrence McDougall contends "graduates can make more of a contribution to McGill than just fund-raising," there is at present a paucity of alternative channels for graduate action.
- In the past, alumni served the University by supplying money, whereas today the greater part of McGill's revenue flows from the government's coffers. Though graduate funds are still vitally necessary for operating flexibility, alumni might better serve the University by acting as a pressure group to influence government policy.
- With students and faculty becoming more involved in University decision-making, there may be a role for alumni in influencing McGill policy. Alumni can bring outside experience and a sense of detachment to such a task.

After probing those matters for a year, the Culver Commission formed some tentative conclusions. Although it recognized the importance of alumni funds to the University, the Commission favoured a separation between the Fund Council and The Graduates' Society. Moreover, it decided that the Society's dominant objective should be "Further Education," which it defined as "bringing the University, with its knowledge and educational resources, to the graduate, and bringing the graduate, with his knowledge of life and the outside world, back to the University."

During the summer of 1969, commission members were supposed to elaborate on their thinking and discuss the concepts informally with other alumni in order to gauge their reaction. A more detailed plan of action was then to be prepared and an opinion survey sponsored to ascertain whether the Commis-



Of The Graduates' Society's 47,947 members, over 19,000 have graduated since 1960. The chart shows the composition of the Society.

sion's concepts would be acceptable to the Society's members.

Unfortunately, over that summer the impetus was completely lost. Moreover, during the past year the Commission's work was shoved aside in favour of its members' more pressing day-to-day business activities. As a result, the Commission has not met for a year and the new blueprint which was expected to be put into operation at this time has not progressed beyond an elementary plan of action.

The failure of the Culver Commission is critical and The Graduates' Society must now develop some other means of studying the problems confronting it. When it does, the most important matter for consideration is that of young alumni. In a recent issue of the American Alumni Council's journal, *Alma Mater*, two young former alumni editors sagely advised, "From all the available evidence, the most recent alumnus is less likely to feel emotional ties to the institution, less likely to care for or participate in traditional alumni activities, less likely even to consider the alumni link any specific kind of bond between institution and individual. Above all, he is notoriously less sentimental about college than his counterpart of earlier generations."

If the current programme of The Graduates' Society does not appeal to youth, what changes should be made? The answer lies in two clichés bandied about excessively by youth in the last few years: "meaningful" and "relevant." Young alumni are "turned off" by programmes which don't contribute positively to society or themselves. Though not totally shunning social activities, they are more interested in educational pursuits and community action programmes.

The Culver Commission's initial inclination to emphasize Further Education concurs with the desires of most young alumni. The knowledge gained in university becomes obsolete extremely rapidly in today's ever-changing world. The University has an increasing responsibility, as a house of knowledge, to continue educating its graduates as well as its current student body. The Society might become the University's arm for servicing the educational needs of alumni.

The Graduates' Society's Further Education activities might take several forms. Reunions could become two or three day seminars on critical world issues with speakers drawn primarily from faculty and the alumni body. The normal reunion social events, such as class parties and the football game luncheon, would become secondary to the discussion groups and lectures. The *McGill News* might devote more space to issues of general concern, as it did recently with the special report on the non-medical use of drugs. In addition, the Society could undertake a variety of educational programmes: debates, panel discussions, lectures by prominent public figures, faculty-led seminars, and perhaps even short courses on non-vocational subjects.

Packing Them in

There is already some evidence that Further Education programmes would stimulate alumni involvement with the University. Among the best attended events at McGill in the last two years were Han Suyin's Beatty Lectures, which each attracted some 2,000 members of the public, and a recent debate featuring New Left philosopher Herbert Marcuse which packed in some 1,600 people. The Society itself had an enthusiastic response two years ago to its panel discussion on CEGEPS, and last May held a highly successful conference in Vancouver which consisted primarily of lectures and seminars.

Even more appealing to the younger graduate than Further Education activities would be community action programmes. The young alumnus is vitally concerned about the plight of his fellow human beings and would like to alleviate society's problems.

Interestingly, one alumni organization which has become heavily involved with community action is the Harvard Business School Association. In 1968 it decided "to provide for the education of alumni on urban affairs and particularly ghetto problems, and motivate alumni to work individually towards the solution of these problems." Most of the association's branches have established a relationship with local or regional organizations involved with ghetto business problems and have been providing consulting services to black businesses.

Community action would, in fact, not be a total novelty for The Graduates' Society, though recently it hasn't sponsored such activities. Early in the Alumnae Society's history, its members, appalled at the working conditions of Montreal factory girls, started a kitchen which served bowls of soup for three cents. School classes were added to that venture, and in 1910 the University Settlement grew out of the project. To this day the Alumnae Society has one member on the Settlement's management board.

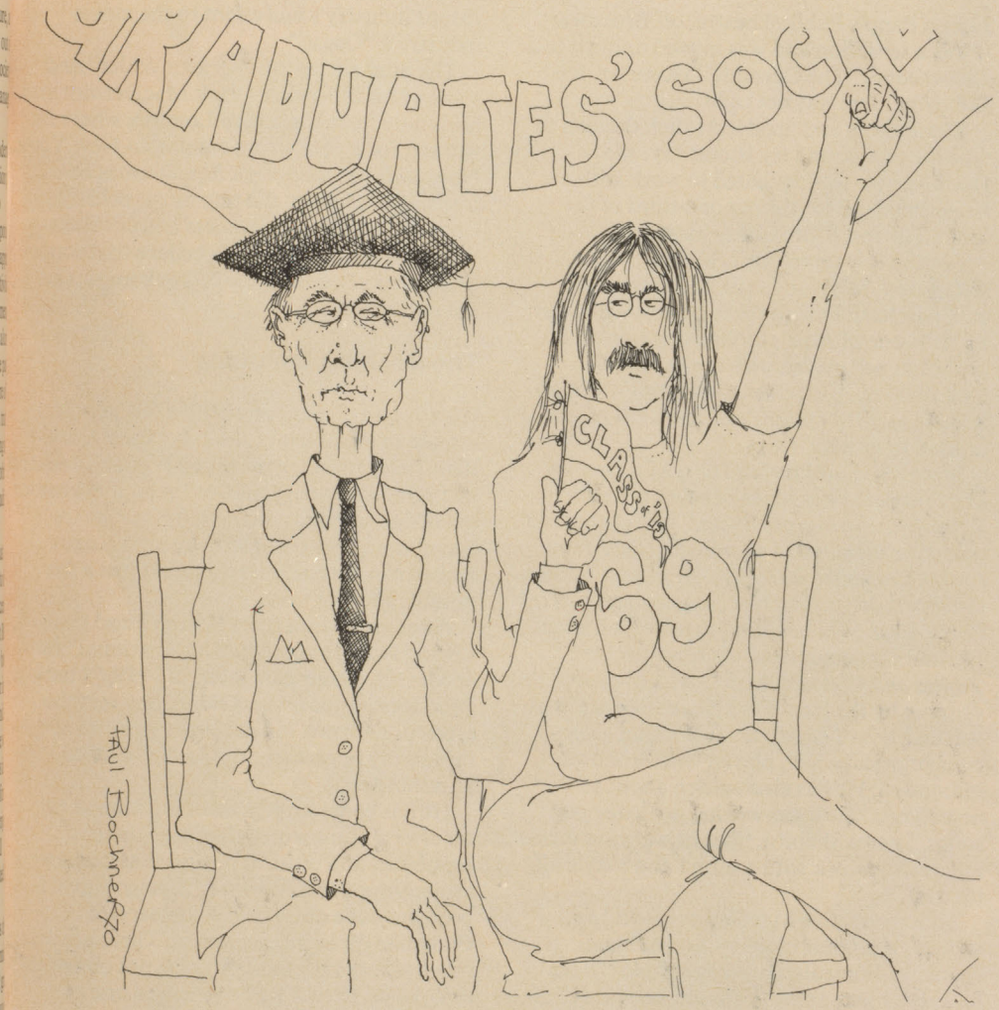
If The Graduates' Society were to undertake Further Education and community action programmes it wouldundoubtedly have to decrease the number of social events it sponsors. In one sense, sucha cutback couldn't happen quickly enough. The Society's social activities are facing stiff competition from the numerous forms of entertainment available to the alumnus. While the Society's problems of the past few years have been pinned on the failure of the young alumnus toparticipate, the plain truth is that even the older graduate is avoiding such events. Traditional activities such as football luncheons and golf tournaments are steadily declining in attendance.

Moreover, the Society must accept that young alumni arenot likely to turn out to its social events. As one young graduate recently asserted, "I would go to McGill night at Blue Bonnets if I was sure I wouldn't find my boss and his wife there." Age acts as a barrier in social programmes. Young graduates find it difficult to associate socially with people who are older or who hold superior positions in the occupational or social hierarchy. Therefore, while both young and old alumni may enjoy a specific programme, neither group will attend the function if it is to be dominated by members of the other age category.

To overcome that difficulty, as well as the other problems ofinvolving young alumni with the University, a group of twenty recent graduates have been formulating plans for a young alumni club. At time of writing the group was preparing a proposal on the various social, educational, and community action functions such a club could perform, with the idea of beginning some activities this year.

However, if theyouth group is to succeed, there may have tobe a drastic change in the balance of power in The Graduates' Society. It is well-known that in the interest of efficiency, democracy in institutions is generally diluted. Though procedures invariably exist which allow for a challenge to the existing leadership, the system isgenerally weighted heavily in favour of the existing elite.

Alumni organizations are little different from trade unionsand corporations in their brand of democracy. However, it should be recognized that the younger generation has



already shown a marked concern for the distribution of power in society and institutions. As students, they challenged the University's power structure and substituted a more democratic form of government. The existence of unrepresentative power structures in alumni organizations is likely to dissuade them from participating actively in the associations.

The McGill Graduates' Society has a Nominating Committee which attempts to find a representative Board of Directors, composed of members with ample time to handle their duties. Notice is given of nominees in the *McGill News*, followed by a short period during which other nominations can be submitted. Usually no other nominations are forthcoming and the Nominating Committee's selections are installed at the Annual General Meeting.

The essence of the system is the Nominating Committee, which in the last few years has produced anything but a representative Board of Directors. Though twenty-five per cent of the graduate body convocated between 1966 and 1970, only one member of the Board, Hutton Archer, graduated in those years. Furthermore he was not chosen by the Nominating Committee, but rather sits on the Board because he is president of the Students' Society. In addition, only three members of the proposed twenty-five man Board for the coming year graduated between 1960 and 1966.

The Nominating Committee's efforts to develop a representative Board of Directors would be comical if the situation weren't so critical. If young alumni are to be involved with the Society, the Board of Directors must be composed of people who understand the aspirations and interests of the young. Though nothing precludes an older graduate from understanding youth, in general young graduates can be more adequately represented by their peers.

Even more dangerous than the chance that an unrepresentative Board of Directors will organize programmes which do not appeal to young alumni is the probability that as the Society continues to become more involved with influencing the University, it will take stands unrepresentative of its membership. Over the past two years the Society has received representation on numerous Senate committees and has, in times of crisis at McGill, issued strong statements supporting the University administration. Though those stands have probably been in line with graduate opinion, the Society's membership is now becoming weighted in favour of the very students who were contesting the administration. As alumni, they won't blindly support declarations urging the Principal to take firm action against disruptive student elements. Unless the Board of Directors becomes truly representative of alumni – or ceases to take stands – there is a possibility that at some point soon the Society's leaders will take a position totally out kilter with its membership's views.

However, the political structure of the Society is only a means to an end; despite the unequal representation on the Society's Board of Directors, the fact still remains that the major change needed in The Graduates' Society today is a shift in its form of activities. Moreover, it should be noted that a change in emphasis to the Further Education and community action activities desired by the majority of young graduates will be heartily received by many older alumni. Formerly there were few events available to those graduates who felt reunions and nostalgic social events were nonsensical. Now they will have their wish.

On the other hand, though the emphasis on programming will change, the Society should not make the same mistake twice. In meeting the needs of graduates who desire Further Education and community action, the Society should not forget those alumni – both young and old – who prefer the more traditional events. If the Society is to continue to have as members *all* graduates of McGill University, it must provide a diversification of activities to meet every taste.□

New York Martlets:

From Broadway to business

New York is Broadway, diplomacy, welfare groups, and business. Here, a look at some of the many Martlets involved in those spheres of activity.

by Leonard Ashley

New York: Phyllis Ginley's "City of Infinite Inconvenience." Wall Street and half the dope addicts in the United States, the capital of the arts, the head offices of many of the world's largest corporations, and, in many respects, the capital of the world. But as a Russian visitor once tactlessly remarked: "All that and they can't even keep the streets clean."

No, as the saying goes, "One wouldn't want to live there." However millions do, including some of the makers and movers of our society. The list of Martlets in the city is long, though characteristically many of the people on it are too rushed to spare time for an interview or to sit still for a photograph. New York is a city of people in action. Although many New Yorkers are just running around in aimless circles, as rats do when crowded into a small area, others are moving significantly in high circles.

In all there are 1,500 Martlets in New York. The following sketches illustrate the activities of just a few, showing how they participate in and contribute to life in one of the world's great cities.

The Sun Shines In

After nearly three years on Broadway, *Hair*, the tribal rock musical, is still playing to capacity houses. It is also a sensation in London, Tokyo, Toronto, and about twenty other major cities around the world. As of January 1970 over 3,400,000 people had seen the play. Some 600 recordings have been made from the score, by such artists as The Fifth Dimension, Nina Simone, Barbra Streisand, Dizzy Gillespie, The Supremes, and Percy Faith. *Hair* is another score from the prolific pen of Galt MacDermot, one of the authors of McGill's famous 1957 Red and White Revue, *My Fur Lady*.

MacDermot, who studied arranging at McGill, lives with his wife and four children on Staten Island in the same little house he moved into when he came to New York five years ago. Though as shy and unassuming as ever, he is now an international celebrity, one of the few men "over thirty" whom the younger generation reveres.

Hair did it. In 1966, Nat Shapiro, a close friend, introduced MacDermot to Gerome Ragni and James Rado, who wrote the lyrics for *Hair*. Shortly afterwards, MacDermot teamed up with the duo and scored the musical. The play began with an eight-week run at Joseph Papp's Public Theatre, off Broadway. It was a sensation and was moved uptown to a discothèque, "The Cheetah." However, the ambience there was not right.

The authors and producers then decided to take the plunge and try Broadway. MacDermot, who was delighted to work with a larger band, revised about one-third of the score. The rest is Broadway history.

For the first few months MacDermot himself played the piano in the pit. In fact, he still likes to sit in with the orchestra whenever he visits one of *Hair's* foreign companies. So far he has not played with the Japanese, Yugoslav, or Australian companies – though it looks as if they might well last until he gets around to visiting them.

Since his triumph with *Hair*, MacDermot has completed a number of other projects. Recently he wrote, conducted, and played the piano for the score of a United Artists' film, *Cotton Comes from Harlem*. Produced by Sam Goldwyn, Jr., it stars black comedian Godfrey Cambridge. While scoring that thriller, MacDermot also completed the score for both *Troilus and Cressida*, which was produced this summer by the New York Shakespeare Festival, and *Who The Murderer Was*, an *avant-garde* musical which played "off-Broadway" in London. He has also written about 150 new songs. "He hates writing jingles or pop songs," notes Shapiro, "but he's always turning out fine work with a sound and a style all his own."

That distinctive MacDermot sound and style is an original combination of many elements. Immediately recognizable is a real feeling for jazz and a profound knowledge of African music, picked up when he and his wife were students at the Conservatory in Capetown, South Africa. After leaving Capetown, he played the organ for seven years in a Montreal church, as well as jazz piano in strip joints during off-hours. Both experiences show in his music. Certainly the young people like the beat and exciting colour of his work, while professional musicians recognize its sound classical backing and modern jazz components.

One of his songs, "African Waltz," came out of an opera he once contemplated but never completed. The song, however, was recorded by Cannonball Adderley and selected as the best jazz composition of 1962. The National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences awarded it a coveted "Grammy," the record industry's equivalent to the movie industry's "Oscar."

The huge success of "African Waltz" and some of his other music took MacDermot and his family from Canada to London, where he worked for a year before coming to New York. Now *Hair* has made Galt MacDermot an international star in the pop music field. Considering his inventiveness and constant stream of ideas, it's hard to believe that something even better than the hit rock musical is not on the way.

The Dashing Diplomat

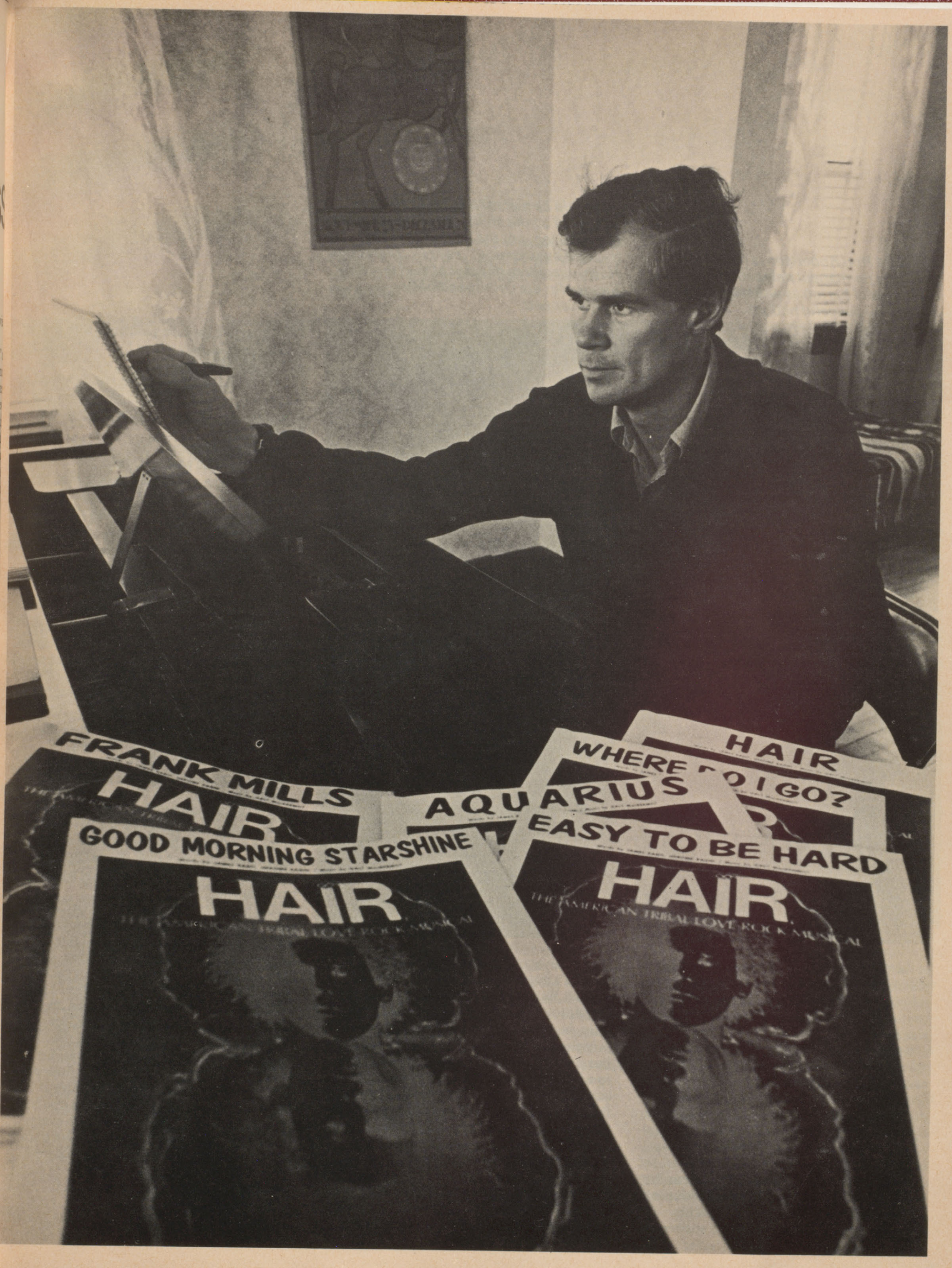
It's after six o'clock, and only a few people remain in the offices of the Permanent Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, located in a jazzy apartment-cum-office building tower overlooking the famous cereal-box-like UN Secretariat. One of the late toilers is Angus Robertson, an energetic diplomat just a few months short of forty.

After graduating from Bishop's and Oxford, "Ron" Robertson studied international law at McGill. Three years later, in 1959, "I took a good look at the lawyers riding down in the elevator with me, and decided to go into something truly honest, like the foreign service," he reminisces.

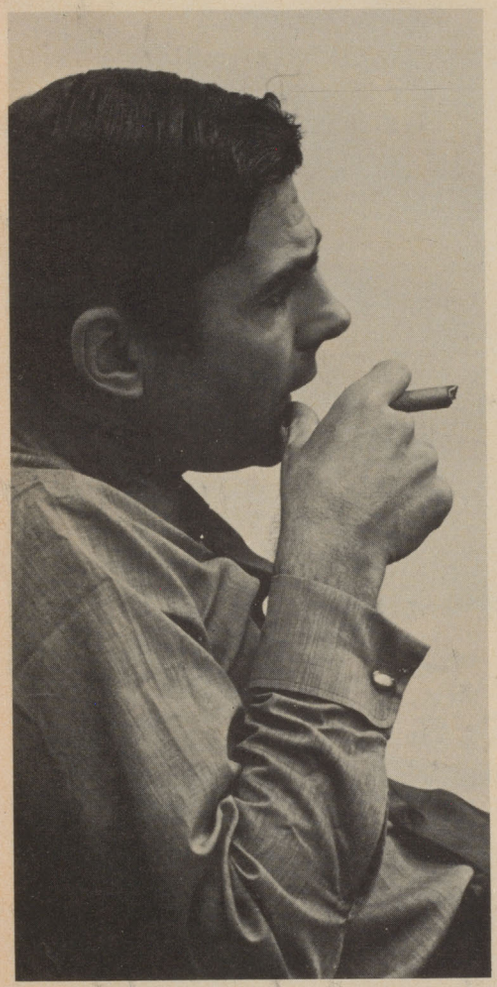
He has come to his present position at the UN after a number of assignments in legal, economic, and political positions at home and around the world. However, foreign travel has been only one of the rewards of service in Canadian diplomatic missions. There are many other advantages, though pay is not one of the main ones. In fact, Robertson was one of a group of Canadian diplomats who several years ago formed a union which only recently negotiated long-needed pay raises for foreign service officers. "Until very recently," he says, "one really needed some sort of backing or some money of one's own. Now our salaries are more in line with what other Canadian enterprises pay their personnel. Still, I could make twice as much in a regular law practice, I suppose. A number of my classmates from McGill seem to be doing so. But I find this work fascinating, satisfying."

Although Robertson would happily have continued to serve with the Canadian mission

Opposite Page: Sagittarian Galt MacDermot, the shy, short-haired Martlet who scored the musical Hair.


FRANK MILLS
HAIR
GOOD MORNING STARSHINE
HAIR
AQUARIUS
HAIR
WHERE TO I GO?
EASY TO BE HARD
HAIR

Diplomat Ron Robertson, a member of Canada's permanent delegation to the UN, *conceives of his job as working for the goals of all peaceful nations.*



at the UN, the government's new economic policies have restructured him out of his present position. He leaves soon, to become the counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in The Hague.

Robertson considers his diplomatic career "lucky," for he has always held interesting posts. Others might think that his success is attributable to an abundant supply of the diplomat's *desiderata*: articulateness, tact, an open personality combined with the ability to keep secrets, and expert knowledge in law, economics and other fields.

A long time ago someone defined an ambassador as "an honest man, chosen for his probity, sent abroad to lie for the good of his country." Ron Robertson is quick to state that he has never been called upon to lie for Canada. He conceives of his job as working not only for Canada's goals but for those of all peaceful nations. Sitting in his office or even posing for his photograph before a large Canadian coat of arms, he strikes one as a fine example of a very promising, international new breed. One can imagine him as either Canadian ambassador to some foreign country or sitting on some supranational council. Knowledgeable, dignified, Angus Robertson is precisely the image Canada should present to the world.

"It would be marvellous if society concentrated on the ability of the handicapped to do the job, not the obstacles which they are overcoming," says Dr. Marygold Nash, executive director of the New York Service for the Orthopaedically Handicapped.



Emphasizing the Positive

"If the business world would look at the positive qualities of the disabled," says Dr. Marygold Nash, executive director of the New York Service for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, "and compare their performance with that of normal people, they would hire the handicapped. It would be marvellous if society concentrated on the ability of the handicapped to do the job, not the obstacles which they are overcoming. The whole community would benefit."

People are Marygold Nash's business – especially people who need help. Her combination of industry and insight has enabled her to usefully serve a number of communities.

After graduating from the University of British Columbia during WW II, Dr. Nash determined on a career in social work. She took a Master's degree at McGill, because, as she recalls, "McGill was then the most advanced school of social work in Canada."
After graduation, she first worked as a medical social worker at the Royal Victoria Hospital and was then hired by the Protestant School Board of Montreal. "I was what people call a 'truant officer,' but officially we called it an 'attendance officer.' We put the emphasis on the positive," she says. Later Dr. Nash became a medical social worker at Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia – "not that the United States offered the only opportunities, just that it promised a bigger perspective."

Next she returned to Montreal as chief social worker in an occupational therapy and rehabilitation centre. In 1958, she left Montreal to get a Doctorate in social welfare at Columbia University. Since then she has become "a Canadian in New York," working with the handicapped.

The New York Service for the Orthopaedically Handicapped makes a three-pronged attack on the physical, social, and psychological problems of the handicapped. At least 10% of the population is in need of such personal attention. The agency offers a camp for physically handicapped children and adults, a social casework service, and an educational rehabilitation programme to bring the handicapped to "work readiness" in vocational schools, colleges, and the world of business. It educates the public and the families of the handicapped, as well as helping the disabled on a one-to-one basis. It offers them everything from guidance, training, and encouragement, to transportation and job placement.

"We are trying to make a little more equal the opportunities for the handicapped – just to give them a chance," observes Dr. Nash. She and her agency do everything possible to educate the public not to be afraid of or to

reject the disabled, but rather to concentrate on "the normal part of them." She stresses that the handicapped need opportunity, not pity.

In the field of social services, far more money and attention is given to psychiatric work in clinics for children, the mentally retarded, and the delinquent and maladjusted, than is spent on salvaging the talents and skills of those with physical disabilities due to birth defects, disease, or accidents. Under the direction of Dr. Nash, the New York Service for the Orthopaedically Handicapped tries to redress the balance and to integrate the handicapped into the life of the community.

Dr. Nash, lightened by a very practical approach and a delightful sense of humour, is clearly an excellent product of McGill's School of Social Work – a committed individual who *cares about people* and is doing something constructive about it.

Travel as a Business

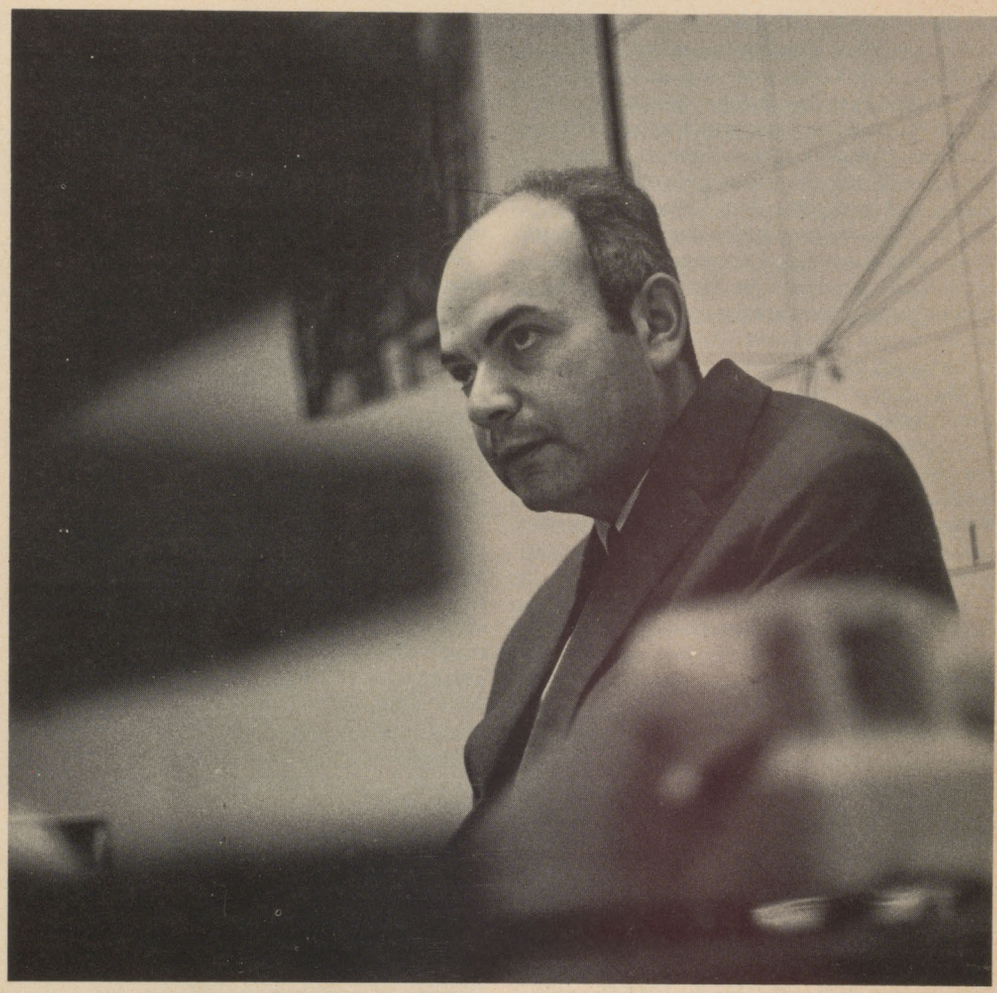
Forty-nine floors above New York City, in a small, unpretentious office in the awesome Pan American Airways building, sits soft-spoken George Newman, thirty-nine, manager of the airline's marketing analysis and forecasting group. A 1956 Hungarian refugee, Newman develops market and traffic forecasts not only for Pan American, but for the entire air industry as well. As a member of the high-powered corporate planning department, he is also deeply involved in planning for fleets, schedules, fares, routes, and finances. His airline is the largest purely international airway in the western hemisphere, and recently became the first carrier to operate the "jumbo" jets which threaten to turn the industry upside down.

Newman entered McGill in the early sixties as an evening student, while he was chief statistician at the Canadian National Railway. Already holding a Bachelor's degree from Budapest, he received a Diploma in Management from the University in 1967. Shortly afterwards, attracted by the air industry and the cultural liveliness of New York, he left the railway after eight years of service.

The major variable in increasing demand for airline travel is the fare. However, Pan Am's fares must all be approved by the twenty-five airlines and governments which comprise the International Air Transport Association. Therefore fares are decided by political compromise, rather than economic viability.

Nevertheless, Pan Am's planning department can still initiate promotions and tinker with fares. The aim of such special promotions is to encourage new passengers to fly, and to spread out the demand for seats from the very busy weekends to the relatively quiet weeks.

Pan American Airways marketing analysis and forecasting director George Newman expects a surge in international travel in the future.



Currently only 3% of the American population take a foreign trip each year. Newman is optimistic about future demand in the industry, and suggests that the percentage could rise steadily until 40-50% of the population take foreign trips. He also predicts increased frequency of travel by individuals in the future.

Despite those bright prospects for demand in the air industry, the profit picture for Pan Am is murky. The airline faces rising labour costs in addition to competition from airways of low wage countries. Its saviour might be the jumbo jets, which can operate at a lower than conventional cost – given proper utilization. The challenge is of course to keep the planes full. Newman considers that a relatively simple task for major markets, but is less confident of the viability of jumbo jets for secondary markets.

The introduction of the jumbo jets promises a challenging, rapidly changing future for the air industry, and consequently for Pan Am's marketing analysis manager. If pressures build up to too great a level, Newman can always relax by making use of his special privileges and pursue his hobby, travel. For example, while millions of Americans drove about the country on Memorial Day weekend creating havoc on the highways, Newman and his wife spent the four days holidaying far away from New York – in Paris.□

Unravelling the strands of time

An account of the intricacies involved in the arduous search for information about the University's first graduate, who disappeared shortly after his convocation.

by Barbara Tunis

On the eve of McGill's 150th anniversary the University's first graduate has been found. William Leslie Logie, who received his MD in 1833, has been the object of an exasperating search the past few years, which extended from Montreal to Edinburgh, to London, throughout Canada, and to various parts of the United States. For nearly 140 years, his whereabouts following graduation and the career he pursued have remained a mystery, lost in the unrecorded annals of time. Only this year, as McGill's sesquicentennial approaches, have his movements been partially uncovered.

Although the University obtained its charter in 1821, it was not until 1829 that teaching commenced – and then in but one Faculty, Medicine. In 1833, William Leslie Logie was the only student to qualify for and receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. As well as being McGill's first graduate he was the first person to receive a medical degree in what is now Canada.

As long ago as 1881 Logie was sought by McGill authorities. William Osler, then-registrar of the Medical Faculty, included Dr. Logie's name along with a request for addresses of "lost" graduates in the Calendar of the Medical Faculty. If Osler found him he left no record, except that the Calendar of 1882 lists W. Logie as deceased.

Curiosity was again provoked in 1963 when details were sought concerning McGill's first convocation. The only existing report of the event was found in the yellowed pages of contemporary newspapers, but except for a brief description of Logie's part in the ceremony no information about him was given. However, newspaper reports covering the 1835 Convocation suggested that Logie's diploma had been the subject of a court case between the University and the Board of Medical Examiners for Montreal. However, once again no specific details about Logie were given.

Researchers found the known facts about William Logie to be meagre. The Register of Students of McGill College listed him as an Anglican, born in Montreal in 1810. He attended medical lectures for five years, receiving his degree on May 24, 1833. His signature appeared on the Register of Medical Graduates for that year, while the original draft of his diploma and two other certificates presented to him upon graduation are in the Osler Library. There were no other particulars available.

An attempt was made to locate Logie by inserting a note in the *McGill News*, but no sure information resulted. When his graduation thesis could not be located in the Public Archives of Canada, an inquiry was directed to the University of Edinburgh, where the four founders of McGill's Faculty of Medicine received their training. A copy of the thesis, signed by the secretary of the McGill Medical Faculty was discovered there, but still no trace of Logie himself could be found.

In 1967 the search was intensified. Various directories and almanacs were scanned. Letters were sent to medical licensing bodies, historical societies, archivists, local cemeteries, people whose surname was Logie, and medical journals in Britain, Canada, and the United States. Military records were searched and an inquiry directed to the British Museum. Many Logies emerged, but William Leslie Logie remained an enigma.

Although William Logie was entitled to practise medicine in Lower Canada, there was no record of a licence having been issued to him. He was unknown in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada, and in the province of New Brunswick, where the name Logie (or Loggie) occurs frequently. Another family of Logies living in Exeter, Ontario, in the mid-nineteenth century included two medical doctors with the name William Logie, but neither was McGill's first graduate.

The only reply to the University's many queries concerning Logie's whereabouts was received from the Public Archives of Canada. It contained a series of references dated between 1806 and 1824, concerning Alexander Logie of Montreal, his wife Leslie Henderson, and their son William. Alexander's death had left William under the guardianship of Kenneth Walker a local businessman.

The Public Archives of Canada also forwarded a copy of an 1839 bond of marriage between one William Logie of Montreal and Louise Leclair of Contrecoeur. Although the signature did not resemble that of William Logie on the medical graduates' register, the possibility remained that this person might be McGill's first graduate.

The record of the marriage of William Logie and Louise Leclair was located in the archives of the Montreal Superior Court. But before the identity of the partners could be ascertained, a second marriage certificate was found, that of William L. Logie, physician, and Frances Matilda Ford, spinster, dated December 20, 1834. The marriage was witnessed by Archibald Hall, MD, a fellow-student of Logie and later a member of the McGill Medical Faculty.

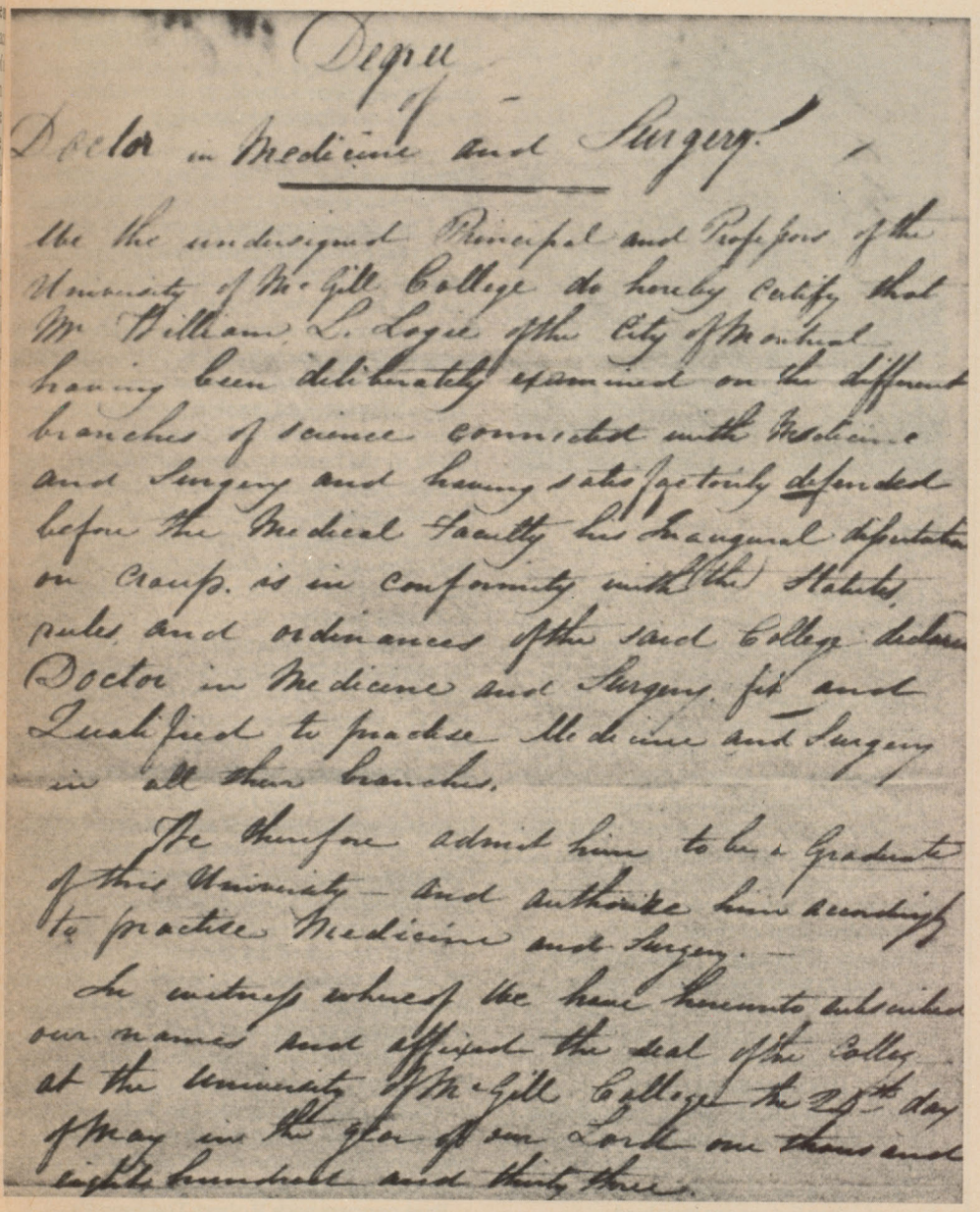
A search was then made for a record of a birth which might have followed William Logie's marriage. Local newspapers were scanned, but no births of Logies could be found in the two-year period following the marriage. The quest spread as far as Kingston, Ontario, where a Major William Logie was discovered to be a resident in 1836. However no connection could be established between that gentleman and McGill's William Logie.

Fortunately contemporary newspapers did provide an important clue – which had been intimated in the newspaper report of the Convocation of 1835 – in the description of the court case involving Logie's diploma. The decision of the court in favour of McGill College had obliged the Board of Medical Examiners of the District of Montreal to grant a licence to practise to any medical graduate of McGill College on the simple presentation of his diploma. William Logie, who had been refused a licence to practise in 1833, apparently had not waited for the court's decision. The judgement of the Court of King's Bench recorded "an immaterial fact, the absence of Mr. Logie from the Province, since the issuing of the mandamus . . ." That was the first positive indication that William Logie had left Lower Canada after his graduation.

Corroboration of that discovery was offered by a contemporary of Logie, Dr. Joseph Workman, MD 1835. In an address to McGill medical students nearly fifty years later, which was published in the *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal* of 1883, Dr. Workman recalled his student days. Reminiscing about former classmates, he spoke of McGill's first graduate and said, "Like myself, a matrimonial alliance led him out of Lower Canada." Dr. Workman, it was learned, had moved to Toronto following his marriage and for ten years did not practise medicine. That finding provided another dimension to the mystery. Was it possible that William Logie had never practised his profession?

While it was now apparent that William Logie had left Canada, it was still an open question as to where he went. The United States seemed the most likely place but it would prove difficult to determine his movements. General inquiries directed to historical societies and other sources in New England, New York, and neighbouring states proved negative.

On May 24, 1833, William Leslie Logie received the first of thousands of diplomas awarded by McGill University.



Degree
of
Doctor in Medicine and Surgery.

We the undersigned Principal and Professors of the University of McGill College do hereby certify that Mr William L. Logie of the City of Montreal having been deliberately examined on the different branches of science connected with Medicine and Surgery and having satisfactorily defended before the Medical Faculty his Inaugural dissertation on Croup. is in conformity with the Statutes, rules and ordinances of the said College declared Doctor in Medicine and Surgery, fit and qualified to practice Medicine and Surgery in all their branches.

We therefore admit him to be a Graduate of this University — and authorize him accordingly to practice Medicine and Surgery. —

In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed the seal of the College at the University of McGill College the 24th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.

In November 1969 a new approach was taken. If William Leslie Logie could not be traced forwards beyond 1834, perhaps he could be found by the reverse process, that of working backwards from the turn of the century. Three Dr. Logies were listed in Polk's *Medical and Surgical Register of the United States* for the years 1890 and 1896. It was decided to explore their origins. Two were soon eliminated as possible first-generation descendants because their dates of graduation from medical school were either too close or too far removed from 1834. The third, Dr. C J. Logie of Kansas, was found to have been born in Louisiana and to have come to Kansas from New York. His record showed that in 1863 he had enlisted at eighteen years of age in the New York 16th Heavy Artilery at Geneva, New York. Here was a man born eleven years after William Logie's marriage. Could he perhaps have been a son ?

Extraneous information gathered earlier began to take on significance at this point. A contemporary of Logie's, Dr. Frederick W. Hart, MD 1835, was known to have practised medicine in Louisiana. A newspaper item to the effect that William Walker, a son of Logie's guardian, had died in Mississippi in 1835 was recalled. According to those two pieces of information Montrealers in 1834 did migrate to the southern states.

Two inquiries followed, one to Geneva, New York, the other to New Orleans. On January 26, 1970, replies were received from each. Although C. J. Logie's parenthood was not immediately confirmed, William Logie had evidently lived in both Louisiana and New York state. From Louisiana State University came a copy of his medical registration to the effect that he had taken out a licence to practise medicine in Louisiana in January 1834. From the Geneva Historical Society came the news that he had practised medicine in Geneva at least between 1863 and 1867. At last William Leslie Logie had been rediscovered and the mystery of McGill's first graduate was a little closer to being solved.

In what part of Louisiana Logie lived is not yet known, but he was still residing in that state in 1849 when his name was included on a list of medical practitioners of the Department of the East which appeared in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Records from Geneva, New York, indicate that he bought property there in 1852 and later owned a farm on the outskirts of the village. Dr. William Leslie Logie, his wife Frances Matilda, three sons and three daughters are registered as members of the Episcopal Church of Geneva. The eldest son, William Kenneth, served as acting-brigadier with the Union Army during the Civil War and was killed at the siege of Atlanta. A second son, Charles Joseph (presumably Dr. C. J. Logie of Kansas), is now being traced in that state. A third son, Albert Randolph may have lived in Charlotte, North Carolina, where his wife Sara Elizabeth Chester died in 1897.

Dr. William Logie's property in Geneva was auctioned in 1867. His fate after that date is yet to be discovered, but the possibility of tracing his life and descendants before the commencement of McGill's sesquicentennial is now much more certain. □

Where they are and what they're doing

'16
F. Philippe Brais, BCL '16, former president of the Canadian Bar Association, has been named a Companion of the Order of Canada.

'19
Brig. Gen. J. A. De Lalanne, BA '19, has been elected president of the Montreal United Services Institute for 1970-71.

'20
George M. Hobart, BSc '20, chairman of the board of Consolidated-Bathurst Ltd. since 1964, retired recently after twenty-five years of service. He also received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the spring convocation of Sir George Williams University.

'27
René Pomerleau, MSc '27, retired Laval University scientist who has authored more than 125 publications on tree diseases and fungi, has been awarded the Order of Canada's Medal of Service.

'31
Arthur H. Snell, MSc '31, PhD '33, is associate director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tenn., with responsibility for the laboratory's programme in basic physical research.

'32
Saul Hayes, BA '27, MA '28, BCL '32, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at Sir George Williams University's annual spring convocation.
J. H. Schloen. BEng '32, has been elected president of the Laval Industrial Association for the 1970-71 term.
J. Gilbert Turner, MD '32, has recently retired after twenty-two years as executive director of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

'33
C. Douglas Mellor, BCom '33, executive director of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Quebec, has been appointed treasurer of the Diocese of Montreal – Anglican Church of Canada.

'34
H. Borden Marshall, PhD '34, has been appointed director of research of Domtar Ltd.
J. J. McGill, BCom '34, MCom '36, retiring vice-president of Imperial Tobacco (Ontario), Toronto, has been appointed managing



Imperial Tobacco president Paul Paré contends that it is not yet possible to specifically prove medical researchers' statistics on cigarette smoking.

Focus

"The difficult aspect of my job is that I am a senior member of the tobacco community at a time when it is under serious public scrutiny," comments Paul Paré, BCL '49, president of Imperial Tobacco Co. (ITC), Canada's largest tobacco processor and manufacturer. The barrage of adverse publicity from medical sources and the possibility of government legislation to eliminate broadcasting as an advertising medium has affected the industry, whose personnel, Paré observes, "are looking to company leadership for watchwords of advice."

Providing some of those watchwords, Paré notes, "The cigarette has now been subjected to seventeen years of rigid research . . . . If any other consumer product had undergone a similar test, much more would probably have been found wrong with it." He contends that it is not yet possible to specifically prove the statistical inferences made by medical researchers. While admitting that heavy smokers do suffer consequences, he points out that a host of other factors are involved.

At forty-eight, Paré's ascension to his present position has been rapid. Six years ago he became ITC's marketing vice-president; in 1967 he was made executive vice-president; and in 1969 he was named president. Montreal-born and educated at St. Leo's Academy and Loyola College, Paré served for one year as a trainee with ITC after leaving McGill. Following a two-year stint as executive assistant to Defence Minister Claxton, he taught political science at Loyola for an academic term, and then practised law in Montreal until 1957. At that time he launched Canadian Tobacco-fina, an enterprise which he managed for seven years before returning to ITC.

One of Paré's chief concerns is that the "zest, challenge, and gamble" inherent in a business enterprise has not been transmitted by the business community to the younger generation. The upshot has been that most current university graduates are seeking careers in government and universities. The exodus has been at the expense of industry, which has not recruited its share of creative people.

To bridge that information gap, eighty top companies have organized a student-run Liaison Pavilion at Montreal's Man And His World. Paré is optimistic that the dialogue facilitated by the venture will close the gap between university and business.

Paré believes that a fair indictment has been laid against industry with respect to its preoccupation with status and hierarchy. However, he feels that business has undergone significant though little-publicized changes in recent years. For instance, he cites that the role of the shareholder within ITC, once a prime concern, is now well down on the list of priorities. "The immediate role of a company is no longer to give its shareholders the maximum possible dividends," Paré asserts. The profit motive has been somewhat modified by what he feels to be business' moral obligation to engage in the social, intellectual and performing arts realms of the community-at-large.

Paré concurs with Robert Townsend's observation in *Up the Organization* that a president's tenure should be short. "A company presidency is a momentous undertaking," says Paré. "Except for singular administrators, the job exhausts a man's creativity in five to eight years. An ordinary man is hard put after that time to have any reserve productivity left."□

director and chief executive officer of the Canadian Outdoor Advertising Measurement Bureau.

John V. Nicholls, BA '30, MD '34, MSc '35, formerly of McGill's Faculty of Medicine, has been appointed associate professor of ophthalmology at the University of Western Ontario.

Laird Watt, BCom '34, senior partner and chairman of the executive committee of the accounting firm of Price, Waterhouse and Co. in Canada, has been elected to McGill's Board of Governors for a five-year term.

'35

George H. Tomlinson, PhD '35, has been appointed vice-president, research and ecology, of Domtar Ltd.

Allan B. Van Cleave, PhD '35, dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies at the University of Saskatchewan's Regina campus, will take on the added responsibility of dean of the University College of Graduate Studies.

'36

Conrad F. Harrington, BA '33, BCL '36, has been elected president of The Trust Companies Association of Canada.

Arthur G. Weaver, BA '36, has returned to Canada as president of the T. Eaton Life Assurance Co.

'37

W. G. Brissenden, BEng '37, MEng '38, has been appointed president of Gaspé Copper Mines Ltd., a member of the Noranda Group.

'38

Dr. Harry J. Stern, LLD '38, rabbi of Montreal's Temple Emanu-El, received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree from Ohio's Stuebenville College for his work on behalf of religious unity.

William S. Weaver, BSc '38, PhD '41, was recently granted the ASTM Award of Merit from the American Society for Testing and Materials.

'40

A. D. Hamilton, BEng '40, president of Domtar Pulp and Paper Products Ltd., was elected a vice-chairman of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Leo L. Leveridge, MD '40, has assumed the position of medical director of the Daniel Boone Clinic in Harlan, Ky.

'41

George Alexander, BCom '41, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Montreal Life Insurance Co.

Leonard P. Babich, BSc/Agr '41, has been appointed senior vice-president, finance and administration, of The House of Seagram Ltd.

William H. Gauvin, BEng '41, MEng '42, PhD '45, has been appointed director of research and development, Noranda Mines Ltd.

James R. Swan, BA '41, has been appointed principal of Blaydon Avenue Public School by the Board of Education for the Borough of North York, Ont.

Mrs. Helene L. Webner (*L'Esperance*), BA '41, presently assistant professor of english, Frostburg State College, Md., will be on leave for the next year, pursuing doctoral studies in english at Pennsylvania State University, where she has received an appointment as a graduate assistant in the Department of English.

'42

Robert L. Grassby, BEng '42, has been named president and general manager of MLW Industries.

'43

Suzann Cohen, BA '43, is presently development officer for the Royal Ontario Museum.

S. R. L. Harding, MSc '43, has been appointed senior vice-president of J. C. Sproule and Associates Ltd.

James M. Pepper, PhD '43, has been appointed head of the University of Saskatchewan's Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

Dr. Gordon W. Thomas, BA '40, MD '43, surgeon-in-chief and executive director of the International Grenfell Association at St. Anthony, Nfld., has been awarded the Order of Canada's Medal of Service.

'46

Gordon B. Clarke, BCom '46, has been elected senior vice-president of Greyhound Computer Corp.

George W. Frank, BCom '46, has been elected president, chief operating officer, and a member of the board of directors of Standard Structural Steel Ltd.

'47

John C. Beck, BSc '45, MD '47, MSc '51, chairman of McGill's Department of Medicine and director of the University Clinic, has been elected to the Royal Society, Canada's most distinguished recognition of important contributions to science.

Annie G. Black, BA '47, MSW '49, is presently teaching english and social work at Hiroshima Jogakuin College as a missionary of the United Church of Canada.

Otto M. Cepella, BEng '47, has been appointed manager, market research and development, of R. L. Crain Ltd.

A. George Goodeve, BCom '47, has been appointed treasurer of McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.

Marcel Hébert, DDS '47, has been appointed editor of the Quebec *Dental Journal*.

'48

Rod J. Bilodeau, BEng '48, is president of Honeywell Controls Ltd., Scarborough, Ont.

S. E. Bryan, BEng '48, has been appointed manager, eastern division (Montreal), of C. D. Howe Co. Ltd.

Richard A. Currie, BSc '46, MD '48, has been appointed associate professor of surgery in the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and chief of surgery in the Hopkins-affiliated Columbia Hospital and clinics in the new town of Columbia, Md.

D. W. Howard, BEng '48, has been appointed manager of the newly formed engineered product sales department of Crouse-Hinds Co. of Canada Ltd.

Eva M. Kushner, BA '48, MA '50, PhD '56, professor of french and comparative literature at Carleton University, Ottawa, has been elected chairman of the Humanities Research Council of Canada.

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John B. Roper, F.R.A.I.C.
R. J. Anagan, M.R.A.I.C.

Lewis E. Lloyd, BSc/Agr '48, MSc '50, PhD '52 has been appointed dean of the Faculty of Home Economics at the University of Manitoba.
Donald E. Tilley, BSc '48, PhD '51, has recently co-authored the publication *Physics: A Modern Approach*.
Edgar Wener, BCom '48, has been appointed vice-president, manufacturing, of Scott-LaSalle Ltd.

'49

Mrs. William G. Colborne, BSc (PE) '49, is spending a year in France while her husband is on sabbatical leave at the University of Grenoble.
Donald D. Dogherty, BEng '49, has been elected executive vice-president and a member of the board of directors of Canadian Refractories Ltd.
A. G. Hyde, BEng '49, has been appointed general manager of the Warren pipe division of Canron Inc.
Andrew Lavallée, BCom '49, has recently assumed the newly created position of vice-president, finance, of Northern Electric Co. Ltd.
Robert C. Paterson, BCom '49, is now head of the investments department and deputy-general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada. He is also vice-chairman of the board and treasurer of Selwyn House School, Montreal.
Ross A. Tait, BEng '49, has been appointed vice-president, marketing, of Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co. Ltd.
Warren T. Welch, BEng '49, has been appointed general manager of the coupling department of Canron Ltd.

'50

John E. Aiken, BSc '50, DipM&BA '56, has been promoted to vice-president of sales for Argus Chemical Canada Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Witco Chemical Corp.
Ernest R. Ambrose, DDS '50, has been appointed dean of McGill's Faculty of Dentistry.
F. E. Barrett, BEng '50, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Thomson Electrical Works Ltd.
Baird Davis, BCom '50, has been appointed eastern sales division manager of Weldwood of Canada Sales Ltd.
Donn J. Kushner, MSc '50, PhD '52, presently professor of biology at the University of Ottawa, has been elected president of the Ottawa Valley Biological and Biochemical Society.
F. Alvin Stewart, BSc/Agr '50, has been appointed to the Milk Commission of Ontario.

'51

Maurice LeClair, BSc '49, MD '51, has recently been appointed Deputy-Minister of Health for the federal government in Ottawa.
M. Rabinovitch, BSc '51, has been named general manager of Rilsan Industrial Inc., manufacturing subsidiary of Aquitaine Chemicals Inc.

'52

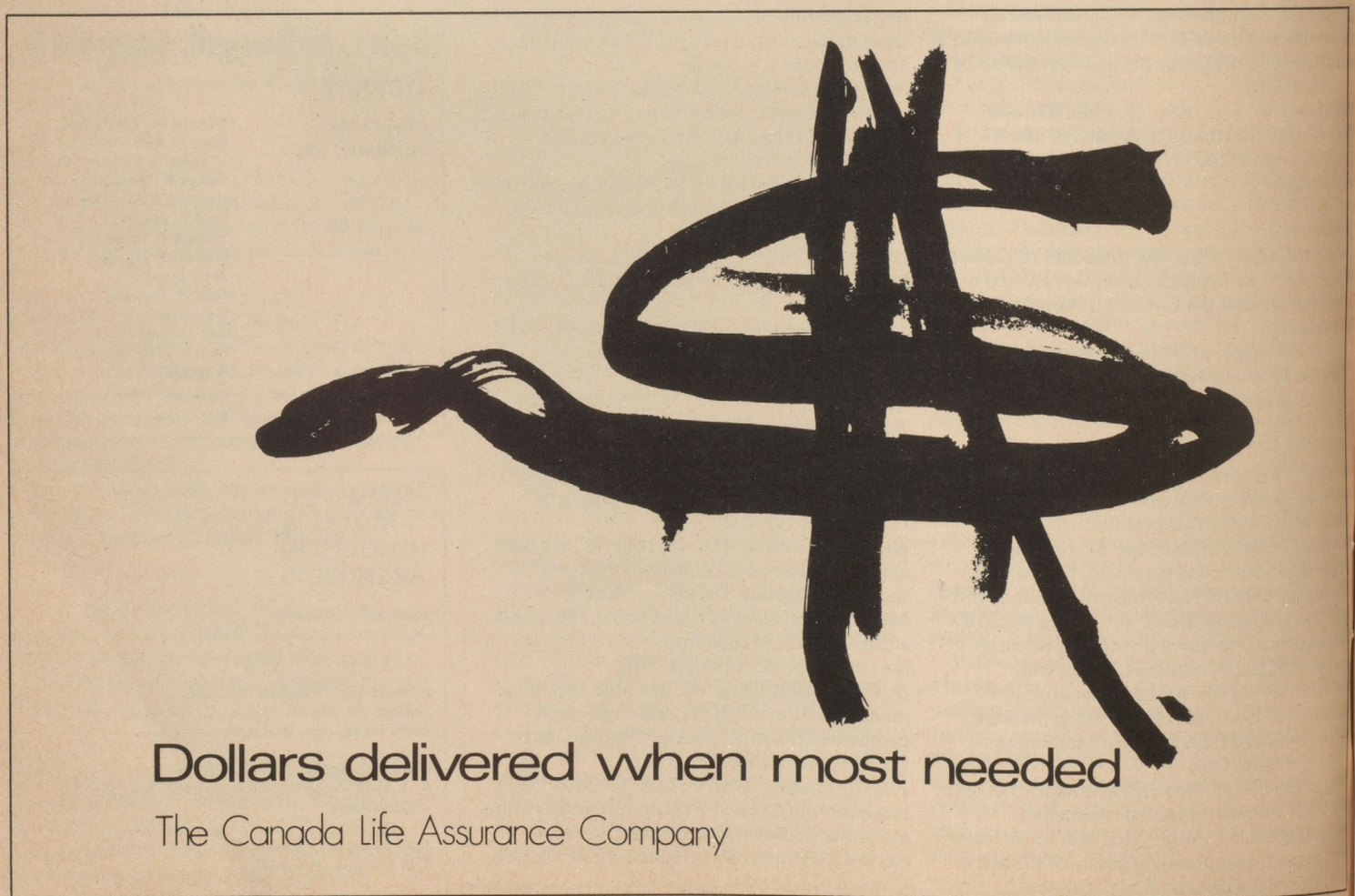
L. E. Lemieux, BEng '52, has been appointed production manager of the industrial chemicals division of Canadian Industries Ltd.
Frances B. Wright, BA '52, a teacher with the Protestant Teachers Association, Pointe Claire, received an MA in Liberal Studies at Wesleyan University's commencement last spring.

'53

Donald Burrows, BCom '53, of the Canadian International Development Agency's technical assistance programme is presently working with a team of four on a reclassification of the Jamaican Civil Service.
Peter A. G. Cameron, BCom '53, has been appointed a vice-president of Canadian Industries Ltd.
Jacques E. Daccord, BEng '53, DipM&BA '61, has been appointed regional partner, Quebec, of Urwick, Currie and Partners Ltd., management consultants.
Bruce H. Logan, BCom '53, has been appointed senior vice-president of Media Sales Development.
Abraham Shuster, BSc '49, BCL '53, was named a Queen's Counsel by order in council of the Cabinet of the province of Quebec.
Maurice E. Taschereau, BEng '53, has been re-elected for a second term as president of The Quebec Metal Mining Association, Inc.
John S. Walton, BEng '53, has been appointed vice-president, marketing, of Canadian Liquid Air Ltd.

'54

Irene Fabrikant, BSc '54, MSc '56, PhD '66, formerly an instructor of microbiology at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, has been appointed assistant professor in the Department of Medical and Paediatric Specialties at the University of Connecticut School of Medicine.
Michael B. Harding, BEng '54, has been appointed assistant general manager (finance) of Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien.



J. I. B. Williamson, BEng '54, has been named vice-president, engineering, of Avon Products Inc.

'55

G. J. Fehr, BEng '55, has been appointed a vice-president of Pfizer Co. Ltd.

Donald O'Rourke, BA '49, DDS '55, who practised dentistry for ten years, was recently ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

Bernard L. Segal, BSc '50, MD '55, of Philadelphia, has been appointed to the Board of Trustees of the American College of Cardiology. He was also elected to the editorial board of the *American Journal of Cardiology*.

'56

Peter D. Abbott, BCom '56, has been appointed manager of marketing information, Domtar Pulp and Paper Products Ltd.

Jacob I. Fabrikant, BSc '52, MD '56, formerly associate professor of radiology and radiological science at The Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, has been appointed professor and head of the Department of Radiology at the University of Connecticut School of Medicine.

'57

Lawrence Burpee, BEng '57, has become managing director of Atlas Steels (England) Ltd. in Bedfordshire, England.

James A. Collinge, BCom '57, is now vice-president of the newly formed company Gatehouse-LaSalle Inc.

Robert D. S. Reid, BCom '57, past-president of the Toronto branch of The Graduates' Society, has been appointed manager, special projects, for Triton Centres Ltd., Toronto.

'58

Paul H. Andreini, MD '58, a consultant in medicine at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., recently received the degree of Master of Science in Medicine from the University of Minnesota.

William H. Ellis, BEng '58, is returning to Pakistan to be senior engineer, planning and design, for the Coastal Embankment Project in the eastern province.

'59

Lyndon G. Hooker, BSc/Agr '59, has moved to Toronto and is now working with the Ontario Food Council, which has been set up by the provincial Department of Agriculture and Food.

Sydney G. Smith, BEng '59, has been appointed manager of Greey Mixing Equipment Ltd., Montreal office.

William W. Tinmouth, BCL '59, has been appointed secretary and general counsel of Zeller's Ltd.

R. B. Tyler, BEng '59, has been appointed manager, Quebec and Maritimes field operations, of Du Pont of Canada's explosives division.

60

Dr. Thomas A. Ban, DipPsych '60, associate director of research at Montreal's Douglas Hospital, has been awarded a $1,000 prize by the Clark Institute of Psychiatry Research



Dr. Robert Bigelow, author of the controversial The Dawn Warriors, *theorizes that man has evolved through warfare.*

Focus

The notion that warfare has played a positive role in the evolution of *Homo sapiens* cannot be very acceptable to anyone in the twentieth century who has contemplated the horrors of Buchenwald or, more recently, the events at My Lai. Yet that is precisely the theory put forward by Robert Bigelow, BSc/Agr '50, PhD '54, in his book *The Dawn Warriors*, a study of "Man's Evolution Toward Peace."

"We know from fossil evidence that the average size of the human brain trebled in absolute size in about two million years since the time of the Australopithecenes," says Bigelow. "I think – and here is where some people think the idea is a bit ugly – that it was mainly warfare, intergroup competition, that was responsible for this phenomenally rapid increase in an organ as complex as the brain. A tremendously strong selective force must have been in action."

In *The Dawn Warriors*, Bigelow's search for that selective force goes back into prehistory. "The thesis," says the author, "is that early humans lived in social groups, just as all modern primates do. The biological function of these social groups was mainly the protection of weaker members of the group from large predators, and the efficiency of this protection depended largely on co-operation between group members.

"Now, the efficiency of co-operation depends on the efficiency of communication between individuals. Communication between animal nervous systems is always achieved through signs and symbols, and the interpretation of these requires brains. Therefore, the efficiency of the brains of the animals who belong to a group determines very largely the efficiency of their co-operation and the efficiency of the protection of their infants.

"When early humans or protohumans got so good at co-operation that predators were not a real threat, they probably increased greatly in numbers in certain areas. Demands were made on food supplies and good living sites, and competition began to take place, group against group.

"Success in these intergroup competitions depended on the efficiency of the co-operation between members of the same group which, of course, depended on communication, signs and symbols – in short, brains. And brains are produced only through the interaction of genes.

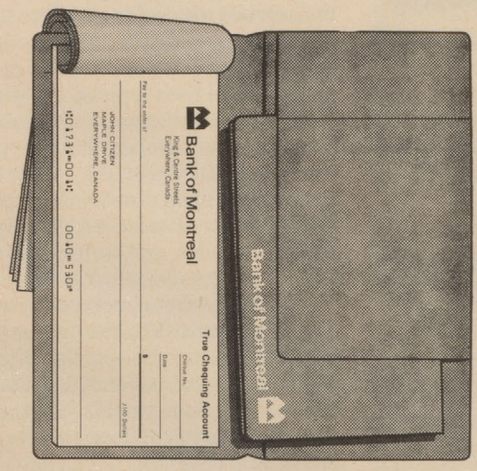
"By and large, the winners of the intergroup competitions, who possessed the most efficient brains, forced the less successful ones out of the best areas. As the competitions became more telling, some groups may have annihilated others – a process that continued for well over a million years – and there was a gradual genetic increase in the genes that produced more efficient brains. We are the children of the winners," theorizes the author.

Robert Bigelow was born in Nova Scotia in 1918 and received his early education in New York state. In 1941 he returned to Canada to join the Canadian Army, and after the war studied at Macdonald College under Dr. E. Melville Duporte. A year's stint at Oxford followed, after which he returned to Macdonald as an assistant professor in entomology. In 1962, seeking a pollen-free refuge for his wife and four sons, he moved to Christchurch, New Zealand, where he is now reader in zoology at the University of Canterbury.

Sees Global Co-operation

An entomologist by education, Robert Bigelow is an evolutionist by avocation. The theory of *The Dawn Warriors* began to develop about five years ago. "The essence of my theory," says Bigelow, "is that the key to survival has always been co-operation. I think that inevitably Man will establish and maintain global co-operation. After two million years of competing with each other, you can't suddenly stop it overnight, but I think we are actually beginning to develop ways and means – not through any moral excellence – but just because people on both sides see that it is smarter to make a deal than to clobber each other with nuclear weapons."□

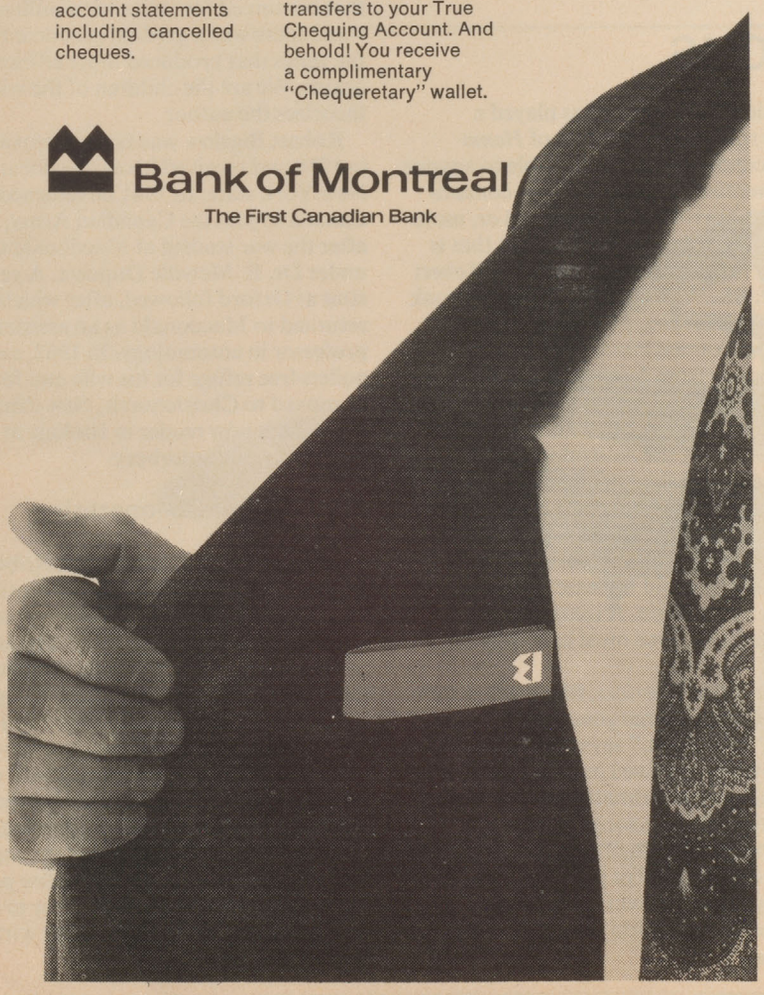
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This is the money that goes to market — pays bills, expenses, obligations. You get free personalized cheques and monthly account statements including cancelled cheques.

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Fund for his book *Psychopharmacology* which was published in 1969.
Dr. G. Wlodek, MSc '60, has been elected president of the Quebec Medical Association.

'61
David L. Rimoin, BSc '57, MD '61, MSc '61, has been appointed associate professor of paediatrics and medicine at UCLA, and chief of the division of medical genetics at the Harbor General Hospital in Torrance, Calif.
David Schiff, BSc '57, MD '61, assistant professor of paediatrics at McGill and assistant director of the Department of Newborn Medicine at The Montreal Children's Hospital, has been awarded a grant of $20,700 by the United Cerebral Palsy Research and Educational Foundation for the furtherance of studies into carbohydrate metabolism in the newborn.
C. Van der Schans, BSc '61, while remaining head of plant science research for Asia with Eli Lilly and Co., is now concentrating his attention on Japan and has moved from Hong Kong to Kobe.
William A. Young, BA '61, is leaving New Richmond, P.Q., where he has been principal of the high school for the past three years, to join the faculty of the Montreal CEGEP Vanier College.

'62
Louis A. Bernard, BSc/Agr '62, has been appointed managing editor of the new publication *L'Agriculteur Progressif*.
Howard B. Echenberg, BA '62, is now an investment executive with Shearson, Hammill and Co., Montreal.
Dr. T. H. Brian Haig, MSc '62, a specialist in the pancreas, has been awarded a $50,000 medical fellowship by the Canadian Life Insurance Association. He will receive $10,000 a year for five years while teaching and conducting research at the University of Saskatchewan.
Peter A. Kazaks, BSc '62, is assistant professor of physics at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y.

'63
Roger D. Freeman, DipPsych '63, is now director of services for handicapped children and associate professor of psychiatry in the University of British Columbia's Faculty of Medicine.
Harold G. Needham, BEd '63, has been appointed head teacher of the Ontario Department of Correctional Services' Burtch Training Centre near Brantford. He is presently completing his MA at the University of Toronto.
Steven T. Tabac, BCom '63, has been appointed controller and assistant treasurer of Cemp Investments Ltd.

'64
Paul S. Echenberg, BSc '64, has been appointed executive vice-president and general manager, and a director of Twinpak Ltd., a subsidiary of Consolidated-Bathurst Packaging Ltd.
Robert G. Haack, BEng '64, GDipMan '69, who recently received an MBA from Columbia University, has been admitted to the doctoral programme at the Harvard Business School, where he will specialize in the areas of cor-

porate strategy and organizational structure. He has also been awarded an HBS doctoral fellowship.

'65

Murray E. Denofsky, BSc '65, has received his MA in psychology from Brandeis University and is continuing study there towards a PhD.

Calvin K. Lee, BEng '65, is presently working for his PhD in fluid mechanics at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. His MSc thesis on heat transfer received the first prize award at the AIAA northeastern division.

Elizabeth M. Rowlinson, PhD '65, has been named to the new post of associate dean of students at McGill. Her responsibilities will include the counselling of non-resident women students on all matters relating to their education.

Wayne Wright, BSc '65, has completed the MBA programme at Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration and has joined the staff of the management consulting firm of Woods, Gordon and Co. in Toronto.

'66

Richard J. Williams, BSc '66, is currently employed by the United Fruit Co. as a meteorologist in the division of tropical research.

'67

Jody Bell, BA '67, is presently working towards a Master of Arts degree in communicative disorders at the University of Southern California.

Allen Z. Hertz, BA '67, received the Certificate of Columbia University's Institute on East Central Europe and spent the summer of 1970 carrying out research in the archives of Turkey and Romania.

'68

Diana Fleming, BA '68, has been awarded a graduate fellowship under Gulf Oil's fellowship-scholarship plan.

Kenneth H. Rubin, BA '68, presently pursuing a PhD in child psychology at Pennsylvania State University, was awarded a Canada Council Doctoral Fellowship for the 1970-71 academic year. He was also named a recipient of a Pennsylvania State University Graduate School Fellowship for the same period.

Mrs. Richard Sourkes (Helen Cayne), BA '68, has received her MA in clinical psychology from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Flora Turianskyj, PhD '68, has received a Medical Research Council Fellowship to do work on transplantation at the University of Montreal.

'69

Claude Courtemanche, MBA '69, is presently assistant commercial secretary at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Lagos, Nigeria.

Bernard Silverman, MEd '69, has been appointed director of the Mature Student Programme at Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ont.

Alfred Weinstock, PhD '69, has been appointed associate professor in the Departments of Periodontology and Anatomy in the Schools of Dentistry and Medicine respectively, at the University of California in Los Angeles.

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'70
Jean Baulu, BSc '70, has been given a fellowship to attend the University of Georgia as a PhD student in primatology – a branch of experimental psychology.
Theodore G. Shattuck, MD '70, is one of thirty physicians accepted for a one-year rotating internship at the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, N.H., and at the affiliated Veterans Administration Hospital, Vt.

Deaths

'98
Annie L. Shaw, BA '98, at Montreal on May 31, 1970. Under her guidance for thirty-five years, the Department of Agriculture library in Ottawa became one of the greatest of its kind in the world.

'04
John G. Archibald, BA '04, on June 8, 1970 at London, Eng.
Charles M. MacFarlane, BA '04, in May 1969 at Montrose, Calif.

'06
Helen Braidwood, BA '06, on June 13, 1970 at Montreal.

'09
D. Allan Craig, MD '09, on Apr. 24, 1970 at Pacific Grove, Calif.

'10
Warren A. Dakin, MD '10, in January 1970 at Regina, Sask.

'15
Mrs. John T. McNeill, BA '15, at Middlebury, Vt. on May 30, 1970.

'17
Eric A. Cushing, BSc '17, at Montreal on May 26, 1970. At the time of his death he was a partner in Cushing, Smith and Co., chartered accountants.

'20
Mrs. Edythe Russell-Murray, SocWk '20, on June 16, 1970 at Montreal.
Trevor C. Thompson, BSc '20, at Montreal on May 25, 1970.

'21
Benjamin Eliasoph, BA '18, MD '21, at New York City, N.Y. on June 7, 1970.

'23
Allan F. Moore, BA '23, on Dec. 4, 1969 at Ottawa, Ont.

'24
Ronald J. Macdonald, MD '24, on June 23, 1970 at Pasadena, Calif.

'25
Charles R. Armstrong, BA '25, MA '26, on May 16, 1970 at Toronto, Ont. A retired assistant vice-president of Bell Canada, he was a member of the board of governors of Sir George Williams University.
Wendell J. Stainsby, MD '25, on July 9, 1969 at Danville, Pa.

'27
Campbell Moodie, Arts '27, at London, Eng. in June 1970. Culminating a career which included eighteen years as press counsellor at Canada House, he had just completed a five-year term as Canadian consul-general in Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Evelyn Richardson, BA '27, on May 17, 1970 at Montreal.

'28
Milton C. Wilson, MD '28, on Apr. 17, 1969 at Amityville, N.Y.

'32
Philip T. Davis, BCom '32, at Miami Beach, Fla. on May 20, 1970.
Robert J. F. Dunlop, BEng '32, on May 30, 1970 at Montreal.

'33
Hector A. U. Monro, BSA '33, MSc '35, PhD '58, on June 1, 1970 at London, Ont.
Raymond Stevens, MD '33, on Nov. 29, 1969 at Rumford, R.I.

'34
Douglas W. McLean, BA '34, on June 19, 1970 at Montreal. During WW II he served with Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, receiving the Military Cross. He was president of McLean, Budden Ltd., investment managers and consultants.
Gordon A. Rutherford, BCom '34, at Hamilton, Ont. on June 27, 1970.

'36
John D. Argue, BCom '36, on May 3, 1969 at Ottawa, Ont.

'46
Joyce D. Elder, BA '46, BLS '49, on July 1, 1970 at Stanstead, P.Q.

'47
Edward H. J. Marchant, PhD '47, in Colorado, U.S.A. on May 14, 1966.

'51
James R. Howes, MSc '51, in May 1970 at Bryan, Tex. A professor of poultry science at Texas A&M University, he was the author of more than 250 scientific articles and books.

'58
Mrs. Irwin J. Light, BA '58, on July 5, 1970 at Cincinnati, Ohio.

'59
Douglas Heslop, BCL '59, at Montreal on Nov. 9, 1965.
Neil B. MacTavish, BSc '59, at Edmonton, Alta. on June 3, 1970.

'68
A. Prince Dyke, MA '68, accidentally in Newfoundland on May 2, 1970. For the past two years he was with the Department of Community and Social Development of the Newfoundland government.

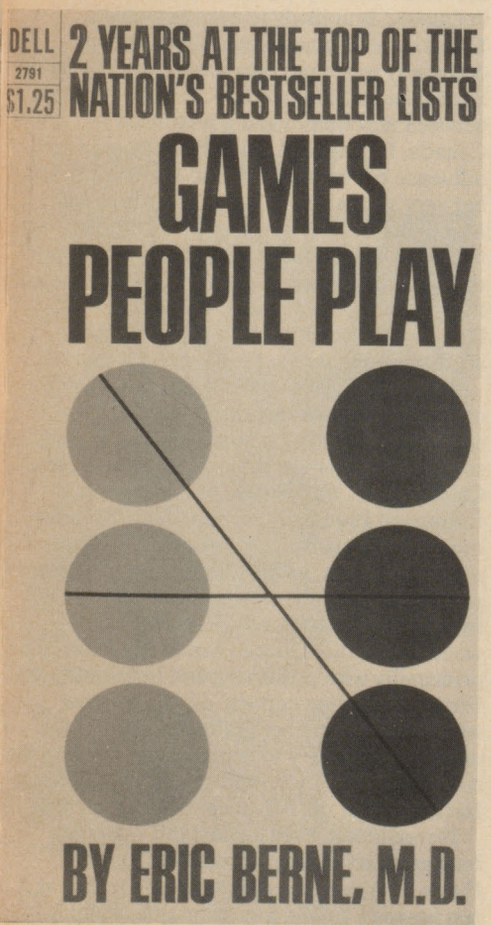
Obituaries

Vaughan C. Mason, MD '41

Dr. Vaughan Mason, installed in May of this year as president of the New York County Medical Society, died on June 29 at New York City, N.Y. He was in his fifty-sixth year.

Director of obstetrics and gynaecology at Sydenham Hospital in New York City at the time of his death, Dr. Mason was a champion in the fight to alleviate discrimination against black doctors. One of his main ambitions was to persuade the American Medical Association to discipline local associations that refused to grant black colleagues full membership. His continual argument was: "Negro and white doctors take the same exams, pass the same state boards, and have to practise the same kind of medicine."

A former president of the National Medical Association, Dr. Mason was also a founding Fellow of the American College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. During the past several years he had also been active in the Planned Parenthood World Population Association, the Health Research Council of New York City, and had served as president of the medical board and chief of staff of the Harlem Medical Centre. □



Eric L. Berne, BA '31, MD '35

Dr. Eric Berne, internationally renowned psychiatrist and author of the best-selling book *Games People Play*, died on July 15, 1970 at Monterey, Calif. He was in his sixty-first year.

Berne was born in Montreal in 1910. His father, a McGill medical graduate of 1907, founded the Herzl Dispensary, which for many years was a refuge for the poor. Following his father's death in 1920, his mother wrote for the *Montreal Herald* and later became editor of the *Canadian Jewish Chronicle*. Displaying a similar enthusiasm for journalism in his undergraduate years, Berne wrote two bi-weekly columns for the *McGill Daily*. One was published under the name of "Ramsbottom Horseley," the other using the pseudonym "Eric Gandalac."

Following the completion of his medical training at the University, Dr. Berne went to the United States to take his psychiatric residency. He became an American citizen shortly before being drafted during WW II.

While serving in the army he received his first opportunity to practise group therapy on a broad scale. He is known professionally as the father of transactional analysis, a system of individual and social psychiatry in which group therapy plays a major role. Beginning in 1958, he held free weekly seminars with other therapists who wanted to learn about transactional analysis. The seminars were later incorporated into the International Transactional Analysis Association, which has 500 members in twenty-six states, Canada and England.

Dr. Berne had written a number of books on psychoanalytic theory before he wrote *Games People Play*, which was originally published in 1964 as a textbook for other therapists. As a result of word-of-mouth praise, it became one of the most popular volumes ever written by a psychiatrist and was translated into twenty languages. In his work, Dr. Berne contended that people commonly transacted their social business by unconsciously challenging others to games. He defined a game as the sum of the manoeuvres a person uses to reach another person when practical circumstances or psychological problems impede a direct approach. According to Dr. Berne, games were symptoms of deep neurotic or psychotic drives that demanded to be exposed and treated. "Games," he said, "are a compromise between intimacy and keeping intimacy away."

The 192-page book was notable for its forthright, racy language and acid style, which appealed to laymen who could recognize themselves as role-players in the life-games. However, Dr. Berne's professional colleagues held reservations on certain of his theories. Dr. Robert Coles, a research scientist at the Harvard University Health Service, charged that Dr. Berne was "outrageously insulting to Freud and the work that others have continued in Freud's name," and that his view of man was also "insulting." That attack, however, was challenged by Dr. Mary Calderone, who replied that if Dr. Berne's view of man was insulting, "it is because man deserves it. It is fascinating that so many Americans will buy this book with its fighting descriptions of so many of them. Would that they recognize themselves in the mirror that Dr. Berne has held up to them, for if they did, they might then be moved to do something about themselves, perhaps even with the help of psychiatry or psychoanalysis." □

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Perspective: The lean years

The financial crisis in Quebec, accentuated by historical problems and economic neglect, is bound to have a severe impact on McGill.

by Andrew Allen

Not since Sir William Dawson's principalship ended in 1893 has McGill been led by a scientist of such eminence as to be awarded entry to the extremely prestigious Royal Society of London. It is therefore unusual that with the appointments of a new chancellor and a new principal in the last six months, the University suddenly finds itself headed by two Fellows of the Royal Society. Chancellor Donald Hebb and principal Robert Bell are academic scientists *par excellence*, whose attitudes to the institution they lead have undoubtedly been shaped by their experience as scholars within the McGill community. As such, it seems probable that both would support the views of the Tripartite Commission on the Nature of the University that McGill's primary objective is "the attainment of human advancement through the process of inquiry by the pursuit of truth through knowledge," and that educational institutions "must produce and provide an environment for persons who will challenge the settled values and institutions of society through the new and renewed knowledge they have acquired."

Whatever their precise aims, the two new McGill leaders must cope with a number of weighty external influences which have emerged in the last few months and which seem destined to have a lengthy stay. Prime amongst them are the new leaders of Quebec. The recently elected Liberal government under Premier Robert Bourassa has a new-style Minister of Education. Thirty-six-year-old Guy St. Pierre (*right*) is the model of the modern technocrat, having trained as an engineer and worked as a professional administrator. A newcomer to politics, he stood for election out of a simple desire "to get things done."

Working closely with the Minister are two highly competent McGill graduates. Victor Goldbloom, who has definite ideas on the needs of urban society, as well as a keen understanding of both the common goals and conflicts of Quebec's two cultures, is Minister Without Portfolio attached to the Department of Education. John Dinsmore is Associate Deputy-Minister of Education, occupying the top civil service post in the department held by an English-speaking person.

Facing those educational planners is the possibility that, at its present rate of growth, the total cost of education in Canada could exceed the Gross National Product by 1994. The North American tendency towards over-commitment and under-financing in education, which was recently noted in the *McGill Journal of Education* by Harvard sociologist David Riesman, has been accentuated in Quebec by accelerating inflation, historical problems, and economic neglect.



The financial crisis will have a particular impact on the English universities. McGill's probable operating deficit of $6 million for the coming year cannot be repeated. Something will have to give. The changes to be made will be determined by the government's priorities as influenced by the special interests of both educational institutions and the public.

St. Pierre has already indicated clearly that he is determined to see the educational system whole, rather than in small pieces. He plans to evaluate the returns from the myriad of provincial educational institutions, and will seek a rationalization of higher education. Though St. Pierre has abjured direct control of universities, he clearly expects that the government which pays the piper must be able to call some of the tunes. Quebec now pays more than fifty per cent of McGill's operating expenditures for academic purposes and it is evident that the Minister intends to avoid overlapping between McGill and other universities, where they can share common services or support common programmes. Moreover, McGill will have to critically examine all its academic programmes in order to limit the more exotic growths and strengthen the staple activities.

Apart from operating expenditures, McGill is heavily dependent upon provincial finances for its capital development programme. The Robertson era saw a physical transformation of the campus unequalled since Sir William Macdonald financed a group of buildings in the late 1800's. However, there are signs that the next decade will witness a hiatus in physical development. McGill's Planning Office has been told by the government that more intensive use will have to be made of existing properties before further physical growth can be undertaken. Therefore, the University seems headed into a period of "make-do and mend."

The British North America Act gave exclusive jurisdiction over education to the provinces while higher education was still a private and limited affair. The implications for universities are only now emerging. However, that responsibility, a jealously guarded right in Quebec, is unlikely to ever be yielded. The provincial government therefore undoubtedly welcomes the recent report by Réné Hurtubise and Donald C. Rowat on relations between universities and government in Canada. It proposed that federal finance and influence be removed not only from education, but very substantially from research as well. McGill has yet to pronounce itself on the matter, but when it does, it may choose to support the Science Council of Canada which attacked the report's recommendations on research. If so, the University would probably find itself opposing the francophone universities.

The days of self-sufficient universities are over and a rationalization of resources is certainly necessary for survival. To that end, some national policy is needed to achieve true Canadianism. Experience with the present Council of Provincial Ministers of Education suggests that such a policy cannot be implemented through the laborious process of inter-provincial co-ordination without leadership from Ottawa. Moreover, decentralization would mean that Quebec would be concerned principally with preserving and developing the French-Canadian culture. All the wisdom which McGill and her graduates can muster would be necessary to preserve and develop the culture and tradition represented by the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.

Nevertheless, even against this uncertain background the appointment of Guy St. Pierre does raise the possibility of Quebec at last having a public education policy which everyone could see and criticize, and a programme against which it would be possible to measure performance. That in itself would be real progress. Hopefully such a policy would wisely leave McGill to take her accustomed place amongst the world's leading universities.□

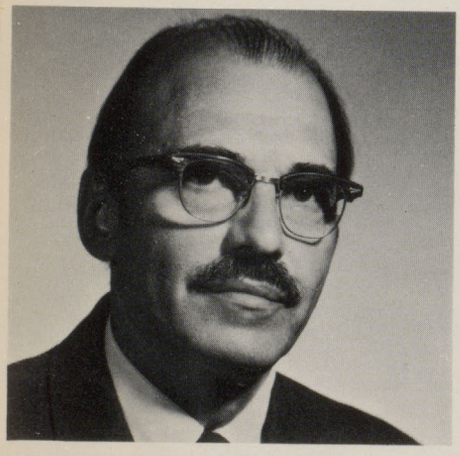
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Dr. Papineau-Couture joined the company in 1945. He has been associated with the research and quality control laboratories since that time.

At present he is Director of Quality Control.

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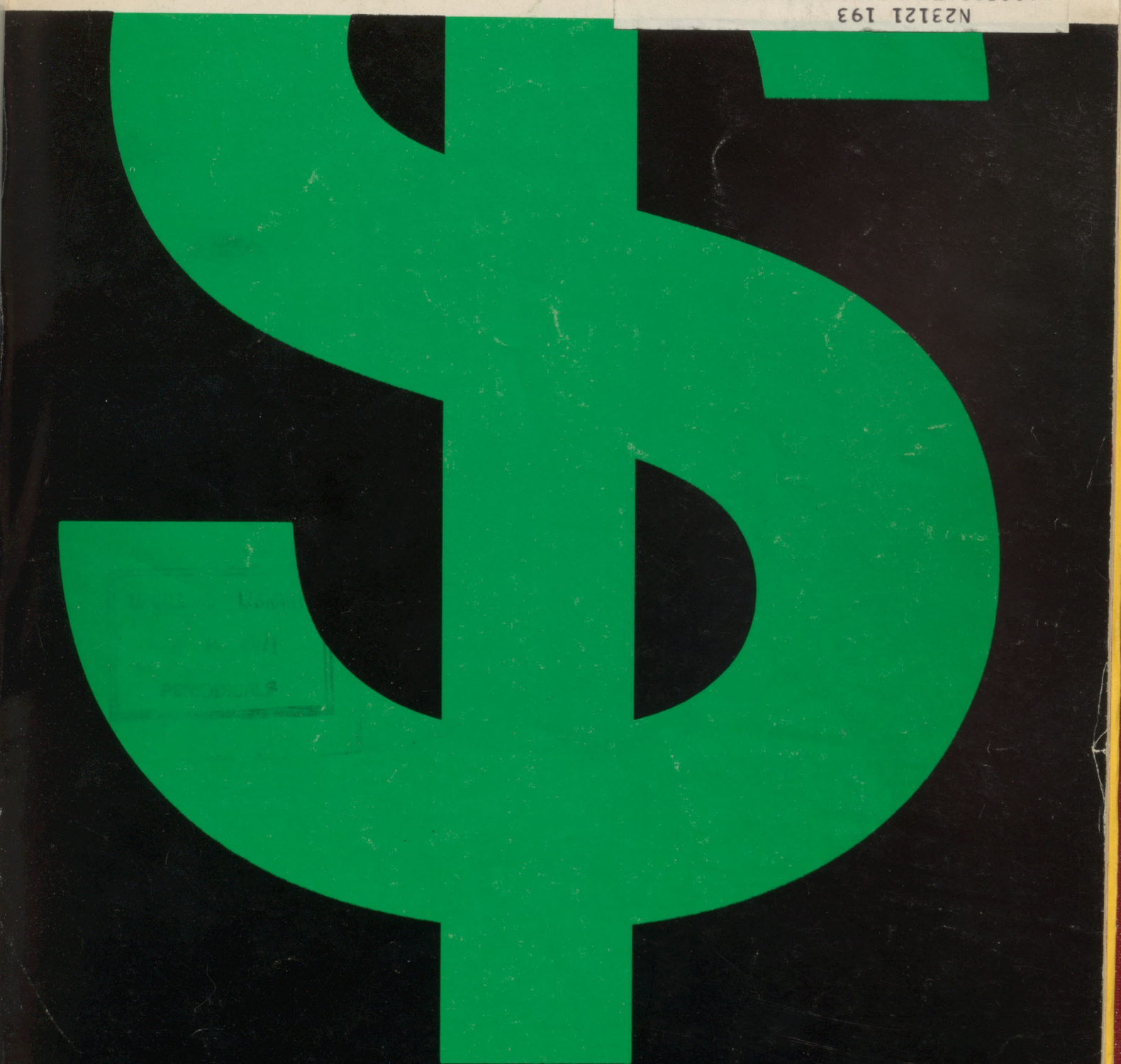
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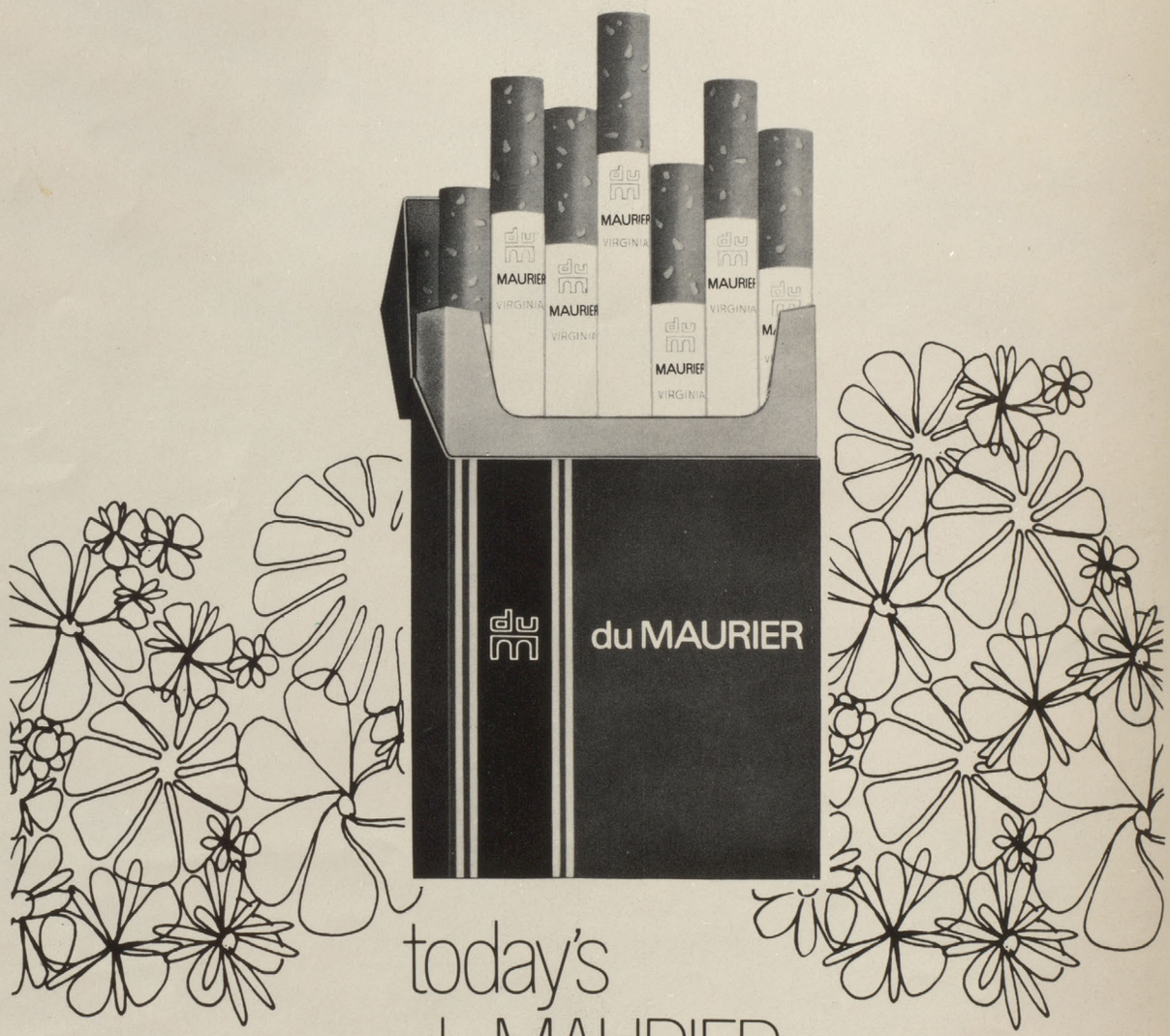
November 1970
Monetary troubles loom over the university, as the decade of educational retrenchment begins with a large cutback on McGill's expenditures. See page 2.

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Notebook

McGill News
Volume 51, Number 6
November, 1970

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The dollar sign on our cover is overpowering and frightening, an accurate description of the financial crisis confronting the university. On September 15, just over three weeks after taking office, Principal Robert Bell appeared before a special faculty meeting and dramatically announced that McGill had to drastically reduce its expenditure base if it was to avoid running out of money in two years. During the next month, university officials deliberated how to best cut back expenditures, while the pall of austerity enveloped the institution.

Because the month's discussion will critically affect McGill for at least the early part of the seventies, the *News* has prepared an unusually detailed account of them. In fact, the financial problems are so ubiquitous that we have been forced to place our summary at the front of the issue, so that the following articles can be properly understood.

Besides the many allusions to the financial crisis in the issue, several references have been made to Robert Bell's activities during his first two months in office. As graduates are vitally interested in knowing about the university's new leader, we have given detailed coverage to his major comments and actions. However, those disjointed vignettes do not offer a full picture of the man. That probably can be presented only through the comments of someone who has observed the principal in action. Therefore, at the risk of being premature, here are some thoughts on Robert Bell.

The immediate reaction to Bell's first two months is that the initial criticism levelled at him – that he was a compromise choice who lacked leadership ability – has been so far off base that it is laughable. He has seized control of McGill's operating apparatus and has clearly indicated he will steer the university. He has repeatedly urged his views on Senate, and has even gone so far as to give the governors a stern admonition when they seemed inclined to resurrect intercollegiate sports.

Strong leadership, of course, is only valuable if a positive direction is chosen. Here again Bell rates high marks. He displayed a great deal of intelligence and common sense in guiding the university through the maze of contradictory financial proposals which emerged during September and October. In addition, his general thoughts on education, presented in his installation address (page 9), are thought-provoking and inspiring.

The third quality which deeply impressed us was Bell's willingness to listen to other people's arguments and his desire to create a dialogue between people, two refreshing qualities in an age of harsh rhetoric and extremism. For example, when faculty members questioned university financial procedures, he called a "rap" session with those who had written criticisms to him; and later at a pollution lecture given by ecologist Barry Commoner, when students questioned whether McGill was doing enough to combat the blight, the principal unostentatiously presented his thoughts on the matter to the audience. Moreover, in Senate, where the tedium can be so pervasive that only the speaker is listening to what is being said, there is now one man always listening to speeches and attempting to conciliate opposing forces – Robert Bell.

In this issue we have enlisted the services of two student authors. David Chenoweth, who wrote the personality sketches of Doctors Pedersen and Edwards for our educational research article (page 15), was managing editor of the *McGill Daily* last year, and has worked during his summer vacations for the Montreal *Gazette* and the *Vancouver Sun*. Hutton Archer, who wrote about black studies for the "Perspective" column, is president of the McGill Students' Society. It should also be pointed out that the black experience is a personal one for him.

The departure from McGill of the Information Office's director, Al Tunis, and its designer, Einar Vinje, allows us to add some new blood to the Editorial Board. We therefore welcome *Montreal Star* reporter Dusty Vineberg, BA '48, and Twinpak Ltd. Executive Vice-President Paul Echenberg, BSc '64, to the board. We also have appointed former *News* Assistant Editor Margot List who, it should be noted, skipped our November board meeting to give birth to an eight-pound, ten-ounce son.

In closing, we should mention two former *McGill News* editors who were honoured recently. Kenneth Cameron, who edited the journal in 1934-35, received an honorary degree at the Founder's Day Convocation in recognition of his studies of Shelley. David M. Legate, who occupied the editor's chair from 1947-51, received an even greater tribute – favourable reviews from Canada's literary critics for his recently published book, *Stephen Leacock. H.S.*

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Credits read from left to right and/or top to bottom. Cover, Nicholas Kolodka; 3, Harvey Schachter; 5, Notman Archives; 7, Ila Demha; 9, Nick Deichmann; 10, courtesy George Kopp and the *McGill Daily*; 13, I. Demha; 15, N. Deichmann; 16, 17, H. Schachter; 18, 19, N. Deichmann; 23, Brian M. Smith; 24, 25, H. Schachter; 27, N. Deichmann; 29, Jon Joosten.

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Faced with a staggering $8.3 million deficit for next year, McGill has been forced to drastically cut university expenditures.

The unkindest cut of all

by Harvey Schachter

The last decade involved exhilarating and unparalleled expansion for North American universities. Students and staff mushroomed, while opulent new facilities were constructed in an all-out effort to accommodate a burgeoning student population. The hasty educational overcommitment of that era, however, has led institutions of higher education into deep financial trouble.

In a *New York Times* interview last July with eleven American university presidents, Charles R. De Carlo of Sarah Lawrence College bluntly summed up the situation: "There are a great many institutions, particularly the feeder colleges, that are dangerously nearer the verge of bankruptcy than they will publicly admit." He was supported by Kingman Brewster, Jr., of Yale, who observed that "if the present shrinkage of income from public and private sources were to continue, a place even as privileged as Yale would find that it had to do one of three things: either lower its sights and accept a demonstrable change in the quality of what it does; or engage in major surgery and stop doing some of the significant things it's doing – cutting out whole schools or departments; or cease to continue to be essentially an equal opportunity admissions institution."

Coincidentally, while Brewster was raising the spectre of retrenchment at Yale, a special Task Force on University Expenditures was secretly being formed at McGill to probe possible budgetary reductions. Confronted with the same rising costs and stagnant revenues as other North American universities, McGill has been additionally plagued by the Quebec government's *rattrapage* policy, through which French-language universities are awarded larger grants at the expense of their English-language counterparts. During the last half of the sixties, McGill officials returned annually from their pilgrimages to Quebec City with what they considered insufficient funds to properly operate the institution. Each year the Gauthier Committee – a body representing all Quebec universities and set up by the Department of Education to advise on university funding – made grant recommendations; each year they were chopped by the government, with McGill bearing the brunt of the decrease.

The political tampering with McGill's provincial grant this past year was undoubtedly the most frustrating for the university. Grants were first prepared last November, then were publicly revised twice, each time to McGill's detriment. From a high of $33 million, the grant fell to $25.6 million.

Because McGill had already committed itself to a specific level of expenditures for the current operating year when the final grant was announced, the university found itself faced with a staggering $6 million deficit for the year. Furthermore, though it has kept to the recommended expenditure level of the Gauthier Committee, the university has operated at a loss for seven of the last eight years. The deficits, which total $7.6 million, have severely depleted university capital: there is now only $13.7 million in unrestricted funds available to meet operating deficits.

As a result, in July Principal H. Rocke Robertson, after consulting with principal-elect Robert Bell, established a committee to determine means of drastically lowering university expenditures. The task force consisted of the university's prime academic budgeting committee, Budget Group A, and Administrative Vice-Principal Robert Shaw.

The task force members – Vice-Principals Stanley Frost, Michael Oliver, and Robert Shaw, Director of Finance Alan McColl, Director of University Planning Kenrick Gunn, and Director of the Office of Research for Planning and Development Edward Desrosiers – projected financial trends and estimated that this year's record loss would be followed by an $8.3 million shortage in 1971-72, and a $10 million deficit in the succeeding year. They decided to find $3.5 million of expenditures from the current year's operations which could be eliminated from the 1971-72 budget. Combined with an attempt to keep costs from rising as sharply as they have in recent years, the cutback would bring the 1971-72 deficit down to a more manageable $3.5 million, while not being so severe as to permanently dislocate the university. A long-term planning committee could then further reduce expenditures to balance future budgets.

Once a target had been established, the committee scrutinized all administrative budgets, seeking to chop all that it could before being forced to trim Faculty budgets. Finally, it determined the $3.5 million reduction could best be made through:

• a major reduction in the role of the Information Office	$126,728
• the reduction of uneconomic building space owned by McGill	72,899
• other administrative and physical plant savings	215,915
• a 15% reduction in The Graduates' Society's operations	88,353
• the suspension of intercollegiate athletics	221,000
• an adjustment to student services	164,502
• closing the university museums to the public	276,834
• transferring the Faculty of Agriculture to the main campus	885,177
• reductions in Faculty budgets	1,388,767
• general savings	59,825

The task force findings were discussed by senior administrative officials and then brought before a special faculty meeting on September 15. Principal Bell advised that session and a subsequent press conference that though he was responsible by the Statutes for preparing the budget, the cost-cutting ideas were merely proposals, open to modification after the university community had debated them.

While the immediate university community spent the next month carefully considering the various task force suggestions, the public inundated the principal with telegrams and letters about the cutbacks. As Bell later humorously told the Board of Governors, "They all said the same thing, 'Don't do it.'" The areas of greatest public concern were the museums, the Faculty of Agriculture, and athletics, respectively.

While the threatened closing of the Redpath and McCord museums provoked the greatest outcry, it was one of the most defensible task force proposals. McGill has been undertaking a government responsibility in providing Montrealers with museums. Nevertheless, that did not make the decision any less distasteful for university officials, as both museums house exceptional and historic collections which should be available to the public (*see box on page 4*).

The task force proposal to transfer the Faculty of Agriculture to the Montreal campus drew the most heated comments, both from the general public and McGillians. The committee anticipated that the bulk of the Faculty would be housed in a new building on the downtown campus, or, in the case of interdisciplinary departments like agricultural engineering, would move in with existing McGill departments. An Agricultural Research Station would be constructed at Ste. Anne de Bellevue to handle the activities of those departments which absolutely need access to agricultural facilities. The task force claimed that the move would save $1 million, mostly from ending the

Vice-Principal Michael Oliver explains to a meeting of 650 members of faculty the $3.5 million in budgetary cuts recommended by a special task force he chaired.



administrative costs of running a second campus.

The threat to Macdonald's existence was not novel, as the college's fate has been in doubt since 1968. At that time, the Quebec Department of Education indicated it wanted the Faculties of Education and Agriculture to move to the main campus, so that the Macdonald complex might be used as a west-island CEGEP. While education accepted the government offer, agriculture resisted the move. The university and the Department of Education then became involved in a cat-and-mouse game over the use of the Ste. Anne site. Finally, upon the advice of a nineteen-man committee, chaired by Engineering Associate Dean H. H. Yates and containing sixteen people from Macdonald College, McGill affirmed just last spring that agriculture would remain at Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

The Yates committee argued that "the choice of the Macdonald site for the Faculty of Agriculture was a wise one. It provided contiguous locations for lecture rooms . . . , experimental fields and barns, and later the Arboretum."

Further, it warned the university that a move to the central campus would "lead finally, and probably relatively rapidly, to the disintegration of the Faculty and the ultimate loss by the university of the Macdonald site." The committee went on to explain that "the separation of graduate students and research laboratories from the undergraduate students and teaching laboratories by a distance of twenty-five miles would be so inefficient as to jeopardize the continued effectiveness of such a department."

The task force considered those strong opinions; however, according to Vice-Principal Frost, "The Yates committee did not have available to it either the projected enrolment in agriculture or the present-day financial factors. If you remove those elements from the equation, then it resolves itself as a decision to maintain agriculture at Macdonald. If, however, you put them into the equation as all-important factors, the resolution which emerges is, in our opinion, inescapably that we should decide to move agriculture."

In the weeks following the presentation of the cost-cutting proposals, the task force further elaborated upon its recommendation for transferring agriculture and encountered stiff rebuttals from Macdonald forces.

The task force claimed that the proposed

move would not drastically affect the Faculty's quality, as the bulk of the teaching is done in winter when the fields are covered with snow. In addition, the budget group noted that the student population in agriculture, presently 708, will dip to under 500 by 1975. At that time, the university's subsidy of agriculture will rise steeply, rendering it completely uneconomical to keep the Faculty on a separate campus.

The only way to absorb the high overhead of the Macdonald campus would be to use the site more fully. However, the provincial government refused a university request to sponsor a Faculty of Arts and Science at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and the Faculty of Agriculture has rejected repeated government pleas to give over part of Macdonald College for a badly needed CEGEP. Recently a new idea was tossed into the stalemated situation, when agriculture proposed to transform itself into a Faculty of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences. The wide appeal of such a Faculty might be expected to attract more students. Nevertheless, that recommendation is stalled in committee, and already many people have pointed out that the environmental sciences is a broadly based interdisciplinary study which cannot be separated from the majority of McGill's departments.

Those arguments were countered by the Faculty of Agriculture, led by Vice-Principal for Macdonald College George Dion, who stated that "it is impractical, as well as improper and immoral to move Macdonald."

The Faculty raised the serious question of whether the university could legally transfer agriculture. The college was established in 1907 when Sir William Macdonald gave it $6 million to provide training in agriculture, household sciences, and education. Legal opinions solicited imply that before a move takes place, the university should obtain either the consent of Sir William's heirs or enabling legislation from the Quebec National Assembly. Dr. Dion claims that at least one of the heirs would refuse permission. However, Principal Bell has noted that education moved to the central campus "without raising the hackles of anyone."

The Faculty also took issue with the claim that the move would save $1 million. It contended that the task force double counted certain maintenance costs and did not consider the operating costs of the two new buildings necessitated by the transfer. The Faculty argued that the move would only save $250,000, and was therefore not worth the academic harm it would do to agriculture.

In addition, the Faculty pointed out that it did use the fields in the winter; in fact, it desperately needed easy access to them for professional research. It also indicated that its proposal to study the environmental sciences would only involve certain areas appropriate to the Faculty as presently constituted, such as land use planning and management, renewable resources, and wildlife conservation.

A History of McGill Museums

The Redpath collection was started in 1855 when Sir William Dawson came to McGill as principal and brought with him the fruits of his work as a geologist and zoologist. He kept the specimens in his office, and when they outgrew that space, he housed them in the Arts Building. Eventually that area also became too small, and in 1882 Peter Redpath donated money for the building which still houses the collection.

Today, the museum has three-quarters of a million geological and zoological treasures. It has over 50,000 visitors annually. Of that total, some 8,000 are elementary and secondary students.

The core of the McCord Museum's Canadiana collection was privately gathered by a distinguished Montreal lawyer, David Ross McCord. In 1919 he was persuaded by Principal Peterson and famed McGill physician Sir William Osler to give the university the collection. It was on display from 1922 to 1936, when a shortage of funds caused its closure.

Money that Macdonald Tobacco President Walter Stewart donated between 1956 and his death in 1969 provided for the rehabilitation of the collection. He also gave funds to convert the old Students' Union into a museum, with the proviso that the exterior remain unchanged, as the building was originally a gift to McGill from Sir William Macdonald.

The McCord was scheduled to reopen in January after being closed to the public for thirty-four years. Though the task force proposal jeopardized that unveiling, private benefactors have emerged and the collection will be open on a very limited basis in 1971. Visitors will find what Vice-Principal Frost describes as "one of the richest, most delightful, most attractive collections in Canada." The museum's historical artifacts, paintings, drawings, porcelain, glass, silver, furniture, photographs, textiles, costumes, and jewellery will be highlighted by a three-storey totem pole in the centre of the main stairwell.□

Athletics: End of a Proud Tradition

In contrast to the woolly debate which raged over the future of agriculture, the task force proposal to suspend intercollegiate athletics, while retaining intramural sports, remained clearcut throughout the month that the university community considered the cuts.

Originally, a huge public outcry had been anticipated from those nostalgic about the university's impressive sports tradition. After all, McGill can claim involvement with the founding of three major sports. The first modern football game was played between Harvard and McGill in 1874; ice hockey, as it is played today, is supposed to have been played first on McGill's lower campus; and the founder of basketball, Dr. James Naismith, was a McGill graduate. Moreover, over the years, the university fielded many fine teams in those sports and others.

Surprisingly, no substantial upswelling of public support arose for the Athletics Department. Moreover, the proposal appeared to have broad appeal on campus. When presented to faculty at the special September 15 meeting, the recommendation was actually applauded! It was also consistent with a survey of student opinion sponsored by the Athletics Department in 1967. Only 9.3% of students felt the fundamental purpose of athletics was "to serve the graduates, faculty, and the student body with a common identification or source of prestige through senior spectator sports."

Football coach Tom Mooney, who spent five years building a championship team, attempted to drum up season ticket sales with the support of enthusiastic alumni and students. However, to break even on the team's expenses, Mooney needed 10,000 subscribers – a seemingly impossible total for a team which had merely 300 when the bombshell struck.

Athletics Director Harry Griffiths took the

Below : McGill's proud athletic tradition dates back to a game with Harvard (right) in 1874 which is supposed to have founded modern football.



blow more realistically, stating, "You can pep people up for one year, but I don't think we could keep a season ticket situation going for eight to ten years. We face stiff competition in Montreal from the Expos, Alouettes, and Canadiens." In the end, he supported a compromise which would have given the department $100,000 of the $250,000 normally spent on intercollegiate competition, with the difference to be saved by eliminating junior varsity teams and raising revenue.

While the task force encountered sharp public opposition to its proposals on the museums, agriculture, and sports, it received its most scathing criticism from faculty because of its composition and mode of operation. The attacks emerged at an unusually bitter and divisive Senate meeting held on September 24 to consider the task force suggestions and to make recommendations to the principal on them. The session never came to grips with the substantive issues of the cost-cutting proposals but rather, in the words of psychologist Dalbir Bindra, took on "the air of a gripe session, with all the age-old grievances coming to the fore." One after the other, faculty members laced into university budgetary practices. They were unwilling to accept the proposals, coming as they did from the university's official budgeting committee. For a matter as important as lopping $3.5 million off the budgetary base, they felt faculty should have played a greater role.

Social Sciences Vice-Dean Robert Vogel set the tenor for the meeting when he charged that the budgetary proposals were "prepared in a kind of military operation," and facetiously claimed that accounting officials had thrived, "like undertakers during an epidemic," while conceiving the reductions.

Professor Trevor Lloyd, president of the McGill Association of University Teachers, revealed that his organization had been involved with a university committee studying the budget last spring, but the one meeting proved unproductive because "the university withheld statistical and financial data." He commented that his group has always supported the university in times of trouble, but that it "wants to be in on the takeoffs as well as the crash landings."

Vice-Principal George Dion bitterly pointed out: "At no time did the task force have the courtesy or courage to discuss its proposals with the vice-principal of Macdonald."

Another line of attack came from Law Professor Maxwell Cohen and Graduate Governor Yves Fortier, who questioned the advisability of trimming the budget at all. They claimed that the cuts were irrevocable and that the programmes dropped would probably never be reinstated. They felt the university would be wiser to lead a public campaign to force the government to give McGill higher grants or to lift its controls on the university. Cohen said that the government had been preventing McGill from raising its revenues by pressuring against a tuition increase and by subtracting private university income from operating grants. He called the government's refusal to let McGill supplement its provincial grant "rank discrimination."

The task force did, however, find some support from senators. Management Dean Howard Ross told Senate that the university's budgetary process was similar to that used by other institutions, observing that a small cohesive group must always set guidelines for a financial discussion.

Medicine Dean Maurice McGregor answered criticisms that the proposals should have been prepared by a committee with a different composition by asserting, "Someone has to be an administration around here."

Principal Bell suggested that the only possible criticism of the cost-cutting methods was that the administration didn't act quickly enough. However, he did admit that during his one-year stint as dean of graduate studies he too had been critical of the university's budgeting procedures.

Surprisingly, considering its harsh debate

on the task force's proposals, Senate easily reached accord on the next step to a more healthy financial situation. It decided to create a committee with broad representation to consider the task force recommendations – an idea advanced at the meeting by Professors Vogel and Lloyd, and suggested earlier by task force Chairman Michael Oliver in a memo to the principal. Because the university had to submit a budget to the Quebec government by November 1, the committee was ordered to report back by mid-October.

The committee was to have representation from both the Senate and the Board of Governors, an idea readily approved by the governors when they met a few days later. Moreover, the board unanimously supported the principal's advice to the committee: "We need a great, big, serious cut in expenditures."

The new committee was swiftly chosen by Dr. Bell, on the advice of the nominating committee of Senate and the Board of Governors. It was chaired by the principal and composed of George Dion, Board of Governors Chairman Stuart Finlayson, former Students' Society President Julius Grey, Trevor Lloyd, Law Professor Perry Meyer, law student and member of the Board of Governors Chris Portner, Dean Howard Ross, Governor Joy Shannon, Physics Professor Richard Stevenson, and Dr. H. H. Yates.

Dubbed "The September 24th Committee" by the principal in honour of the Senate meeting which spawned it, the committee met for seven half-days and three full days. Because its members were not schooled in university finances, it spent its first week simply gathering data, and was never able to delve deeply into the budget. In fact, Principal Bell himself referred to the committee's findings as "artificial."

The September 24th Committee proposed cuts totalling $2.9 million, $600,000 less than those of the task force. The lower figure resulted mainly from the committee's decision not to move the Faculty of Agriculture until a long-range planning committee could study means of utilizing the Macdonald campus more effectively for university purposes.

Part of the savings lost by avoiding the agriculture issue was recouped by the committee's increased budget trimming in other academic areas of the university. It suggested larger budgetary cuts in the two major information storehouses at the university: the libraries and the computer centre. The committee also recommended a 15% cut in the Instructional Communication Centre's budget, which had escaped unscathed from the task force study, and proposed that the Centre for Learning and Development, which had been created to promote change in teaching methods, be phased out as quickly as possible.

The other committee recommendations were essentially the same as the task force's, with most differences in figures resulting from savings which could not be realized without moving the Faculty of Agriculture.

The speech which best stated the dilemma of the university in considering the report of The September 24th Committee was presented by Michael Oliver, who stated, "There are certain new cuts proposed by The September 24th Committee which, in the view of the task force, are not in the university's best interests. Furthermore, the report would lead to a $4.2 million deficit which would put the university in even a more precarious position than the task force's $3.5 million deficit." Oliver, like many other senators, was deeply concerned by the expanded academic cuts recommended by the committee. He remarked that those reductions were more severe and the deficit higher because of the inability to decide on whether to move agriculture. He reiterated the task force's position on that contentious issue: "We do not think the value to the Faculty of Agriculture of being at Ste. Anne is worth $1 million to the university."

However, while Oliver clearly outlined the main focus for debate on The September 24th Committee's report, not all his thoughts carried the day when Senate debated the issues. In the end, it decided to:

- advise the principal to prepare a budget for the Board of Governors which would reflect the general tenor of the two cost-cutting reports;
- have the principal establish a long-term planning committee to develop alternative models for the university according to the constraints envisaged for the next five years;
- have the committee, as its first priority, consider the future of the Faculty of Agriculture and Macdonald College;
- advise the principal to decide on appropriate budget figures where the task force and September 24th Committee were substantially in agreement;
- suggest to the principal that he not be bound by a decision of the deans, which had been approved by both budget-cutting committees, that Faculty budget cuts be simply 5% across the board; instead, some better formula might be devised to achieve the required saving;
- accept the more lenient recommendations of the task force on the highly sensitive academic areas of the libraries, computing centre, and Instructional Communications Centre, in preference to the suggestions of The September 24th Committee;
- have the long-term planning committee consider the question of phasing out the Centre for Learning and Development, and instruct the centre to hold its expenditures at their present level for the next fiscal year.

The Principal accepted those suggestions in framing his preliminary budget to the Board of Governors. The Board approved the plan, which makes cuts of approximately $2.6 million, but not before toying with the notion of giving $100,000 to the Athletics Department for intercollegiate athletics. However, Dr. Bell sternly warned the board of the danger of making such a move in face of the demonstrable pattern of campus opinion, and only three governors voted for the proposal.

As the smoke cleared in late October, the principal was making the final preparations to the budget he will submit to the government, while the long-term planning committee was beginning to tackle the thorny question of Macdonald College. Intercollegiate athletics, which survived suspensions in both world wars, was faced with what might be a permanent suspension next September, unless a benefactor emerges. The Redpath Museum was seeking a benefactor to keep its collection open to the public, while its use for academic purposes was protected. The McCord Museum was looking forward to its scheduled opening in January, though public hours will be very limited. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the Faculties and departments were beginning to cut their expenditures to meet the guidelines laid out by the various budgetary committees.

While the austerity had induced a sombre mood on campus, at least one man was still optimistic. Principal Bell was standing by his statement to faculty on September 15: "There are few organizations which have grown as fast as this university that cannot benefit from some searching examination of their operations and some judicious pruning. I believe that we must tackle our problems head-on and defeat them. I believe that in the process we can become a stronger and sounder university."□

What the Martlet hears

Barry Commoner, one of America's prophets of doom, the ecologists, warns that technology is putting unbearable stress on our environment.



Fascist Scientist?

Currently, pollution is a *cause célèbre*, so it was not surprising that the McGill community turned out in full force early in October to hear noted American ecologist Dr. Barry Commoner speak on "Chemistry and the Environmental Crisis." Dr. Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, was invited to give the inaugural address of the J. T. Donald Distinguished Lecture Series in Chemistry.

The main thrust of Dr. Commoner's talk was that science and technology are putting unbearable stresses on our environment. However, much of his lecture was drowned out by dissenters, and at the outset of the evening it even seemed dubious whether Commoner would have the opportunity to speak.

As soon as he was introduced by McGill Chemistry Department Chairman Leo Yaffe, some fifteen members of the McGill Student Movement, a Maoist faction, charged onto the platform, denouncing Commoner as an "agent of imperialism" and a "fascist scientist." Several members of the group attempted to physically bar him from reaching the microphone.

The students were forcibly evicted from the room by several well-organized men who were prepared for the disruption, but not before stink bombs and rotten tomatoes were thrown in the melee. Dr. Commoner then began his speech but it was again interrupted – this time by hecklers at the rear of the auditorium. Following sporadic scuffles, those students were ousted into the adjoining corridor by staff and students who took it upon themselves to restore order.

Dr. Commoner continued his speech, claiming that the root cause of pollution was neither overpopulation nor affluence. He felt industrial technology to be the agent of pollution because it severely strains or breaks the natural environmental cycles. To elaborate, Commoner cited the increased production of synthetics – such as nylon and orlon instead of cotton and wool, and of aluminum instead of steel. The manufacture of synthetics requires ten times more electric power than nonsynthetics, resulting in a severe depletion of water resources by power plants. In addition, production of synthetics and plastics requires the use of chlorine; however, chlorine manufacture involves the dumping of mercury into lakes and rivers.

Commoner went on to emphasize that pollution could be arrested only through a total rethinking of our technological society. "There is no way of getting off the road to disaster without remaking that technology. And that technology is so deeply embedded in our economy that we would have to rethink our whole concept of enterprise and life styles," he asserted. Commoner discounted token social action, commenting, "Picking up beer cans is not going to convince the beer plant to go back to using steel."

Commoner indicated that the Maoists, who believe fighting pollution only covers up the evils of the capitalist system which is causing the environmental crisis, are raising a serious point. He noted, however, that the Maoists have to prove that pollution would not exist under their projected social system.

After the second group of hecklers was ejected, intermittent shouting and skirmishing continued in the corridor outside the large Leacock auditorium where the talk was held. The Montreal Police Department's riot squad was called in and the campus cleared. However, by the time of the squad's arrival, most of the trouble had subsided through the efforts of vigilante groups of students and staff. Nevertheless, as with the disruption of a debate in June featuring philosopher Herbert Marcuse and psychopharmacologist Heinz Leh-

mann, one has to wonder how much longer the university community can tolerate dissent which threatens freedom of speech.□

Engineers Fight Pollution

For several years some engineering students have questioned the responsibility of their profession for the negative consequences of technological advancement. This year at registration, the Engineering Undergraduate Society (EUS) surveyed engineering students on pollution while at the same time recruiting people for a projected committee to fight pollution. With over 100 people expressing interest in it, the EUS Pollution Committee has become the first antipollution organization on campus and the second largest EUS club.

The Pollution Committee considers the development of sound ecological attitudes to be of prime importance. It has set out to provide people with information about pollution, and to promote pressure for action which might stop pollution. Working with a $2,000 budget from the undergraduate society, the committee has framed an ambitious and extensive programme to carry out its goals.

One of the most important activities planned is a symposium on pollution tentatively scheduled for February. The committee is also presently preparing a bibliography of ecological books, magazines, and articles, and plans to pressure libraries and bookstores to stock such material.

Other activities designed to create an awareness of the pollution blight include lunchtime films, air sampling at the university with the indexes to be published in the *McGill Daily*, research files on pollution in the city, and a special edition of the EUS newspaper, the *Plumber's Pot*, which would focus on the technological rape of the earth.

With respect to pressuring for a stop to pollution, the committee wants to work toward creating a common front amongst the many antipollution groups in the city. It contends that people who are concerned with pollution are currently in fragmented groups which singly have no power and are bound to be ineffective because, in most cases, they are struggling against powerful and highly organized corporate structures.

Moreover, the committee has also been organizing a Canada-wide university petition to the federal government, calling for effective antipollution legislation.□

Biological Sciences Integrated

McGill's biological sciences are presently undergoing radical surgery. Over the summer, the Departments of Botany, Zoology, and Genetics were merged into a Department of Biology. The new department – fourth largest in the Faculty of Arts and Science – includes forty-five professors and nine lecturers.

Pressure for the amalgamation had been building for a long time, both from advocates within the departments who contended that the biological sciences at McGill were substandard, and from favourable responses to similar moves at other universities. The final decision came following a report by a visiting committee of professors from other universities, which severely attacked the quality of McGill's biological departments and proposed integration as a salve.

Department Chairman G. L. MacLachlan feels the merger will enable a more efficient pooling of research resources and facilities. Moreover, the move will have a significant effect on undergraduate and graduate teaching. In the undergraduate area, all major introductory courses taught by the three departments have been abolished and replaced by one compulsory prerequisite. Students will be offered a core curriculum of five courses designed as basic knowledge for those whose main interest lies in the biological sciences. In addition, there will be some 100 optional half-courses in which students can pursue their personal interests.

At the postgraduate level, the number of students will be reduced, enabling the department to give a better deal financially to those who remain. Comments Dr. MacLachlan: "We will have to tighten up standards. The perhaps one-third of them [graduate students] who cannot compete for funds will get the axe. Money is in short supply, and we cannot continue to provide financing in the form of demonstratorships . . . . Some of the money saved in this way will be diverted to postdoctoral students, of which we don't have nearly enough."

For the present, the future of the young department is uncertain. It will take an entire academic year to assess the many implications of the amalgamation at the academic, research, and administrative levels. However, there is a definite feeling amongst professors of biological science that a vital step has been made in returning the study to its traditionally high quality.□

Streetnoise

Radio McGill has come a long way in the nine years since Homecoming '70 Chairman Bob Carswell launched the station with a second-hand tape recorder in an unheated attic in the old Students' Union on Sherbrooke Street. From those frugal beginnings, the university's student radio station progressed to occupy a spacious set of offices in the University Centre, filled with modern electronic equipment. Some fifty students now partake in the two main productions of the station, *Insound* and *Streetnoise*.

Insound is broadcast every weekday from 2 P.M. to 8 P.M. A composite of taped music and occasional advertisements, the show is piped into the University Centre cafeteria, as well as several lounges and residences on campus.

Radio McGill's feature programme, however, is *Streetnoise*, broadcast every Saturday morning from 12:30 A.M. to 6 A.M. on CFCF-FM. The five-and-one-half-hour show, produced each week by a different student, attempts total experimentation with the sound medium. Taped interviews and musical interludes are arranged to create an aural pastiche effect, on the premise that radio should be a total experience for the listener.

Those working on *Streetnoise* get invaluable experience with programme production. The producer must first choose his subject and get his interview material on tape. Next comes editing the taped segments, as an interview is almost never played verbatim. The taped material must then be arranged and organized around a central theme. In addition, the producer must select the music which will be interspersed with the taped comments. Finally, while on the air, the producer supervises the studio announcer and the control room operator who handles the technical aspects of playing the tape and records.

In the very near future, however, Radio McGill hopes to cease existing in its present form. It has established Montreal Community Radio, which is in the process of obtaining an FM broadcasting licence.

Montreal Community Radio feels responsible to the "lowest common denominator" of the community – the people in the streets – who will be able to use the facilities free, as a platform for expression. Thus, a substantial portion of programming will be produced by those outside the university milieu, the remainder (*continued on page 10*)

The Thoughts of Principal Bell

On October 6, 1970, the McGill community was witness to one of the university's most historic and ceremonious occasions – the formal installation of a new principal and vice-chancellor. Of the university's ten principals, five were installed formally at a special ceremony. However, Dr. Bell chose to break with that tradition. His first decision as principal was to hold the installation jointly with the regularly scheduled Founder's Day convocation. In keeping with the uniqueness of the occasion, Dr. Bell delivered an unconventional speech for a university principal about to be installed, setting forth some major structural changes he foresaw for universities. Here are some thoughts from that talk:

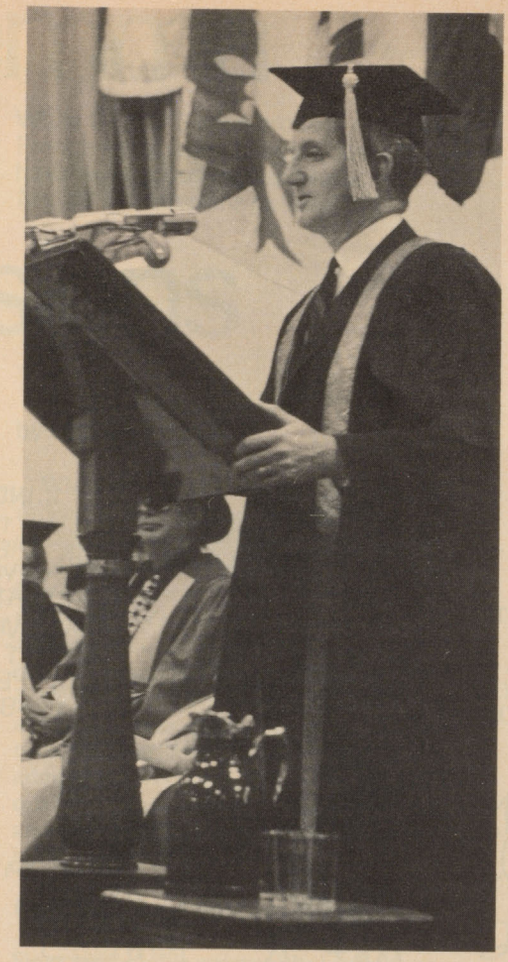
This Founder's Day is the last before the Sesquicentennial of the granting of McGill University's charter. I do not mention the Sesquicentennial to speak about it at length, but to focus upon the university's long process of growth from its beginnings to the present. The growth has been large, but the time has been long, and there have been long periods in the university's history when its growth was relatively slow.

The greatest period of growth in the history of Canadian universities is the last twenty years. Immediately after WW II there was a sudden growth in Canadian university enrolment, caused mainly by the return of veterans whose education had been interrupted by the war. The sudden expansion was handled by most universities through short-term emergency measures, and by 1950 many university enrolments were actually dropping slightly, although not to as low a level as they had been during the war.

From 1950 onward, however, there was steady, rapid growth, both in the number of students seeking admission at the individual universities and in the number of universities. The rise in the number of students attending universities has been spectacular, the reasons being the general population increase, comparatively good economic conditions for financing universities and students, a high postwar birth rate which brought large numbers of young people to university age in the sixties, and, finally, a general feeling that money spent on education was actually an investment in the future.

During that period of growth in numbers and size, the character of the institutions changed much less. There has been very little change in the way universities are divided into faculties and departments. With only a few exceptions, one can find the same departments and faculties in operation as were there twenty-five years ago. The changes which have occurred usually have not been of a fundamental character, but rather are reflections of an increase in size and facilities in certain areas of the institutions. For example, the splitting up of a modern languages department into separate language departments, or the founding of a new Medical Faculty.

Similarly, our courses and degree programmes have changed little. Naturally, the courses and programmes change content in keeping up with the latest developments, but the general principles on which they are built have altered little.



Thus, though we have grown in size, we have been stable from other points of view. Now, we are entering a period of relative stability in size; however, the stability in the structure and nature of courses and programmes will give way to growth and change. Let me outline some of the changes I should like to see.

First of all, a greater sense of freedom should develop among young people about whether or not they go to university. This does not mean that too many young people are going to university, but many of them have been coming to universities because they felt that getting a university degree was a formality that had to be gone through if they were to have any chance of leading a successful life. Such people naturally feel discontented with the university; they are discontented even before they enter it.

We need to develop alternatives to university attendance. It may sound strange for a new university principal to be advocating alternatives to the university, but such alternatives are necessary for the health of society in general and of universities in particular. The CEGEPS in Quebec seem to be a positive step in this direction. They give our young people a choice of levels at which to terminate their education and they open up new avenues of vocational endeavour.

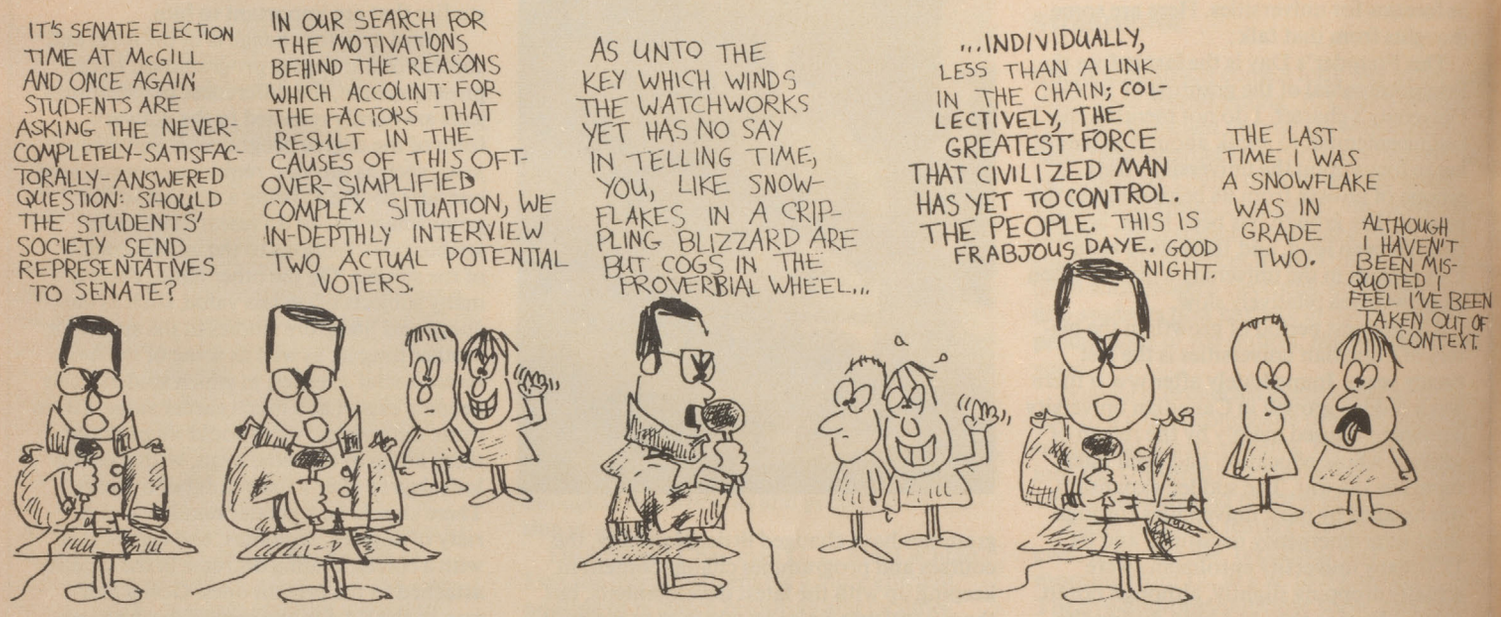
The second change concerns the age distribution of students. At present, the universities constitute a chronological ghetto, in which there are few students younger than eighteen and not many older than twenty-four. It seems strange that institutions which are supposed to concern themselves with the whole range of human experience should be restricted to such a narrow age group. Universities are willing to enrol qualified people of any age in their courses; therefore, achieving a broader age distribution requires attitudinal changes in society as a whole, more than changes in the university. In fact, an alternative to university would be for a young person to go out into the world instead of coming to college. He could later return to the university for studies that are important to him.

A third area for change is in the form and content of our degree programmes. In our present system, the differences between subjects are hardly reflected in the outward form of the degree programme. Some subjects, such as physics, require a concentrated honours course to bring a student to the point where he can do research or make serious contributions to the advancement of the subject. On the other hand, there are many subjects of no less value, such as language and literature studies in the student's mother tongue, as well as some of the more recent social sciences, in which students can become expert at a much earlier stage. Given those differences, why should we package them all up in the same form, with a bachelor's degree after a fixed number of years? There should be a greater number and variety of degrees, diplomas, and certificates, with a corresponding decrease in the sanctity attached to the present ones. Going halfway to the BA for one person can be as appropriate as going all the way for another. Having recognized this fact, the BA appears much less of a landmark, becoming one of a number of markers along the way. I really do not want to see the recognized degrees abandoned, but changes of this kind are inevitable. Such changes will not come suddenly, because neither the university nor the public-at-large is ready for them; nevertheless, they are in progress, and they correspond with the concept of broadening the age spectrum of university students.

The fourth kind of change is the one that everybody talks about, the breaking down of disciplinary barriers and the installation of multidisciplinary programmes. The standard example nowadays is the care of our environment. There is hardly a university subject from philosophy to engineering not involved in the study of the environment. With that in mind, should we set up new faculties, not only for environmental studies, but also for other multidisciplinary subjects such as urban studies, developing area studies, and international studies? For each of them separately, the answer seems to be yes; for all of them simultaneously, no.

Taken together, all the changes indicate to me that we face an exciting era of development. I look foward to the new era, and I am honoured and grateful to have been made principal of McGill at its inception.□

McGill Daily *cartoonist George Kopp takes a humorous look at student radio.*



being handled by students. Organizers have stated that the station will be the first of its kind in Canada.

A nonprofit corporation, independent of both the university and the Students' Society, Montreal Community Radio has a twenty-man board of directors with representatives from Radio McGill, the Students' Society, the university administration, the McGill Association of University Teachers, The Graduates' Society, and the non-McGill community.

So far, the corporation has run into a few snags in applying for a licence. Its bid to the federal Department of Communications for technical certification has not been approved because its frequency would interfere with a local television station's audio signal.

Last April, the corporation applied for a licence to the Canadian Radio-Television Commission (CRTC), and it is now anxiously awaiting a public hearing by that body. However, the CRTC cannot grant approval for the licence until the technical certification is completed. Moreover, the CRTC has an incredible backlog of work and is only now setting priorities for granting public hearings to potential licencees. Nonetheless, corporation President Chris Portner, a law student who is one of The Graduates' Society's representatives on the station's board of directors, is confident that Montreal Community Radio will receive a good priority rating.

Contingent upon the granting of the licence are the financial arrangements. The McGill Board of Governors has committed $50,700 to the project, and the Students' Council has underwritten the scheme for $76,000, payable in equal instalments over the next four years.

The station's call letters are to be CHOC-FM, and it will operate seven days a week out of the present Radio McGill premises, although its antenna will be situated on top of the McIntyre Medical Sciences Building. When the station finally is operational, it should be a fruitful means of communication between the Montreal community and the university, as well as a valuable educational experience for McGill students.□

Two Ounces and Five Needles

Although alcohol absorption has been studied extensively for over 100 years, many questions remain unanswered regarding variations in individual absorption. Dr. Fathai G. Fam, a doctor from Cairo who is working toward his PhD in experimental medicine, recently completed an investigation of alcohol absorption in sixty people for his master's thesis. Hearing about his work – and that all test subjects received two ounces of whiskey – the *News* staff decided to devote their bodies to science.

Arriving at the Donner Medical Research Building early one morning, after following Dr. Fam's order not to eat breakfast, we were ushered into a comfortable lounge highlighted by a beaker filled with whiskey and a nurse toying rather evilly with a syringe. With the two ounces of free liquor came a catch: five blood samples to test the alcohol level in the bloodstream over a two-hour period.

After the first blood giving, the *News* staffers were given a specific amount of whiskey according to body weight, and asked to drink the liquid – straight – in one gulp. The next two hours consisted of periods of euphoria followed by drowziness, a seemingly endless sequence of blood samples, and some discussion on the effects of alcohol.

In his study, Dr. Fam divided his subjects into rapid, standard, and delayed absorbers. Fifty percent were standard absorbers, while seven-and-a-half percent were rapid absorbers. The remainder were delayed absorbers, the luckiest group because they are able to take more and bigger drinks than the others.

The rate of absorption is affected by the type of liquor used and the mood of the drinker. In addition, certain substances can impede absorption. Dr. Fam tested the effects on his subjects of various substances by having them undergo the test several times, and discovered that milk and olive oil delay absorption, with milk being the most effective.

The next stage of Dr. Fam's work will be to study substances which retard alcohol absorption, in an effort to find a way that people can have the euphoric effects of liquor without the unpleasant consequences of intoxication.□

A dilemma in admissions

While CEGEPS have brought order into the French-language university system, they have had serious repercussions on McGill's admissions policies.

by Darlene Kruesel

"Whether we like it or not, the role of the university in society has been changed in revolutionary fashion. The community wants larger numbers of highly educated men and women; it realizes that it needs them for its progress and perhaps its very survival . . . ."

A decade has passed since Cyril James penned those words in his Principal's Report, yet they are an apt introduction to the university of the seventies. Various social and economic factors have precipitated a crisis of numbers. Since WW II Canada has experienced the highest birth rate of any western country and her population has grown appreciably affluent. In addition, our society of computers and electronic media demands increasingly higher levels of education for its citizenry.

A testament to McGill's startling expansion over the past decade is that its Admissions Office processed 4,000 applications in 1963-64 and six years later processed 10,000. However, the inexorable increase in applications has been arrested during the past two years by the unique political situation in which McGill finds itself. In 1969 there was a 45 percent drop in American applications; this year the drop is yet more severe. Moreover, Canadian applications for the current academic year have plummeted by 1,000 and those of overseas candidates by 600.

At the root of the slump is the upheaval in Quebec higher education during the late sixties. In 1964 the newly established Quebec Ministry of Education received as its first working document the Parent Commission Report. From the report the idea of the *institut* emerged – a tier of public education between high school and university. The *institut*, known now generally by its French acronym CEGEP, would offer academic instruction to university-bound students and technological training for those heading directly into the work force.

By 1969-70, more than twenty French-language CEGEPS were in operation, but only Dawson College serviced Quebec's English-speaking community. McGill and the other English universities therefore launched their own college-equivalent programmes, for an interim period of four years until the government could establish sufficient CEGEPS. Those programmes differed from the CEGEPS as only preuniversity courses were offered, the universities having neither the facilities nor the experience to offer vocational training.

While the CEGEP system has brought some order into the mélange of French junior colleges, classical colleges, and technical schools, it has had serious repercussions on McGill's admissions policies. Traditionally, the university's admissions practices have reflected McGill's responsibilities to both immediate and international communities. Until 1962 the university accepted all qualified applicants from all over the world. At that time, however, McGill initiated a selective admissions procedure, giving first priority to qualified Canadians and accepting American and overseas applicants only on a restricted basis.

Geographical Pattern Stable

Since 1962, stable geographical enrolment proportions have developed. McGill's undergraduate body has been 75 percent Quebecers, 10 percent non-Quebec Canadians, and 15 percent Americans and other foreign students. The 15 percent foreign enrolment is one of the largest on the continent, comparable only with MIT's. However, the university is now facing intensifying pressure from a provincial government loath to pay for the education of foreigners. More importantly, the new CEGEP system hampers McGill from retaining its international status by making entrance into the new five-year degree system unattractive for non-Quebecers.

Currently, American students are admitted into the first collegial year, necessitating five years to a first degree; those with Advanced Placement standing are eligible to be accepted into second year on a selective basis. Americans who have completed one university year elsewhere with high standing are accepted into the third year of the five-year programme. The last year in which senior matriculants from other provinces could be admitted into the second year of a four-year university course was 1969; they are now admitted into the second year of the five-year programme.

The addition of an extra year is also a deterrent to local students. Several McGill officials concerned with admissions speculate that more than half of Quebec's junior matriculants with averages over 90 percent have been solicited by American or Ontario universities where they can get a degree in four years. That the five-year programme will produce a better university graduate is probably indisputable, but the fact remains that McGill will lose a major drawing card if it demands more than comparative institutions outside the province.

Despite the substantial decline in admissions applications this year, an attempt has been made to retain the relative geographic proportions. However, that will soon be impossible. As one Senate Admissions Committee member puts it, "We now have four years of grace." McGill can currently accept outsiders, albeit into programmes of extended length. However, when the college-equivalent programme is phased out in 1973-74, there will be no mechanism for accepting out-of-province or foreign students directly into McGill from high school. All applicants, except for United Kingdom "A level" graduates, will require at least one year of university education for admission to the post-CEGEP course.

After 1973, the only vehicle for restoring the old admissions proportions would be to give a preparatory year for highly qualified American students or Canadian senior matriculants. That possibility has been examined, but no decision has yet been made.

Another limiting factor on admissions is that the university is putting a lower ceiling on the number of first-year collegial students to facilitate phasing out the programme. Registration target this fall was 1,350 students, the maximum McGill's facilities could possibly handle. Next year's registration goal is 1,150; the succeeding year's is 950. Thus, even during the "years of grace," admissions will become increasingly selective geographically.

Members of the Admissions Committee have expressed concern about the parochial trend in admissions. Many feel that the attempt to put McGill in line with French-language universities has isolated it from other North American universities. The problem is as yet unresolved, and one that "nobody is happy about," according to Bradford Walsh, McGill's director of admissions.

An Inauspicious Year

With all the turmoil on the Quebec education scene, the past year was an inauspicious one for admissions authorities. For the current session there was a projected shortage of 2,850 postsecondary places for Quebec high school students, and it was feared that if McGill wanted to retain even token numbers of international students, the university would be limited in the Canadians it could receive. The authorities announced that "because of the

prevailing situation, it may not be possible to admit all those who meet the present minimum entrance requirements."

The surplus, however, did not materialize. Dawson College was expanded and accommodated a second generation of CEGEP students, while another English CEGEP ,Vanier College, was established in the Montreal area.

The confusion about the number of available places for high school graduates, however, had unfortunate results. An agreement was reached between English-language institutions offering college-equivalent courses that once a student accepted early admission from one, his name would be automatically removed as a candidate for admission from all the others.

McGill accepted 1,600 first-year collegial applicants in May through its early admissions procedure. Those students had averages of over 80 percent on their Christmas examinations. Because the university was expecting a flood of applications, it discouraged many students with averages hovering about the 70 percent minimum entrance requirement from holding out for admission to McGill. Those students generally accepted admission offers from Sir George Williams University or Dawson College. Later, when it appeared that the anticipated glut of entrants was not being realized, McGill accepted applicants whose averages just met the minimum criteria. The upshot is that the freshman class has a segment of students with high matriculation averages and another with mediocre scores. In general those with averages between the extremes have enrolled at other institutions. Tom Sorell, a student member of the Admissions Committee, observes that the procedure followed was "suspect . . . following the rules of supply and demand, rather than academic qualifications."

Explaining the new Quebec education situation to foreign students also proved to be extremely difficult for the admissions team. Exact entrance provisos were in some cases unclear, and the university lost many of the better applicants. The lack of good advance publicity probably stemmed as much from the hurried manner in which McGill was forced to set up its college-equivalent programme as from any mishandling on the university's part.

Another problem which has beset admissions authorities is that some university officials feel that while McGill is becoming more restrictive geographically, it is not selective enough academically. Miles Wisenthal, former associate dean of students for the Faculty of Arts and Science, told The Graduates' Society Board of Directors: "We just do not have an admissions policy in this university. What we have is a set of procedures."

McGill's admissions criteria, established well before 1962, include the high school principal's confidential report; a satisfactory score on standardized aptitude tests; marks from the penultimate high school year and from midterm tests of the final year; and lastly, a 70 percent average on ten high school leaving examinations. Wisenthal feels that such mechanical data cannot adequately come to grips with the current complexity of the admissions task. Consequently, the procedures allow admission to many students of somewhat low calibre.

Indeed, for several years there has been a significant dropout or failure rate among first-year students in the major faculties. While only sixty of the 1969 freshman class actually failed, a fair number will not complete the college-equivalent work in two years. Over half of the entire class had averages ranging from 40-68 percent. Associate Dean for Student Affairs M. Herschorn observes, "There are a lot of students here that aren't motivated."

It should be noted, however, that the Admissions Office gets little statistical feedback on the performance of students admitted, making it difficult for them to judge their procedures. Also, the office has limited personnel – a director, plus two admissions officers – to process the many applications it receives. One former admissions officer remarks, "There just wasn't time to give attention to the borderline cases."

In addition, blame for the lack of any definite admissions rationale and the rather outdated admissions criteria cannot be put squarely on the shoulders of the Admissions Office or the Senate Admissions Committee. The contention of Registrar Colin McDougall, chairman of the committee, is that Senate is the ultimate policy-maker and that the Admissions Office and the Admissions Committee simply implement the policy.

Debate over CEGEP System

In view of all the admissions problems, the relative merits of the CEGEP system itself have naturally been open to discussion. Dr. E. R. Pounder, chairman of the Senate Committee on Collegial Studies and an Admissions Committee member, sees the new system as very desirable and predicts that "given a few years after the initial transition period, it will be preferable to any in North America." Pounder feels the system will break down the unfortunate sociological distinction which has come to exist between university and nonuniversity people, allowing the two groups to spend two years in the same postsecondary institution. Associate Dean Herschorn feels that the CEGEP-university stream will definitely produce a better general education for the average student.

Others, however, have expressed reservations about the new system. The Principal's Report of 1964-65, in talking of the Parent Report, states, "The educational problems facing the university as a result of this decision are probably the most serious ever to confront McGill . . . . The premise underlining the Commission's attitude to the bachelor's degree is that it is to be vocational in character. That is, the student with the new-style BA will be ready for his life's work and will not need further training before he has an expertise. The old general BA, which gave an education for life but not for living, will disappear in favour of more vocationally oriented programmes . . . . We must never forget that our graduates are in competition, not merely with those of other universities in Quebec, but with those of all North America and indeed the best brains of Europe, Russia, and Asia. In the space age only those countries which can learn to provide truly rich opportunities to the top 5 percent of their intellectual elite can hope to maintain their influence and freedom. It is extremely important that we do not devise educational systems which are so equalitarian that we foster mediocrity."

McGill admissions authorities face a difficult road ahead in adapting to the CEGEP system. In the light of the admissions decline, the university must initiate an aggressive recruiting policy, while retaining respectable admissions criteria. Simultaneously, McGill must actively press for an improvement in its student body, without achieving academic distinction solely on an elite socioeconomic basis. As McGill is presently faced with severe budgetary cuts and personnel limitations, it is questionable whether the university can afford an all-out recruiting programme. However, the university must put up a determined effort, using as many resources as it can spare.□

Move and merger

Education has moved to the main campus and merged with St. Joseph's Teachers' College, becoming Quebec's English-language teacher-training centre.

This fall was a momentous period for McGill's Faculty of Education. Not only did it move from Macdonald College to the main campus, but also it virtually became the centre of English-language teacher education in the province. The latter development resulted from a Quebec government decision to amalgamate Catholic and Protestant teacher-training institutions of the English language. Prior to that decision, English Protestant teachers had studied at the Faculty of Education on the Macdonald campus in Ste. Anne de Bellevue for the first two years of their BEd degree, and on the downtown campus for the last two. English Catholic teachers were educated at St. Joseph's Teachers' College in downtown Montreal, receiving their degrees from the University of Montreal. Beginning in September, the educational resources of Macdonald, McGill, and St. Joseph's were integrated in a new $3 million complex on upper McTavish Street.

Both McGill and St. Joseph's bring considerable pride in their histories to the new venture. McGill's Faculty of Education was originally established in 1887 as an institute of education under the jurisdiction of the Faculty of Arts and Science. It was housed on the downtown campus until 1907, when it moved out to Macdonald College. In 1965 it formally became a Faculty.

During the sixties, the Faculty's facilities were hard-pressed because of the burgeoning student population. Staff shared offices, teaching areas lacked modern technical equipment, and there was no opportunity to expand specialized departments. "In short," reflects Dean C. Wayne Hall, "we were stymied."

Despite its limitations, however, Macdonald was home. So great was the sentimental attachment to the campus, that when the decision to move into the city was finalized, a poll of students found that over 75 percent preferred to remain at Macdonald.

Before the amalgamation, St. Joseph's Teachers' College was a small institution, which had been housed in a Durocher Street building since 1958. Although adequate for instructional purposes, the building had cramped library facilities and no student lounge. "There were no frills," says the former principal, Rev. J. P. Hilton.



Totally engrossed in her work, an education student makes use of her Faculty's new ceramics studio.

However, the St. Joseph's students, like their Macdonald brethren, had reason to regret the merger and move. Rev. Hilton, now one of the combined Faculty's two vice-deans, remarks: "They are losing the intimacy inherent in the smaller institution. We [the staff] won't see some of the students again until they graduate."

However, the new facilities and the combined staff of 130 – of which 30 come from St. Joseph's – afford an enriched set of courses and a form of teacher training hitherto impossible with either institution separately. Hilton feels that St. Joseph's can benefit from the experience which McGill has accrued over the years, and that St. Joseph's can also contribute significantly to the new Faculty. For example, he cites the Catholic studies programme. Designed "to offer appropriate courses in theology, philosophy, and methods of instruction in religion," the programme, which is optional for all students, is intended primarily for those who will teach in Catholic schools.

Building Has Impressive Features

The new seven-storey Education Building contains many impressive features which augur well for the Faculty. There is a 50,000-volume library and an art skill department with facilities for ceramics and graphics. There is also a child guidance clinic, with special reading, speech, and play centres in which those studying to be guidance counsellors can work with children referred to the Faculty by public schools. Another feature is a curriculum laboratory – a work area outfitted with all the text books and teaching materials of the Quebec school system. Another innovation, the educational media centre, contains audio-visual aids necessary for course planning and presentation of lectures.

Instead of lecture rooms, there are workshops, reflecting a recent trend towards practical training. The students learn through concrete experience rather than through reading books. In addition, there are seminar rooms for small group work, and individualized study areas. It is still possible, however, to hold a conventional lecture in any of the workshop areas.

The Physical Education Department, located primarily in the newly enlarged Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium, is still part of the Faculty of Education. However, physical logistics cause problems. "It is unfortunate that we are in separate buildings," says Dean Hall, "because there is a considerable interchange of students between this building and the Currie Gymnasium. We are one Faculty with two bases."

The Faculty's Programmes

In the facilities of the two buildings, the Faculty is offering:

- the second year of the old two-year post-secondary course leading to a teaching permit;
- a one-year course, available to CEGEP graduates, leading to the same permit;
- the third and fourth years of the old four-year BEd programme;
- a one-year course available to university graduates, leading to a teaching permit;
- various specialized graduate programmes, leading to an MA or PhD in education.

Present enrolment in the Faculty of Education stands at 1,700, including approximately 700 students from St. Joseph's, 400 in graduate studies, and 240 in physical education. However, registration this year is substantially below normal because of the CEGEP programme; the BEd programme is only being given to third- and fourth-year students, the first two years of the course having been phased out. Next fall, the Faculty will have a fresh flow of CEGEP graduates coming into the first university year. Within the next three years, as the CEGEP situation settles, enrolment will increase to approximately 2,400.

Beginning in 1971-72, the Faculty will offer:

- a one-year post-CEGEP course leading to a teaching permit;
- various graduate programmes;
- a revamped three-year post-CEGEP programme leading to a BEd.

Within the programmes offered, several new courses have been initiated. The Graduate Studies Department, for instance, has mushroomed in the last few years, with new courses in educational administration and special programmes for those working with handicapped or underprivileged children.

For the first time, the Faculty is offering a regular training programme for commercial and business teachers. Up to now, those teaching shorthand, typing, and business accounting in high schools or CEGEPs had to take summer courses in the Faculty. Moreover, Hilton believes the Faculty must expand further to accommodate teacher training for those instructing technical courses at the CEGEP level.

According to Dean Hall, one of the new directions for the Faculty has been to meet the individual requirements of the learner. Hence, individually directed tutorials are fast replacing the mass lecture approach. "Our objective is to make people more aware of the process and nature of learning and also of the people with whom they will be working in the learning situation," Hall explains. He feels that the stereotype of the authoritative teacher has vanished forever. "We hope that there will be as many types of teachers as there are types of individuals," he says, "but that they will share a common understanding of how to work effectively with other people."

One of the avenues the Faculty uses to attain those goals is practice teaching. Presently, the Faculty has easy access to most provincial school boards. It disperses its students on practice-teaching missions to schools in Montreal, Quebec City, the Eastern Townships, Hull, and the Ottawa valley. At present, students in the one-year postdegree course generally spend two weeks in the fall and five weeks in the spring practice teaching.

On the free school movement which has proliferated in North America, Dean Hall comments, "The free school is an experimental school. We've had experimental schools as long as we've had schools. Such a school has played an important role, not only in developing new concepts, but also in strengthening and reinforcing standard teaching methods. For this reason, I welcome the free school movement, but I wonder if it has the potential for the entire student population that one might be led to believe that it has." Hall feels that the so-called traditional schools have moved so far away from their former rigidity that they now offer many of the benefits commonly associated with the more innovative institutions. Moreover, he observes that A.S. Neill's famed Summerhill project – regarded by many educators as the prototype of the free school – has paradoxically incorporated several aspects of conventional pedagogy. Hilton is enthusiastic about many of the liberal reforms in the modern schools but emphasizes, "All these developments are dependent on time. These changes won't be sudden. School boards can't change things overnight."

However, for McGill's Faculty of Education changes are definitely in the air. The modern building and the combined talents of St. Joseph's and McGill bode well for the Faculty's future.□

Learning about learning

The McGill Faculty of Education is heavily involved in research, as witnessed by the work of Professors Pedersen, Klissouras, and Edwards.

by David Chenoweth and Jack Kapica

With over 30 percent of Canadians enrolled as full-time students in educational institutions, the work of schools and colleges is of prime importance in shaping the country's future. However, there is great uncertainty amongst educational authorities about the general purposes of education and the best means of achieving them. How do students learn? Should they be confronted with a tightly disciplined educational programme or be allowed substantial freedom to investigate material which interests them? How should schools be administered? How can the Canadian teaching force be improved? How should the country finance its vast educational enterprise?

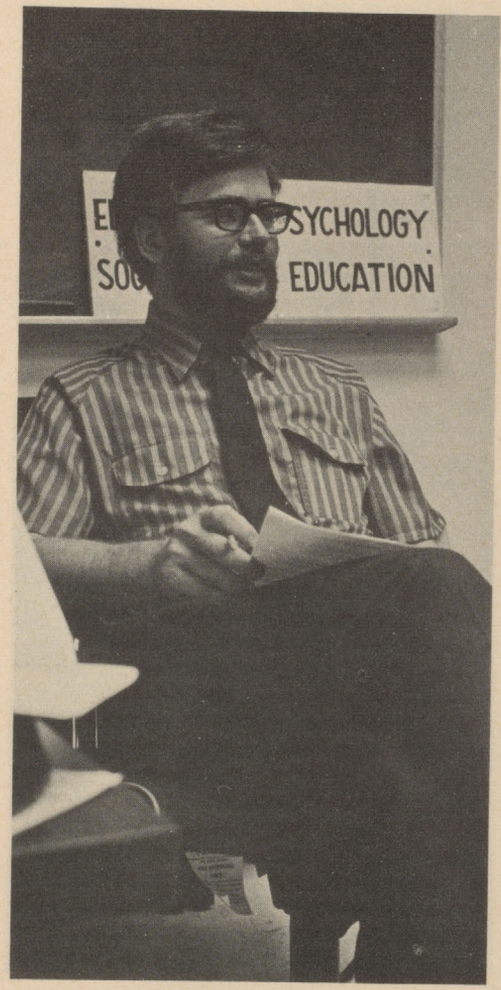
The questions are endless, but at the present time the answers are limited. Canada needs a direction for its educational system, and that will only come after extensive research into education.

At McGill, most professors in the Faculty of Education are deeply involved with investigating educational issues, in addition to instructing future teachers. In this article we look at a representative cross section of the Faculty's researchers: an educational sociologist, a physiologist who teaches physical education, and a psychologist who doubles as a professor of comparative education.

Up from Little Burgundy

A high school dropout and former silversmith chairing two departments in the Faculty of Education? It may sound improbable, but that is the Horatio Alger-like story of McGill educational sociologist Dr. Eigil Pedersen, who in addition to doing teaching and research, chairs the Faculty's Educational Research Department and the Department of Educational Psychology and Sociology, is a member of Senate, sits on the planning committee for the Quebec Institute of Research in Education, and is a committee chairman for the Canadian Association of Anthropology and Sociology. As well, he is cross-appointed to the Faculty of Education and the Department of Sociology.

Bearded and youthful in appearance, Dr. Pedersen dropped out of high school to become a silversmith for five years, but found the craft didn't pay. He therefore finished high school in the evenings at Sir George Williams University and took his elementary school teaching certificate in 1952.



Why choose teaching? "It was the money," states Pedersen, "but I was also trying to learn to play the piano and here was a way that I could come home at three in the afternoon and practise. But I got bit by education . . . and I haven't touched a piano since."

The native-born Montrealer went on to take his BA through evening courses at Sir George. While studying there he taught at the Royal Arthur School in Montreal's economically depressed Little Burgundy area, where he grew up. "It's interesting how so many sociologists come from minority backgrounds, such as slum dwellers or minority ethnic groups," he observes. "It's probably because they're curious as to why they didn't have as big a slice of the pie as everyone else. You end up with the socially disadvantaged studying society."

Educational sociologist Eigil Pedersen's research implies that in impoverished areas, the presence of a father in the home has a disturbing effect on children.

After receiving his master's degree in education from McGill in 1961, Pedersen took his PhD at Harvard in the sociology of education, a three-pronged discipline. First, it deals with the role of schools in society and the allocation of resources to education. Second, it studies the organizational structure of schools and probes the relationship between educational institutions.

However, Pedersen's research, along a third plane, is of a sociopsychological nature. It involves investigating the effects of teaching and background on students. At the moment, he is studying IQ changes in elementary school children and the result of such changes later in life.

"This is an actual study of children I taught," explains Pedersen. "In our first phase of the project, we pulled out the permanent school records of some 307 children and studied the patterns, the systematic changes in IQ. Many of these kids had low IQ's to start with, but after five or six years they had dropped even lower."

Some of the results of the project's first stage have been very surprising. In particular, Pedersen discovered that children with only one parent had a greater tendency towards an increase in IQ during their elementary schooling than those from a whole family. That has led him to speculate that in a socioeconomically depressed area, the presence of a father in the home may have a disturbing influence on the children because of the family conflicts and the resulting tension.

The study's second phase, which is nearly completed, has been to interview about 100 of the children to see what effect, if any, changes in IQ had on later life. Says Pedersen: "We have a basic hypothesis that those with IQ increases during their schooling will become upwardly mobile into the middle class, while those who showed a decrease will end up in what Oscar Wilde terms 'the culture of poverty.'

"The second level is exploratory and unique. A number of studies have been done relating to IQ changes during schooling, but I know of none dealing with the possible results of such changes at the adult level. I'm in a special position, since I myself taught many of these

kids and kept track of them. They'll talk to me in a way they wouldn't talk to a stranger."

Pedersen plans a third stage of the study to discover "just what's going on in the classroom. The first two phases had the purpose of developing the sensitivity to develop responsible questionnaires and tests. In the third phase we can now study things like whether seating plans in different levels have noticeable effects, and look into fundamental questions such as the effect on the student of certain teacher types .... This kind of research has a bearing on teaching methods, classroom organization, and the kinds of teachers for schools of various socioeconomic types."

The field of educational research greatly concerns Dr. Pedersen. He was responsible for the final draft of a report to be presented to the Institute of Research in Education. In it he suggests that Faculties of Education should make a special attempt to engage in educational research studies and in projects that train more researchers. Moreover, he recommends that such studies be in different Faculties rather than concentrated under one roof, as is the case in Ontario.

Concerning the Faculties of Education, Dr. Pedersen feels that there is a need for a variety of people in them. "There is no question that our primary responsibility is to the teachers we're training; but, like the Faculty of Medicine, we should also be able to produce research as well as practitioners," he states.

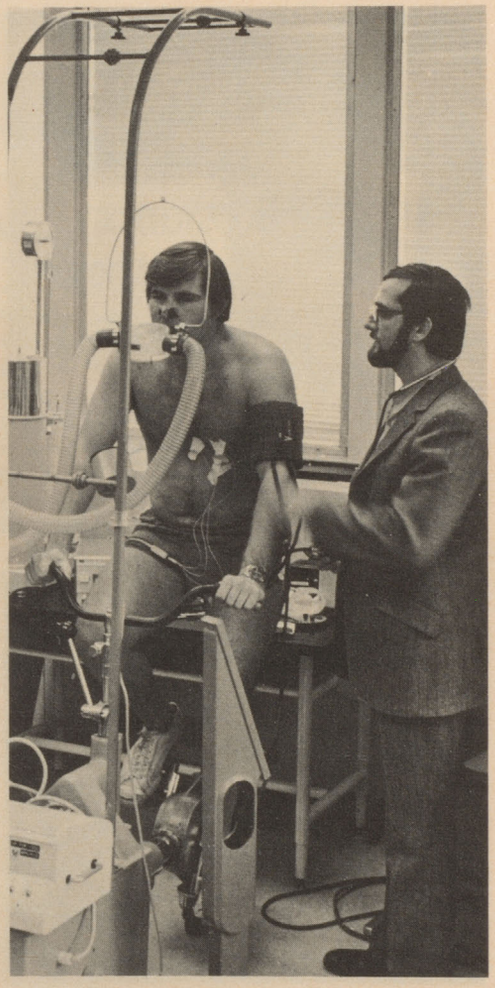
Questioned on the nature of education in society, Pedersen states that the school system perpetuates a *status quo*. "Yet I'm not saying that this is done consciously," he adds, "and this is where I differ from your young radical educational reformers. I don't think of it being that the superintendent or your school boards are a bunch of capitalist bastards – if it was that simple I'd be out kicking.

"Instead, it's really a subtle and complex process that happens at many levels: school organization, child rearing, neighbourhood. And it's something that requires a lot of research. We know some of the answers, but there's still a lot of mystery. All in all, we're just not ready yet to start tearing things apart."

Nature or Nurture?

Ink-stained typewriter jockeys in the sports pages of newspapers discuss second effort, drive, and determination – all nice euphemisms for an incapacity to understand what causes variations in athletic ability. Traditionally, coaches have had to rely solely on their keen eyes in judging the potential of athletes.

Dr. Vassilis Klissouras checks the oxygen consumption of a student volunteer, as part of his research into variations in athletic ability.



However, the field of aerobics – the study of how oxygen feeds the body – is now diminishing the uncertainty in evaluating athletic potential. Canada's leading believer in aerobics is Lloyd Percival, an internationally famous track-and-field coach. Percival has used aerobics to develop more intelligent means of physical training, by increasing the speed, muscle power, stamina, and endurance of athletes. Although his work has produced results, it has not taken into consideration the varying natural athletic abilities of the subjects.

However, before a person attains a high level of athletic prowess, he must have the proper genetic equipment – or so believes McGill researcher Vassilis Klissouras. A physiologist with a joint appointment in the Faculty of Education, Dr. Klissouras has developed concrete evidence that a superior athlete is determined by heredity and not training.

"I am concerned," says the physiologist, "with the relative contribution of genetic predisposition to functional adaptability. I was looking for some way in which I could judge the variation in physical performance as due to either heredity or training. Nature or nurture, one could say for short.

"I used as the basis of training the rate at which oxygen is consumed and turned into energy. There are two kinds of ways in which the body obtains energy. There is the anaerobic way, by food intake, which can be stabilized by a diet to cancel variation from subject to subject. Then there is the aerobic way, which probably rests its greatest variation on genetic predisposition, and that is what I measured."

In order to develop conclusive data, Dr. Klissouras used fifty pairs of twins and measured their aerobic potential relative to each other. "In most cases I used twins between the ages of six and thirteen," Dr. Klissouras said, "because they exercise identically at that age, and haven't separated enough to make sufficient variations in their environments. We compared sets of identical twins with sets of nonidentical twins and discovered that 94 percent of the variation in performance was due to genetical difference." The finding was based on the premise that differences in identical twins were primarily due to training.

The most interesting case was that of Redmen star flanker Peter Bender. Bender has an identical twin, Richard, who is not athletic. Whereas Richard Bender's aerobic rating is 38, exercise and training have raised his genetically equal twin to 48.5. But that is probably Peter's maximum potential. A nonexercising assistant of Dr. Klissouras has an aerobic rate of 59. An Olympic runner would build himself up from a high norm to somewhere about 85.

While the 94 percent variation in performance which Dr. Klissouras pins on genetics is a startling figure, the remaining 6 percent must be attributed to vague things like desire to win or food intake. However, Dr. Klissouras quickly points out that an athlete's aerobic power is not the only thing that makes him great. Although Bender may have a lower aerobic rating than an Olympic athlete, he has

Comparative education – Reginald Edwards's field of study – deals with educational aims of various countries and the means they use to achieve their goals.

the intelligence for deceitful moves that makes a flanker great.

The job of measuring that still belongs to the coach.

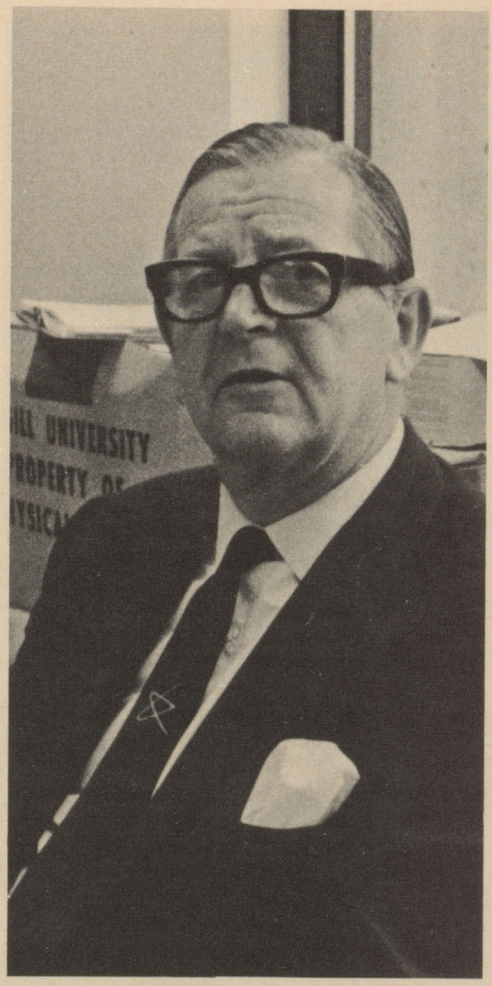
Mickey Mouse in the Sputnik Era

"I agree with former Queen's principal J.A. Corry that we're seeing an increasing provincialization of higher education in Canada," says McGill Professor Reginald Edwards. "You can't avoid it – any state with more than one university must decide on its priorities for allocations, and part of this effort will be deciding against excessive duplication. The resources of the province aren't unlimited, so you can't expect it to grant money for specializations that are duplicated at other institutions."

Though Reginald Edwards considers himself a behavioural psychologist, he is as equally conversant with education across the world. Edwards became involved rather indirectly with comparative education, which deals with what a country expects of its educational system and the means it employs to achieve its expectations. When he was a visiting professor at the University of Michigan in 1958-59, the American national high school debating topic concerned a comparison of the British and American educational systems. As he reminisces: "Because I came from England, everyone assumed I knew the essential features of education there, and a number of high schools invited me to become their resource person for the topic. Also, the university asked me to take two extension trips discussing the question at different high schools."

Another reason for his involvement in comparative education is that during his first year at McGill in 1960, he was asked to head the graduate division of education. He found his first group of students "very mature – they expressed severe dissatisfaction with the fact that nobody was telling them about the real world. They were tired of taking 'Mickey Mouse' courses in a Sputnik age."

At the students' request, Edwards gave a course on the political background of Russian education. Later, he says, a course was created on comparative education "that involved a great number of people from all areas of the university – economics, political science, history, even law. And we made a point of inviting outstanding speakers from all parts of Canada, the United Kingdom and the States."



Despite his indirect entry into the field, Edwards's involvement in comparative education seems natural when considering his background. He received his BA in psychology from the University of London; after seven years in the armed forces, he took his master's in education at Manchester while working as a psychologist. He has been teaching in Canada for ten years, and before that spent a year at Michigan.

With respect to the Canadian educational model, Edwards contends that the federal government will always be involved with education, though perhaps in different ways than at present. He suggests there might be an "Educational Opportunities Bank" to finance education. The bank could provide all qualified students with loans of up to $15,000. Instead of directly repaying the loan, students could agree to an income tax surcharge of 1 percent annually for thirty years after graduation, for each $3,000 borrowed.

Dealing with education in the Western world, Edwards points out that "once you come to the conclusion that education is a good thing, good for the economy – and this is only one premise – you've got to answer the question 'How do we increase it ?' Do we want everyone in university ? In England the answer has been 'no,' while in the United States the answer has been 'if possible.' "

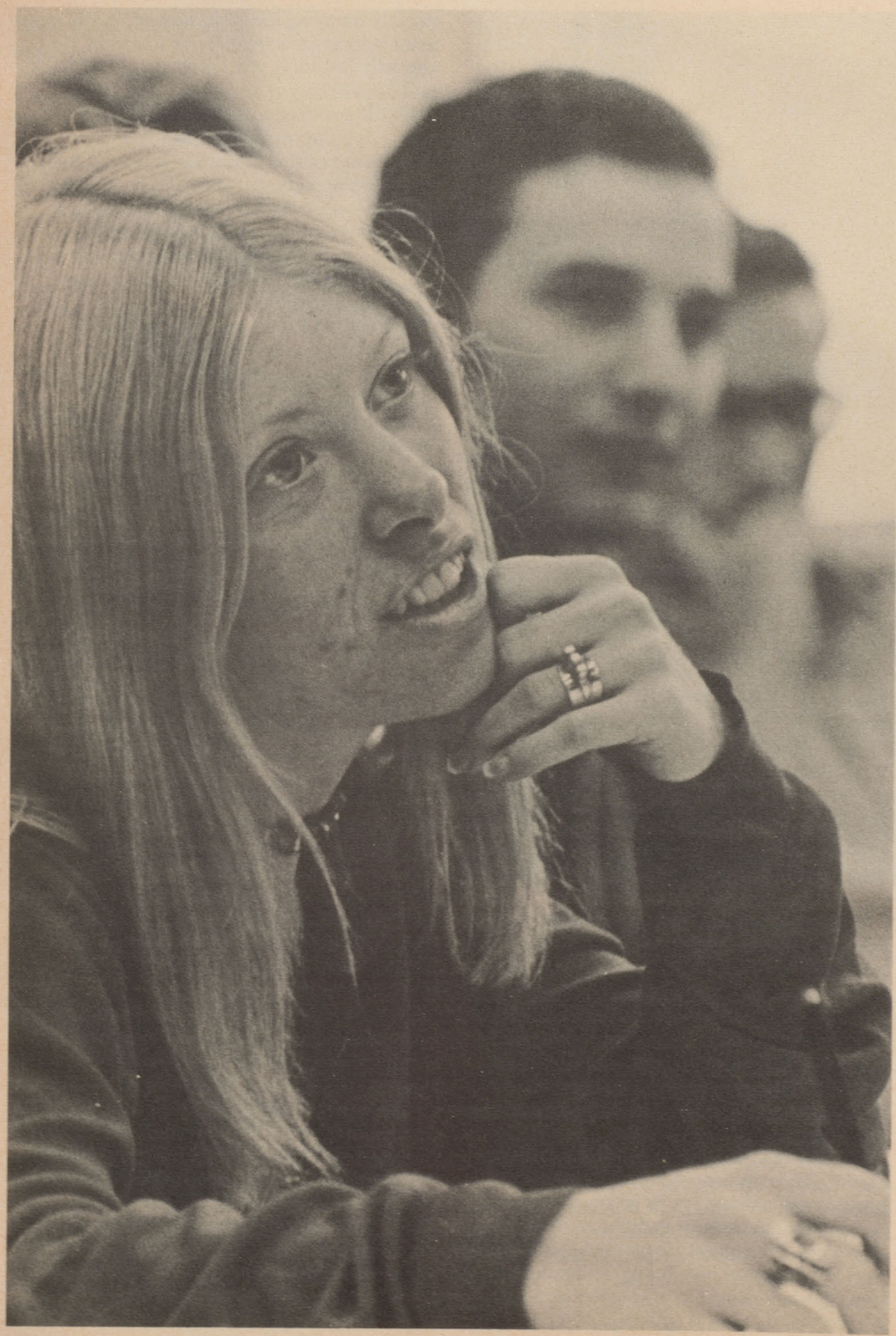
One result of the American philosophy, Edwards states, was the introduction of the junior college system, which "allows everyone to go as far as he can up the educational ladder by his own efforts." Edwards believes the equivalent Quebec structure, the CEGEP system, "was a little out of line, but only a little. They tried to create an institution beyond the high school environment which would lead students in the technical areas to adult pay for an adult job. At the same time, they tried to create all other options – for the university-bound, for the skill-oriented, and for the 'don't knows.'

"However, the apparent weakness is that everyone wants that which pays off best and in our society it's a university education. This might have been foreseen, since all through history we have looked down on a man who uses his hands."

On the psychological side of his academic work, Edwards is concerned with theories of the intellect and thought processes. He has been researching behaviour cognition – the ability of people, specifically teachers, to understand gestures and behaviour not couched in words. He believes that such an ability may help to distinguish between good and bad teachers.

He notes that "there are so many questions to be answered. Do some people possess this ability more than others ? Does the presence of this ability make a better teacher, and do good teachers have it more than the poorer ones ? We have all these people coming in and saying 'Train us to be teachers.' But how can we tell if they'll be good teachers ? If we get to understand this ability in behavioural cognition, maybe this will give us some way of discovering what makes one person a better teacher than another."□

The good student



By the time a student comes to university, he has already been through at least eleven years of school. In that time, he has consciously and unconsciously assumed certain roles in the classroom which are designed to help him make a favourable impression on the teacher so that he can receive high marks. To illuminate the many and varied roles students play, the News *asked McGill Professor Donald Taylor to discuss role-playing in the classroom with some experts in the field – the students in his social psychology course. He did, taking over Miss Frances Aboud's conference for the occasion.*

Dr. Taylor: What I want to discuss today is the classroom situation and, in particular, the roles students and professors play in that context. To dramatize the discussion, I'll select two individuals to play two important classroom roles. One will be a "Yes Man," the other a "No Man."

A good student must not only always agree with the teacher, but have a good reason for doing so. Therefore, the "Yes Man's" function will be to agree with what has been said and to elaborate why, every time I address him as Mr. Yes.

Another role played in the classroom is that of the student who disagrees consistently, but has an alternate opinion to what has been suggested. Therefore if I call upon you, Mr. No, you must disagree with whatever has just been said, and give a reason. Now, unless I specifically call upon you in those roles, you are both free to respond as yourselves.

To begin, let's get some general outlines of how people promote themselves as good students. What does a good student do?

Maureen: A good student participates. He has his work done on time.

Dr. Taylor: All right, that's one method. Any other ways? Let's take the average student who wants to be good in class. How does he present himself in the most favourable light?

Michael: He would never object to what the professor says.

Dr. Taylor: Do you agree, Mr. Yes?

Yes Man: I definitely agree, because the professor knows all. Never disagree with the professor.

Donna: I disagree. I think a good student should question the professor to make a good impression.

Dr. Taylor: Here we have an opinion that a good student is someone who plays an inquiring role and appears keen by asking questions.

and the good professor

I believe very few students consciously do that, even though it is true that sometimes students are not really serious about a particular question they're asking.

George: You're wrong. A lot of students just ask questions to take up time. We help those cripples along, although they just waste our time.

Seymour: I think most people do want an answer when they ask a question. The answer might be important to *them*, if not to anyone else.

Donna: But if a question is really important, the student can always get the professor after class instead of taking up class time.

Dr. Taylor: How else can students project the role of Good Student?

Hilda: One way is by showing interest through participation in the classroom. They can talk a lot, or lead conferences and discussions.

Dr. Taylor: That involves conspicuous activity on the Good Student's part. Is there a less obvious method?

John: A good student should look very interested in what's going on. He doesn't do what I'm doing now – just sit in the class looking dead.

Dr. Taylor: Is that always true, Mr. No?

No Man: No, I think a lot of people are very aware and involved with the lecture, but you'd never know just by looking at them.

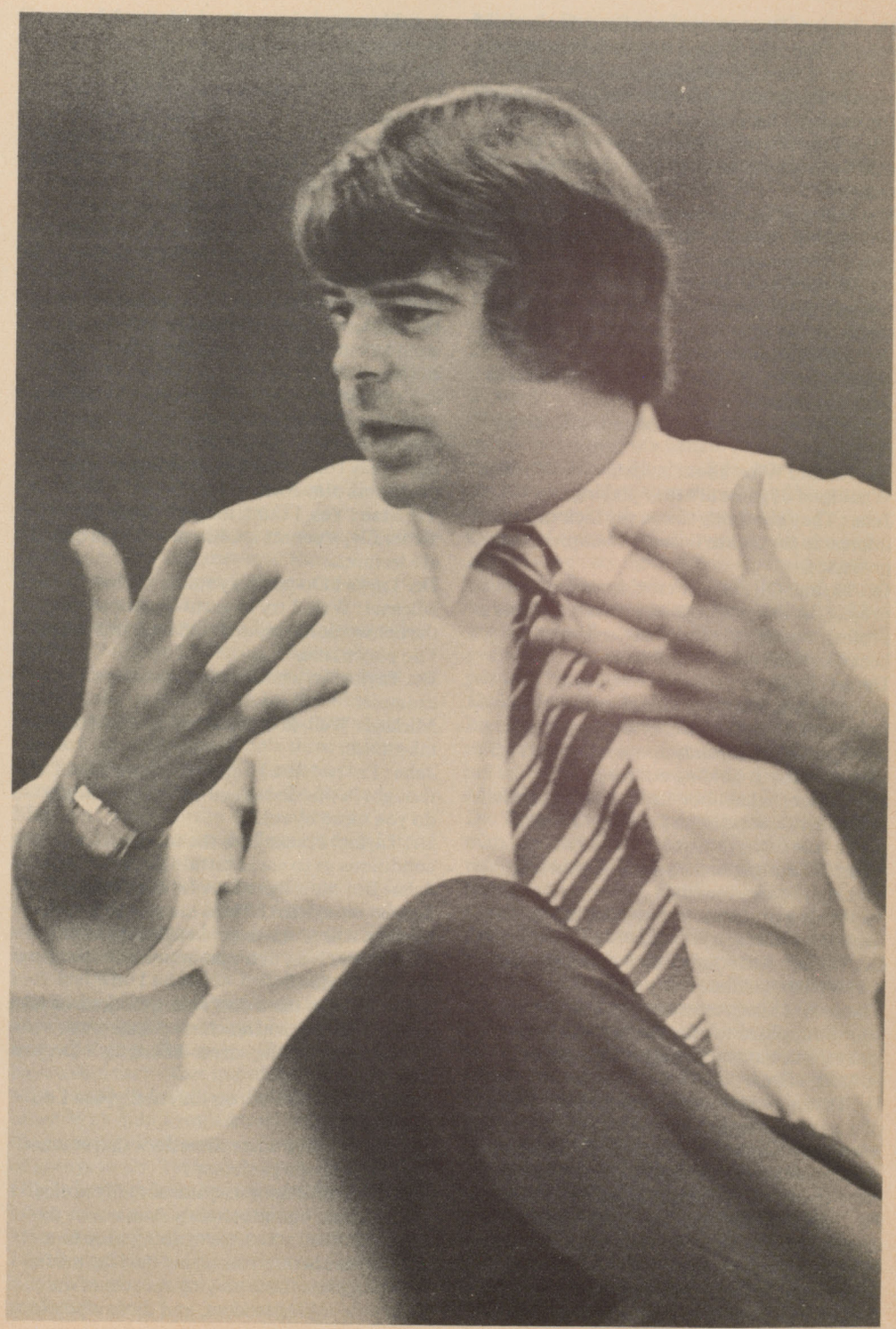
Dr. Taylor: Suppose you have a class of 500 and you want to project the role of a good student for the professor. That's a hard job because you're competing with 500 other students. What would you do? How do people go about it on this campus?

Daniel: First, you'd sit in the front row.

Will: I think something that even precedes sitting in the front row is actually attending the class.

Dr. Taylor: All of us have been in classroom situations since Day One. Naturally, each of us has developed an individual classroom style. But there are also general behavioural styles. What, for instance, about the student who sits way up in the back of the lecture hall reading the *McGill Daily*? What role is he playing?

Michael: He's convincing himself that he's getting his money's worth from school. His conscience doesn't bother him. The fact that he's there is sufficient to keep him happy.



Good Student Maureen (opposite page) listens attentively to the words of the Good Professor, Donald Taylor (right).

Dr. Taylor: Does everyone believe that is true?
Miss Aboud: No. I think that student is playing the role of the Cool Student who says, "I'll attend the classes, but I don't really care about the teacher's feelings; so I'll sit at the back. I don't have to pay attention anyway. I'm smart enough to learn all the material by osmosis."
Dr. Taylor: That seems reasonable. Every class has a group who sit at the back. They definitely play a role that demands the professor's attention in some way, and they know how to get the best out of the professor in terms of themselves. What other ways can a student attract the professor's attention?
Marc: Coming in or leaving while a class is in progress certainly draws attention.
John: He can go see the professor outside of the class.
Dr. Taylor: What about students who do that? What kind of game are they playing?
John: They are trying to convey their unusual interest in the course in order to impress the professor.
Dr. Taylor: On another tack, how does one project the image of a good professor? Does a professor act in some conventional way because of the educational system?
Daniel: Unlike a professor who says, "I'm going to give you ten points if your participation is good," and who coerces his students, a good professor depends upon natural participation, without holding out rewards.
Dr. Taylor: What about the way I dress, where I sit, where I stand, who I talk to? Don't I play a role through that?
John: You might be playing a natural role which you play every day.
Victor: If a professor knows his stuff, he doesn't have to act.
Dr. Taylor: Are you saying that the system doesn't demand that I play a role?
Maureen: I disagree with the others. I think you're supposed to play the role of the all-knowing social psychologist. You are the authority figure.
Dr. Taylor: So if I were projecting the image of a good professor, then . . .
Maureen: You have to know everything. You're not supposed to falter. You should have an answer to every student's question.
Dr. Taylor: Okay, I'm supposed to be sure of myself.
George: However, a good professor today admits that he might not know something, that there is a limitation to his knowledge. Under the old system, the professor sat up there wearing an academic gown, not admitting to any inadequacy.
Dr. Taylor: So it seems that there have been some substantial changes in the manner in which one projects the Good Professor image. Are there any other ways that one acts out the Good Professor role? Think carefully now about the things that the professor cannot do when he walks into the classroom, not because anyone explicitly says so, but because the whole system makes demands.
Hilda: You couldn't sit in the audience.
Dr. Taylor: That would seem a little peculiar, wouldn't it? No one would say, "You cannot sit there." However, my role demands that I can't sit in the middle of the class and talk in a low voice. Nevertheless, some of you apparently believe that professors and students really don't play roles. Mr. Yes, do students and professors play roles?
Yes Man: Yes, I think they definitely do. Generally, students are listeners and professors are lecturers.
Dr. Taylor: Do you play roles, Michael?
Michael: Well, I try to get away from being the conventional type of student, but I guess I do play a role.
Dr. Taylor: In what way? Give us one example.
Michael: Well, in some of my courses I still take notes.
John: I'm not sure I agree with your line of thought in this discussion. What specifically do you mean by roles?
Dr. Taylor: I mean how the social system conditions us to act in certain ways.
John: But can't there be roles outside and against the system? There are students who take the role of the unconventional student.
Dr. Taylor: Yes, that's an important role. How do they do that?
John: Most of them don't ask questions or take notes. They work after class on their own.
Dr. Taylor: Do they dress differently? Do you play that role?
John: Well, I don't dress differently, but I do play that role.
Dr. Taylor: And what effect does that student type have on the professor?
John: The professor may not actually notice that student, but he certainly does notice the hostile student who tries to antagonize him.
Dr. Taylor: So are you saying that the professor recognizes those playing the role of the keen note-taking student, and those who are directly antagonistic, but he doesn't know what role the people between those two extremes are playing, nor how to evaluate them? Is that true, Mr. No?
No Man: No, I think the professor realizes through his experience that the majority of students who don't take notes and don't ask questions produce in the end anyway.
Dr. Taylor: If the professor sees through the front-row eager beavers, what does he think of them, and how does he react to them?
Victor: The professor answers their questions, but he isn't really taken in. He can tell if they are sincere or not.
Michael: Perhaps another role of the Good Professor is to recognize the different types of students for what they are, and what they are trying to do.
Peter: I for one don't see what use role playing is! Asking questions does not make any impression on the professor. He is only interested ultimately in the student's term papers or exams.
Dr. Taylor: I think you give too much credit to students and professors. They play roles to the hilt. Our upbringing pressures us to behave in certain ways. Don't you agree with that, Mr. Yes?
Yes Man: I think the lecture milieu itself – sitting for fifty minutes, listening to one person talking on a certain subject and accepting that what he's saying is true – forces roles on the people in the environment.
Dr. Taylor: I agree. The kinds of things that go on in the lecture theatre are role constricting. You rarely see people moving outside their roles. Does anyone have any thoughts on what one can do to break away from roles?
Donna: If one moves outside one role, wouldn't he move right into another? If I take notes, I'm playing a role. If I don't take notes, I'm still playing a role. I don't see any way of escaping it.
Dr. Taylor: So the question is, "What role do you play?"
Donna: Questioning. But I'm really curious. I'd like to know why you feel role playing is negative and how one can escape playing roles.
Dr. Taylor: Aren't you projecting the image of a good student now?
Donna: I don't care. I really want to ask the question.
Dr. Taylor: Fine. I'll give you my answer at the end of the discussion. Meanwhile, Maureen, could you isolate the various kinds of styles in our class?

Maureen: First, there are the ones who are keen and sit in the front.
Dr. Taylor: What do you think of front-row keeners? Do they project the same style you do?
Maureen: I've never really thought about the style I project. I sit in the front when I'm interested, or when I want to take notes or discuss the issue.
Dr. Taylor: So you're a front rower.
Maureen: Yes, but if I'm very tired or I don't want to listen, I sit in the middle instead, just so that in case something important is said, I'll catch it.
Dr. Taylor: Anyway, you're an interested keen person.
Maureen: You could say that. But no – I don't like to be classified into that role, because I'm not that way all the time.
Dr. Taylor: But you are in the front-row group most of the time. What about you, Michael?
Michael: I sit in the middle usually.
Dr. Taylor: Are there many people who play the kind of role Michael does?
Seymour: People do who are taking a course in which they're only slightly interested, or if it's not in their main field.
John: But even in the middle there are some people who are interested and some who aren't.
Dr. Taylor: So you're saying that you can't always tell what role a person is playing just by where he is sitting. What about what a student wears? Does that tell you anything?
George: I don't think it indicates any special thing. People wear what they feel like. Perhaps people with extreme dress are playacting.
Dr. Taylor: What kind of role do you play, George? How would your role be different from Michael's?
George: My role would be rather square compared to his.
Dr. Taylor: Do you agree, Michael?
Michael: I don't know, man.
Dr. Taylor: What kinds of roles have we each been projecting in the last half-hour, consciously or unconsciously?
Seymour: I disagree with what you're trying to do. I think that if we try to isolate student types in this room we are making decisions purely on the basis of appearance. The decisions wouldn't be valid, because we don't know each other at all. This is only our second class.
Will: Why wouldn't it be valid? Whether I know you or not, you still give off an impression.
George: I don't think you can judge a person by appearance. Some of the most sloppy-looking people I've seen have the most tidy minds. But they look as though their minds were in a terrible mess.
Michael: Professor Taylor, everybody's acting out a role all the time. Whether it is obvious to other people depends on the individual. But ultimately every student's trying to impress the professor.
Hilda: I think we've been playing roles consciously whenever we answer questions.
Michael: I disagree. That is a role which you can't avoid. In a discussion group you either interact with people or not, depending on whether you're basically shy or outgoing. It has nothing to do with role playing. In a more formal discussion group, I might sit through the whole thing saying nothing. Then you'd get a different impression of my role.
Dr. Taylor: Have I played the role of Good Professor during this seminar?
George: Yes, you've drawn people out. You've asked questions and answered them.
Peter: You've been pretty fluent and you carried the discussion.
Miss Aboud: A significant factor in your role has been your eye focussing. The people closest to you have appeared to be the most interested, the most contentious, the most inquisitive, because when you look at those people from a distance of only three or four feet, your eyes put the onus on them to participate more heavily than the others.
Maureen: Yes, I always know when you're going to ask a question. So I get ready if I see your eyes coming around.
Dr. Taylor: Aha! So you are playing a role. I believe this seminar is one of the most role-structured situations I've seen in years. There is a whole set of unspoken rules about where I look and who I pick. For instance, many of you when you've answered questions, have answered a question which I have asked, instead of your classmates. How many of you have asked each other questions?
Miss Aboud: A lot of you disagreed with each other. Why didn't you address your remarks to the person with whom you disagreed instead of always to Dr. Taylor?
Hilda: Because he's the authority figure. He asks questions and gets answers.
Miss Aboud: But if you're going to disagree, I think you'd have a better chance of putting a fellow student down than putting down the professor.
Michael: But you need someone to lead a discussion of this type.
Dr. Taylor: Is that really true?
Will: No! Groups of people are capable of carrying on a discussion.
Michael: Let's say I walked into the class when Professor Taylor wasn't around and said, "We're going to talk about roles." How long would that discussion last? I don't think there would be much discussion after ten or fifteen minutes.
Maureen: I don't know about that. Sometimes I'm not afraid to talk if I'm not talking to superiors.
Dr. Taylor: That's the first time I've been called a superior. You're playing the Good Student!
Maureen: But I'm often afraid to speak out and be put down by a person I suspect to know more about the topic than I do. It's similar to the parent-child relationship; I act differently with my parents than with my friends.
George: I was at McGill twelve years ago and classes were very tight. We were afraid to ask questions. The system was such that you could be tossed out for a bad mark or a mistake. The teacher was all powerful. Now there are avenues of appeal and the students aren't so petrified anymore.
Dr. Taylor: Yes, I think we're seeing the breakdown of some of the more obvious roles in the classroom situation, but the subtle ones are still with us, such as the way I'm addressed.
Michael: What's your first name?
Dr. Taylor: Don. At one point you called me man, and just a few moments later, you referred to me as Professor Taylor. All those things are, of course, conditioned and structured by the whole system.
John: But it is possible that a person can act in certain ways without playing a role.
Dr. Taylor: I think you're under the mistaken impression that role means something bad. All I'm asking is what roles students play and what aspects of the educational process condition them to do so. I am not discussing whether role playing is healthy or not. Perhaps this is the best system available.
Seymour: Well, after fifteen years in the classroom, we've conditioned ourselves how to react and it's hard to change.
Dr. Taylor: And yet most of you are fairly unaware about the way you behave. Isn't that true, Mr. Yes?
Yes Man: Yes, that's true.□

Letters Letters Letters

Women's Athletics Invaluable

As an alumna, I was most alarmed to hear of the university's decision to drop all intercollegiate sports, beginning next year, as a money-saving device. Intercollegiate competition in grass hockey and basketball was an invaluable experience for me at McGill, providing hours of good, hard exercise as well as the opportunity to meet many players from other universities.

I believe the university is making a bad mistake in deciding to drop a major portion of the sports programme, and I hope they will reconsider.

Susan Kelsey, BSc '69
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Time to Reevaluate Athletics

Athletics, at one time, were part of the whole educational process and the student body was encouraged to take as much part as possible in them. Obviously, over the years participation has been taking a back seat to the spectator aspect, and with it the development of a gladiatorial and highly specialized form of athletics. Consequent to this has been a highly developed organization to coach, manage, and direct the enterprise, all of which has required money of an order out of all proportion to the needs of this aspect of education. I can sympathize with the contemporary players and graduate enthusiasts in their plight, but surely the time has come to better evaluate the role of athletics in schools and universities.

It is no secret that considerable tension exists between university and school authorities on the one hand, and coaches, graduates, and players on the other. In the case of football, where the game has been developed into big business enterprises in the professional field, is it any wonder that college football has been tempted and lured into emulating their example ? Over the years the temptation has been enormous at McGill and at some other universities to attract by various means – namely, athletic scholarships and financial assistance – players of reputation not only in Canada, but in the U.S.A., in order to be competitive and produce a winner.

As a result, instead of being a fun deal for players to use their natural skills and abilities and to develop their initiative, games have developed into a regimented, organized drill, requiring not only a head coach but a staff of assistants who dominate the payers and play the game for them from the sidelines.

This is a far cry from the concept o' sport for sport's sake in an educational instituton. If the philosophy of "mens sana in corpore sano" is a valid one, then the sooner McGill calls a halt to the regimentation of ganes in which the players are turned into robots and managed, the better.

In the days before professional hockey and football took over the centre of the stage and turned these athletic endeavours into public attractions for the great body of spectators who seem to enjoy massive physical assaults as part of the price of admission, these games were played by amateurs, not only at colleges, but in the city as well, for pleasure.

Now that the financial situation has forced McGill to consider its withdrawal from intercollegiate athletics, I trust the authorities will endeavour to make better use of the athletics facilities with the development by thestudent body of clubs representing the various athletics interests of students as a whole, conceding them their right to conductheir own show, eliminating the Athletic Board in its present form and replacing it with a student body. Graduates and university management should have little or no place in determining the athletic activities of students on the playing fields of the nation.

J. Cyril Flanagan, DDS '23
Montreal, Quebec

House Medicine in Arts Cupola

In the light of recent suggestions by Dr. Bell that the possibility should be considered of disposing of the McGill property at Se. Anne de Bellevue and transferring the Facuty of Agriculture to the downtown campus I have some further suggestions which couldalso save money and which make about asmuch sense as the one uttered by Dr. Bell.

First, let's get rid of the circular building on Pine Ave., and all the expensive equipment used by the Medical Faculty which is housed therein. Surely that attractive edifice could be sold to a hotel operator or would-be apartment owner. The Medical Faculty could then be consolidated and housed in the cupola onthe top of the old Arts Building. Think of thesaving.

Suggestion number two concerns disposing of all McGill's costly computer facilites. Students who might otherwise have need for the services of this Midas's toy each would be issued with an abacus. Besides, a computer only provides an open invitation to be seized and destroyed by downtrodden minority groups who wish to strike back at the Establishment.

My final recommendation should drive the point home. This concerns disposal of the cyclotron and related sundry articles of gadgetry used by McGill physicists. This department would then concentrate solely on theoretical instruction and could be housed in the Redpath Museum – an appropriate habitat.

Richard J. Leitch, BCom '68
Toronto, Ontario

Verbal Fiddling While Rome Burns

It has become the in-thing at colleges to deprecate dialogue and extol confrontation. Dialogue is looked upon as a game of upmanship, of witty parleys and useless gab. Academics, it seems, are engaged in verbal fiddling while our Rome is burning. One must act. This seems true enough. The difficulty comes in when the confronters claim truth for their side. Can one know the truth if one doesn't listen to one's opponents ?

The Maoists immediately come to mind. They are like a lover who believes that his sweetheart can do no wrong. Perhaps the Russian Communist leaders would make compromises with the imperialists, for example, when signing the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, but never the great China under the great Mao. Here one begins to wonder whether they are not missing part of the truth. Perhaps their opponents could teach them. When Russia says that China compromises with the imperialists by not taking over the colonies of Hong Kong and Macao, by selling dynamite to South Africa, by its dealings with the U.S. in Poland, or when certain liberals wonder what took China so long to break off diplomatic relations with the present U.S.-backed government in Cambodia, one begins to wonder whether these opponents don't have something to teach the Maoists even if Mao's the greatest scientist of this generation. Perhaps dialogue is not then all bad, though one may still wonder whether the academic isn't like Nero, as I do.

Robert Feinstein, PhD 5
Montreal, Quebec. □

Society activities

by Andrew Allen

Despite political tensions in Montreal, The Graduates' Society's annual meeting and subsequent Homecoming '70 festivities were heavily attended.



Three hundred people turned out to a Reunion Weekend folk mass, which featured the Island City Singers.

October is always an extremely busy month for the Society, and this year was no exception. The 113th Annual Meeting of the Society on October 15, the eve of Homecoming Weekend, brought forth the largest and liveliest group ever to have supported such an event. Despite the tensions still lingering from the two political kidnappings in the city the week before, the meeting and subsequent reunion festivities were well attended by graduates from the east and west coasts of North America, and from as far south as Texas. There were also visitors from the Caribbean. The turnout certainly justified the decision taken several years ago to link the annual meeting with Homecoming, so that graduates from out of town would find it easier to participate.

In his address, Conrad Harrington, the retiring president, stressed the Society's prime function of support for the university. That interest was underlined by the presentation of the Society's Gold Medal to former principal H. Rocke Robertson and of a special gift to Mrs. Robertson in recognition of her services to the university community during her husband's principalship. Miss Helen Reynolds's term as warden of Royal Victoria College coincided almost exactly with Dr. Robertson's tenure, and she received a special award for her unique contribution to the life of women at McGill in those changing times. Distinguished Service Awards were presented to Dr. A. Vibert Douglas, who was celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of her first graduation from McGill, and whose support of the Alumnae Society of Montreal has been unwavering; and to Harry M. Boyce, who presided over the McGill West Coast '70 reunion last spring. A special presentation was also made to Lawrence G. McDougall, past chairman of the Alma Mater Fund.

David Culver was installed as president of The Graduates' Society for 1970-71, together with all the directors nominated in July. In addition, George N. M. Currie was confirmed as a graduate representative to the university's Board of Governors.

After the business and awards, Principal Robert E. Bell gave his first public address to graduates, attempting to look forward into

the coming decade and examine the prospects for McGill. "We can see," he said, "that McGill at the moment is at some kind of peak in student numbers and that it is probably due for a modest decline." He foresaw a student population in 1975 between 13,000 and 14,000.

"Thus in general," the principal continued, "we expect a period of slow growth of universities, and in some cases of no growth. The economists have a name for the kind of shock one experiences in making the change from a period of rapid growth to a period of slower growth; they call it stabilization shock. The universities and many other units in our society are experiencing a stabilization shock at the present time."

Bell pointed out that the future economic situation at the university could not be accurately predicted. Nevertheless, as a result of private meetings with the premier of Quebec and the minister of education, he seemed hopeful that some type of formula financing could be worked out.

"Given a reasonably clear and predictable government financing policy, given the freedom to assure donors that their gifts will benefit the university in the desired way, and given fairly clear ideas about the size of the university during the next decade, I believe that McGill can go forward into this decade with great assurance," concluded the new principal. "We possess a good physical plant with prospects for improvement; a strong academic staff full of talent and ideas for teaching and research; excellent support staff; an exceptionally dedicated group of graduates and friends; and last, but perhaps first in importance, an intelligent and lively student body of whom we can be very proud."

Homecoming '70

The Homecoming Weekend celebrations began officially on Friday October 16 at a luncheon which had Leacock and humour as its dual motifs. Moderated by Donald MacSween, coauthor of the famous 1957 Red and White Revue, *My Fur Lady*, the luncheon featured "informed discourse on Leacock" by three humorists: Andrew Allen, former drama producer for the CBC; Homer Babbidge, Jr., president of the University of Connecticut, and author of a soon-to-be-published book, *The Lower Side of Higher Education*; and David McCord, poet and former director of the Harvard Fund.

Tommy Thompson has given up some of his activities with McGill's Athletics Department to work with The Graduates' Society's branches.



That same day, the Faculty of Medicine held an all-day session of hospital tours and seminars. Topics included "Man Beneath the Sea," a probing examination of undersea life-support experiments given by United States Navy Captain George F. Bond; "New Trends in the Role of the Medical School"; and "The Nonmedical Use of Drugs in Canada."

On Saturday, 700 people attended the traditional pre-football-game box luncheon. The gaiety of the event was dampened, however, by McGill's 20-15 loss to the University of Waterloo. Following the game, Principal Bell hosted a reception for older graduates.

The climax of the weekend, however, was Carrefour, an informal dinner dance held at the Windsor Hotel. The event was complete with excellent food and outstanding music provided by Noël Talarico and his orchestra. It was thronged until the early hours of the morning with a happy crowd of over 600.

On Sunday, events took a more relaxed pace. Some graduates took part in walking tours of Old Montreal, while others packed the Notre Dame de Bonsecours Church in Old Montreal for an ecumenical folk mass. Celebrated by Father Nagy, chaplain of McGill's Newman House, the festive service featured the Island City Singers, a group of sixty-odd singers and instrumentalists from the Montreal area.

That event brought the labours of Homecoming '70 Chairman Bob Carswell and his committee to a successful conclusion. The well-rounded nature of the events and the unusually heavy, spirited participation made it a weekend to remember.

Young Alumni off the Ground

The Young Alumni constitutes a new constellation in our firmament. Founded in the summer by a group of recent graduates dissatisfied with the Society's programmes in Montreal, and actively aided by some of the Society's younger staff, the new organization has prepared a series of weekly discussion groups which cover the gamut of current topical social issues – discrimination, pollution, population control, consumerism, and United States control of the Canadian economy.

The programme was launched with a forum on Indian affairs. A crowd of 80 people was bored to defeat by the three official speakers, members of the Indian Establishment. Fortunately, the evening was rescued by the presence of a group of young Indians and one Eskimo who are studying at McGill. They took over the floor, and the result was a lively constructive discussion. The group's second seminar on Buckminster Fuller's concept of the World Game drew an even larger audience of 175.

Staff Changes

To conclude, something should be said about the staff at Martlet House. We had hoped that we might be moving into a period of stability now, but university economics has altered that. In order to take advantage of certain resignations from the university staff and to avoid filling the vacant positions, Harvey Schachter, the editor of the *McGill News*, has additionally been appointed editor of the university's newspaper, the *McGill Reporter*. I myself am now director of the university's Information Office, in addition to being director of alumni relations of the Society. Everybody realizes that the double duties must result in a reduction of the quantity and probably the quality of work, but it is completely in accord with the university's need to reduce nonacademic expenses as far as possible.

At the same time, we must acknowledge one piece of good fortune from the economy measures affecting the Department of Athletics. Thomas B. Thompson, BSc(PE) '58 (obviously commonly known as Tommy), has given up a number of his responsibilities in athletics to work with the Society. He will be concentrating on branch activities, including those of the McGill Society of Montreal and the Young Alumni.□

Where they are **and** **what** they're doing

Focus

At twenty-three, Terry Norman, BCom '70, has already established himself as a factor to be reckoned with in the business world, as president of a three-company conglomerate in transportation. Operating out of his Ste. Famille Street apartment, and using the labour of moonlighting young friends, Norman has challenged some giants of the business world with Can-Lease Transportation Equipment Ltd., a corporation leasing boxcars to railways, and its two subsidiaries, Can-Lease Transportation Consultants and Can-Zip Manufacturing Co.

The young entrepreneur's interest in transportation began after high school when he took a job repairing railway tracks. In the summer of 1969 he worked for North American Car (Canada Ltd.), which leases railway boxcars. "I learned a lot about the leasing business there," recalls Norman. "That's when I decided to start my own company."

Thus in November 1969, while still in his fourth year at McGill, Norman started Can-Lease Transportation. A few months later he leased forty used boxcars to Alcan, and his company was on its way. It is now actively leasing new boxcars to CN and CP on fifteen- to twenty-year leases.

Can-Lease Transportation Consultants, one of the two subsidiaries, offers a wide range of services. In addition to general transportation research, the company does freight bill auditing and its consultants examine freight accounts of companies to detect overbilling. The business also handles computer applications and programming for the transportation field, and represents people involved in hearings.

The consulting firm was recently hired by Alcan for its first major study, an analysis of the world charter ship market. Using sophisticated analysis made possible by the McGill computer system, Norman plotted the correlation between stock markets, money markets, and ship charter markets. Since that was the first time such a study had been done, Alcan sold the results to sixty-nine other companies.

Can-Zip Manufacturing, the newest division of Norman's enterprise, is producing a newly designed inner door for grain boxcars. The door is made of canvas and features two zippers on each side to facilitate loading and unloading of grain. Norman believes the new doors are highly superior to the old cardboard type, and hopes to produce 10,000 in 1971.



Terry Norman, twenty-three-year-old entrepreneur, as president of a transportation conglomerate, is challenging some of the leviathans of the business world.

Norman seems to have an open market ahead of him with Can-Lease Transportation. Railway companies now almost entirely lease their freight cars instead of buying them, because of new government regulations which make leasing more economic. In addition, Can-Lease is able to compete favourably with similar companies by virtue of its low overhead costs and different operational methods. Other companies build equipment, and then find markets for it. Norman first finds out what a customer wants, then buys the item and leases it, paying for the equipment over the period of the lease. He thus minimizes the chance that equipment will be left idle.

Norman's conglomerate has been so successful that he is already considering transferring his operations to an office in downtown Montreal's prestigious Place Ville Marie, and is dreaming of the day, five years hence, when he expects to achieve the first major pinnacle of success, a listing on the stock market.□

'24

Mrs. W. D. Buchanan, BA '24, is president of the University Women's Club of Montreal.

'31

Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, BSc (Arts) '31, chief of the chemical pharmacology laboratory in the National Heart and Lung Institute, has been honoured by the New York Medical College, the American Therapeutic Society, the American Academy of Achievement, and the New York Academy of Sciences.

David Weintraub, BA '27, MD '31, is now assistant clinical professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at the Harvard Medical School.

'32

Garrett M. Brownrigg, MD '32, has been appointed clinical professor of surgery at Memorial University, St. John's, Nfld.

Dr. Gordon N. MacFarlane, BSc '32, has been appointed to McMaster University's board of governors.

'33

John G. McConnell, Arts '33, has resigned as publisher of the *Montreal Star*.

'34

Edgar H. Cohen, BA '34, is the author of a newly published work, *Mademoiselle Libertine*, a portrait of Ninon de Lanclos.

'36

Eugene R. Perez, MD '36, is now director for the Virginia Regional Medical Program.

'38

Ronald Rutherford, BEng '38, has been appointed president of Pacific Northern Gas Ltd.

'39

John G. Langley, BEng '39, has been appointed vice-president, manufacturing, of Capital Wire Cloth Ltd.

R. L. McIntosh, PhD '39, has been appointed dean of the School of Graduate Studies and Research, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

J. Preston Robb, BSc '36, MD '39, MSc '46, has been elected chairman of the Professional Advisory Committee of the Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled.

'40

Geoffrey J. Dodd, BEng '40, regional vice-president of Central United States for The

Graduates' Society, has been elected chairman, western division, of the Fibre Box Assoc., Chicago, Ill.
Barbara Whitley, BA '40, has become the first woman elected to the Montreal General Hospital's board of management.

'41
Julius Briskin, BCL '41, is one of a group of Montrealers who have taken over the formerly Paris-based Franco-London Film S.A., now renamed Franco-Canadian Films International Ltd. and relocated in Montreal.
Howard M. Brownrigg, BEng '41, has been appointed president of Abex Industries of Canada Ltd.

'42
J. C. Arnell, PhD '42, assistant deputy-minister of national defence (finance), has been elected president of the Federal Institute of Management.
John F. Toller, BCom '42, has been named acting director general of the Bureau of Management Consultants for the federal Department of Supply and Services.

'43
Walter R. Ashford, PhD '43, has been appointed assistant director of Connaught Medical Research Laboratories at the University of Toronto.
James S. MacKenzie, BSc '43, PhD '48, has been elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Chemists.
Alan C. Weaver, BEng '43, has been named deputy-administrator of Canadian Surface Transportation Administration for the federal Department of Transport.

'44
G. J. Dunne, BEng '44, has been named president of Delmar Chemicals Ltd., and continues as president of Industrial Grain Products Ltd. The companies form the starch and chemical division of Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.

'45
Charles Kent, BLS '45, director of the London Ontario Public Library and Art Museum, as well as the Lake Erie Regional Library System, has been invited by UNESCO to make a study of Uganda's library and documentation services.

'46
James C. Thackray, BSc '46, has been appointed executive vice-president, western region, of Bell Canada.

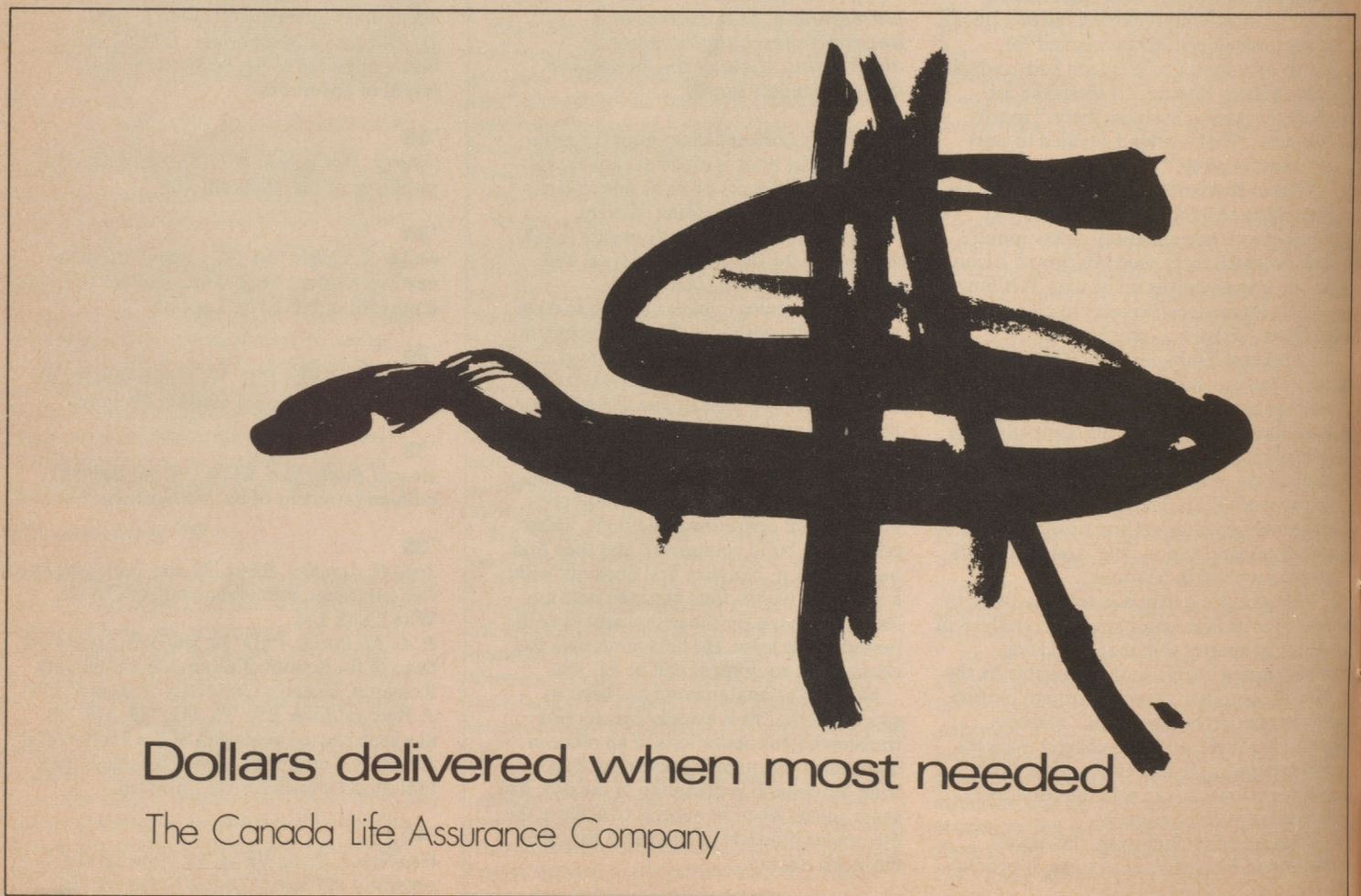
'47
J. D. Cambridge, BCom '47, has been appointed assistant superintendent, group sales, for North American Life Assurance Co.
John C. Weldon, BA '47, PhD '52, chairman of McGill's economics department, has received a year's leave of absence to take charge of planning for the Manitoba government.

'48
Mrs. M. Beda (Capps), BA '48, MA '50, BLS '60, has been appointed director of the St. Lucie-Okeechobee Regional Library, Fort Pierce, Fla.
Mrs. Margaret Ann Smith, BSW '48, is acting director for the social service department of the Montreal Children's Hospital until February, 1971.

'49
John H. Archer, BLS '49, former chief librarian at McGill, has been appointed principal of the University of Saskatchewan, Regina campus.
Graham Dennis, BA '49, president and publisher of the *Halifax Herald* Ltd., has been made an alumni appointee to Acadia University's board of governors.
Alexander I. Hainey, BCom '49, MBA '62, has been appointed a vice-president of Union Carbide Canada Ltd.
Ronald M. Thomas, BCom '49, has joined Commonwealth Holiday Inns in London, Ont.

'50
Walter M. McLeish, BEng '50, chief aeronautical engineer for the Department of Transport since 1964, has been appointed director of civil aviation by the Public Service Commission.
Daniel K. Sherry, BEng '50, has been named manager, industrial department, of ASEA Ltd.
Harold L. Snyder, BEng '50, has been appointed executive vice-president of Churchill Falls (Labrador) Corp. Ltd. and vice-president of British Newfoundland Corp. Ltd.

'51
J. Evan Church, BCom '51, has been appointed president and director of J. E. Fournier (1969) Ltd.



Leslie G. Ham, BA '51, BCom '53, has been appointed vice-president, company operations, for Pepsi-Cola Canada Ltd.
I. Rosenfeld, BSc '47, MD '51, GDipMed '56, assistant professor of medicine at Cornell Medical College, was named to a twelve-man task force on arteriosclerosis for the National Heart and Lung Institute in Bethesda, Md.
F. G. Savard, BSc '51, DipMgmt '70, has been appointed to the management consulting services of the solicitor general's department in Ottawa.

'52

J. E. (Ted) Elliot, BEng '52, has been appointed director of engineering, quality and vehicle safety, and a member of the executive council of Chrysler Canada Ltd.

'53

J. M. McAuslane, BSc '53, is now manager of passenger and cargo advertising (Europe) for Air Canada.

'54

Roger B. Hamel, BEng '54, has been named manager, industrial division, of Imperial Oil Ltd., Toronto.
C. Peter Slater, BA '54, is now chairman of the Department of Religion at Sir George Williams University.
Kirk A. Tambling, BSc (Agr) '54, is president and general manager of Yarway (Canada) Ltd.
Nigel F. Thompson, BCom '54, has been appointed executive assistant to the president of Brinco and Churchill Falls (Labrador) Corp. Ltd.

'55

Keith N. Drummond, BA '53, MD '55, has been appointed to the board of directors of the Canadian Paediatric Society.
Mrs. Elena Kruger, BA '55, MSW '58, has been named senior supervisor of social work in the psychiatry department at the Montreal Children's Hospital.
Eric P. Millar, DDS '55, has been elected president of the Canadian Society of Oral Surgeons.
T. A. Winek, BEng '55, has been appointed manager, field engineering, of Richards-Wilcox of Canada Ltd.

'57

D. P. Harris, BA '52, MD '57, DipPsych '63, has left the Montreal Children's Hospital to become associate professor of psychiatry at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
Charles S. Robertson, BEng '57, has been named senior project engineer, construction, of Armco Steel Corp.

'58

Ian R. Brunet, BEng '58, is now director of corporate services and development for Werner Management Consultants, New York.
W. E. Duggan Gray, BCom '58, has been appointed senior vice-president of Prince Albert Pulp Co. Ltd.
Catalin D. Mitescu, BEng '58, has been promoted to the rank of associate professor of physics at Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.
M. Rumscheidt, BA '58, BD '61, STM '63, PhD '67, is now assistant professor of Protestant historical theology at Windsor University, Ont.



Focus

Former Cross Country Checkup *hostess Betty Shapiro has opinions on most matters and expresses them vigorously.*

"You do what you can . . . knowing that nothing will ever come off perfectly," says Betty Shapiro, BA '38, summing up her four years of *ad lib* broadcasting as moderator of CBC radio's *Cross Country Checkup*, a two-hour open-line programme. To many people, running an open-line show appears easy, seeming to involve simply keeping up-to-date on issues and arriving at the studio on time. A talk with Betty Shapiro, however, dispels such thoughts.

Mrs. Shapiro, who recently left *Checkup*, and has now turned to newspaper writing, relates that she continually had to watch the pace of the show, estimating the "boredom threshold" of her audience. "The moderator must sense the shape of the programme; he must know when to loosen the pace and when to tighten it," she explains. Unless the moderator's sense of timing is sharp, the show can bog down.

Another crucial task she faced was seeing that all views were aired. "My job was to play the devil's advocate at all times," she says. "I had to consistently suggest valid reasons for supporting an alternate point of view."

However, while trying to get all views before her audience, she still had to be wary of "compulsive communicators," who attempt to monopolize air time, and the perennial crank caller. Notes Mrs. Shapiro: "The cardinal sin is to disconnect the crank before you've given him enough rope to hang himself with. You must wait until you feel the sympathy of the audience is on your side."

Betty Shapiro overcame all those difficulties to present a highly popular, educational show which had a coast-to-coast listening audience of over 150,000 people. She ascribes *Checkup*'s popularity to the fact that, "at its best, it was a combination of show business and adult education."

She saw the programme as central to the forging of a Canadian identity, because it generated national self-awareness through providing Canadians with an opportunity to hear themselves talk. "Moderating the show, I came to see there was no overriding geographical polarization in Canadian society," says *Checkup*'s former hostess. "Rather, divisions sprang from age, occupational, or economic differences."

Mrs. Shapiro believes that open-line radio programmes bridge the gap between two strata in Canadian society – the polite, informed middle class, and the blunter "dumb bunnies." Because they encourage people to articulate views, Mrs. Shapiro sees open-line shows as vehicles for participatory democracy. She contends that Canadians, unlike their more volatile American counterparts, have never had an egalitarian democratic tradition. However, through national open-line shows "the cat can talk to the king." Illustrating that thought, she recounts an incident in which former Nova Scotia Premier G. I. Smith, after completing a lengthy, erudite political speech on the air, was confronted by a creaky voice from Newfoundland, whose blunt rejoinder was, "Mr. Smith, I dont agree with a word you've said!"

Experiences such as that have shaped a broad view of the role of journalism for Mrs. Shapiro. She believes "the journalist is a teacher. Mass communication and teaching are the same; only the methodology is different." Because the journalist enjoys great influence in the community, Mrs. Shapiro feels he has a deep responsibility to his readers or listeners. She decries the fact that many journalists mingle solely with their colleagues, thereby isolating themselves from grass roots opinion. That has led to an unfortunate dichotony between the people telling the news and those absorbing it.

Mrs. Shapiro's years with *Checkup* culminated a broadcasting career which began in 1940. After graduating from McGill, she wrote jingles for commercials, and then did some broadcasting on CFCI during WW II. After raising her three children, she began writing for CBC public affairs. Recalling how she first got into the CBC, she says, "I had no contacts. I simply phoned the switchboard, and got an interview with the producer. That was it."

Mrs. Shapiro is married to the sales manager of a Montreal dress firm. She is soon to become a grandmother.□

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'59

Edward J. Barakett, BCom '59, has been named executive vice-president and general manager of Whitman Publishing-Golden Press of Canada Ltd., a subsidiary of Western Publishing Co., Inc.

T. W. Hoffman, PhD '59, chairman of the Department of Chemical Engineering at McMaster University, has received the Erco Award provided by the Electric Reduction Co. of Canada Ltd. for his major contributions to chemical engineering.

'60

Moshe Anisfeld, MA '60, PhD '63, associate professor of psychology at Yeshiva University's Ferkauf Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, has been awarded a $35,000 National Science Foundation grant for a two-year study of word memory and organization.

Norman S. Bedford, BEng '60, has been appointed vice-president, development, of EDP Industries Ltd.

Jean-Yves Côté, BEng '60, has been appointed president and managing director of ASEA Industries Ltd.

Gordon Gilmore, BSc '60, MBA '66, is now systems supervisor with Du Pont of Canada Ltd.

Ronald Kapusta, BA '56, MD '60, and *Jack Mendelson*, BSc '56, MD '60, both of Montreal, have been awarded the Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of Canada's 1970 prize for a joint study dealing with viral disease in pregnant mammals.

Walter Maceluch, BArch '60, has been elected president of the Montreal Society of Architects.

'61

Leon R. Kentridge, MArch '61, has been appointed a principal in the firm of Marshall Macklin Monaghan Ltd., Toronto.

D. T. Whelan, MD '61, has been awarded a Mead-Johnson Fellowship for further studies at New York University Medical School.

'62

Comdr. William H. Northey, MSc (Appl) '62, is presently deputy-assistant for research to the chief of personnel at Canadian Forces Headquarters in Ottawa, and senior military psychologist for the Canadian Forces.

Terry Rosenbaum, BSc '62, MSc '66, is now head of the application laboratory for LKB Produkter AB, Stockholm, Sweden.

Stafford E. Tavares, BEng '62, PhD '68, has left the National Research Council to become assistant professor in the Department of Electrical Engineering at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

'63

Michael P. Feiner, BA '63, has been awarded his PhD in econometrics by the London School of Economics, and is presently with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris.

Donald McLeod, MA '63, has been promoted to associate professor of economics at Temple University in Philadelphia, Pa.

Caroline E. Robertson, BN '63, presently clinical coordinator at the Montreal Neurological Hospital, is the first recipient of the new Hartland B. MacDougall Scholarship Fund for Nurses.

'64

Ivan A. Chorney, BA '64, is now assistant marketing services manager for BOAC (USA), New York.

Ralph Norman, BEng '64, has received his MBA from Georgia State University, Atlanta, Ga.

Andrew Ronish, BEng '64, has been appointed manager, electric analog systems engineering, of Bailey Meter Co. Ltd.

Leon Vainstein, BCom '64, has been appointed Quebec advertising representative for the *Financial Post Magazine*.

'65

Harry J. F. Bloomfield, BA '65, is president of the Canadian Club at the Harvard Business School.

Mrs. Michael Davis (*Betty Molson*), BA '65, presently studying towards a master's degree in education at McGill, has joined the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal as guidance consultant.

C. Joy Hackwell, BN '65, has been appointed director of nursing at the Montreal Neurological Hospital.

T. C. Powell, BA '65, has been appointed vice-president of Cadbury Schweppes Powell Ltd. and general manager of the Powell division.

William G. Webster, BSc '65, recently received his PhD in psychology from Pennsylvania State University, and is now assistant professor of psychology at Carleton University, Ottawa.

'66

Bernard C. Moscovitz, BA '66, has been named information officer, system headquarters, for CNR, Montreal.

'67

William Hingston, BA '67, has been posted third secretary and vice-consul to the Canadian Embassy in Tehran, Iran.

J. A. Anthony Jones, MSc '67, has been appointed research fellow at the Royal College of Art, London, Eng.

David Salomon, BA '67, a 1970 law graduate of the University of Montreal, was awarded the Governor General's Gold Medal, the Dean's Prize, the Jetté-Campbell Prize, the Bar of Montreal Prize, and the Maurice Goldenberg Award.

Aaron J. Sarna, BA '67, a former senior staff writer for the *McGill Daily*, recently received his MA in political science from the University of Toronto and is now trade policy officer in the Caribbean division of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

'68

Charles M. Beach, BA '68, has received his MA in economics from Princeton University.

Murray Finkelstein, BSc '68, recently received his MSc in physics from Case-Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio.

Lt. Wayne Johnson, BSc '68, is now base personnel selection officer at Canadian Forces Base, Kingston, Ont.

Holly Kaye, BA '68, has received an MA in urban planning from Hunter College, New York.

Daniel I. Lack, BA '65, BCL '68, is now with the law firm of Gowling, MacTavish, Osborne and Henderson in Ottawa.

M. Shaune Lawton, BSc '68, has received an MSc in psychology from the University of

Focus

The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism states in its fifth book that Canadians visiting the national capital "should find in it a fuller understanding of their country's traditions and pride in personal identification with it." However, Douglas Fullerton, BCom '39, MCom '40, head of the National Capital Commission (NCC), strongly believes that Ottawa has failed to adequately reflect the country's bilingual and bicultural character.

Since his appointment in September 1969, Fullerton has drastically changed the commission's orientation. Previously, the NCC had confined itself to an "asphalt-and-green-thumb" approach towards its mandate to develop, conserve, and improve the national capital region. It had concentrated on building driveways, constructing parkways, landscaping city parks, and expropriating land for a green belt around Ottawa. Fullerton has gone beyond that and has set as top priorities the promotion of bilingualism and the development of the capital region's Quebec section.

Fullerton believes that until very recently there has been a rejection of French-Canadians in the national capital and he has bluntly criticized Ottawa municipal officials for ignoring its Francophone population, the largest of any city west of Montreal. He points out that Ottawa has most traffic signs in English only, conducts municipal business in English, and draws the bulk of its municipal staff from the English-speaking community.

The Widest River in Canada

Fullerton is also determined to rectify inequities between Ottawa and Hull, the 90 percent French-speaking city directly across the river from Ottawa in Quebec. The contrast between the two cities is so great that the Bilingualism and Biculturalism Commission called the Ottawa River "in a psychological sense, perhaps the widest in Canada."

Fullerton feels that there has been too much emphasis on Ottawa and too little on Hull, an industrial city suffering from years of provincial and federal neglect. The challenge for the NCC, as he sees it, is to help the people of Hull "pull up even with the Anglo-Saxons across the river," while allowing them to preserve their French culture.

To obtain that end, he has fought for a new bridge between Ottawa and Hull, since traffic often comes close to paralysis on the existing bridges. The proposal has met with protests from Ottawa's mayor and from the Ontario and Quebec governments, since they were not consulted. "Too bad," rejoins Fullerton, "they'll get it and like it."

In addition, under Fullerton's inspiration the federal government is prepared to erect a major office building in Hull.

Fullerton is determined to carry out his plans in spite of opposition. He colourfully asserts: "The Establishment must be attacked – even when it's right. It must be attacked because it's complacent, because it's big, because it's powerful. So I am always anti-Establishment." He has no qualms about having power and using it. "I'm in command here and I enjoy it. I can do things. I can change things."



National Capital Commission Chairman Douglas Fullerton states, "The Establishment must be attacked – even when it's right."

Other changes Fullerton has in mind concern automobiles and public transit. He paints a grim picture of cities becoming increasingly buried in congested expressways and overwhelmed with pollution from exhaust fumes, and noise. Fullerton has therefore declared war on cars, demanding that downtown traffic be impeded, not expedited. Some of his proposals are: old streets should be blocked off from main thoroughfares, creating cul-de-sacs to discourage motorists; large earth barriers should line main streets to cut off old neighbourhoods from noise and fumes; and islands of trees should be placed at intervals along quiet back streets to impede autos.

As a corollary to his plan for removing cars from the downtown area, Fullerton believes that the public transit system should be modernized and improved, and citizens urged to use it as much as possible.

Fullerton, fifty-two, spent eight years in the civil service, after wartime service in the army. He has been a consultant to various Canadian institutions and governments, providing economic and financial advisory services. He was a member of the Parizeau Committee, appointed by the Quebec government to study Quebec financial institutions, and was advisor to the Quebec government on the 1962-63 nationalization of the power companies. From December 1967 to July 1969, he was chairman of the board of the Cape Breton Development Corporation, set up to phase out the obsolete high-cost coal mines in that area and to attract new industry to the region.

Fullerton is married to the former Charlotte Hickman and has three children, ages twenty-four, twenty, and sixteen.□

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Waterloo, and is now chief psychologist at Midwestern Regional Children's Centre, Palmerston, Ont.

Peter Whitzman, BA '68, has been given a $2,500 Quebec government grant to continue his studies at the Central School of Speech and Drama in London, Eng.

Martin A. Wiseman, BSc '68, has received his master's degree in computer science from the University of Waterloo, and is presently employed by that university's computer centre.

'69

Myer Bick, BA '66, BCL '69, formerly director of the Sherut La'am service programme and national director of the Student Zionist Organization, has been appointed national programme director of the Federated Zionist Organization of Canada.

Robert Burridge, PhD '69, has been appointed chairman of the Department of Electrical Engineering at the University of New Brunswick.

Steven E. Tarnofsky, BA '69, has received his MA in sociology of religion from New York University.

'70

Claudette Bellemare, BA '70, presently studying law at McGill, has been awarded the Maurice Goldenberg Memorial Scholarship.

Robert Mayerovitch, BMus '70, has been awarded top prize of $2,500 in the twelfth annual Quebec Music Festival.

Krystyna Miedzybrodzka, BSc '70, has been awarded a $3,000 Hennessy Fellowship for postgraduate study in microbiology.

J. Jean Pratte, BCom '70, immediate past-president of the Commerce Undergraduate Society, is now senior assistant manager of the Bank of Montreal, Sun Life branch.

Michael Sakamoto, BSc '70, is now with CUSO, teaching at St. Michael's Secondary School in Nimo, East Central State, Nigeria.

Deaths

'98

Muriel B. Carr, BA '98, on Feb. 3, 1964, at Saint John, N.B.

'03

Mrs. H. Williams (Katharine Wisdom), BA '03, on May 23, 1970, at New Glasgow, N.S.

'05

Norman Viner, BA '01, MD '05, on Aug. 22, 1970, at Montreal. He was a student of Sigmund Freud in Vienna during the 1920s, and one of the prime movers behind the founding of the Jewish General Hospital, serving as chief of neurology there for several years.

'08

Francis N. Ruttan, BArch '08, on July 31, 1970, at Winnipeg, Man. He was a former president of the Manitoba Architectural Assoc., and a member of the board of the Winnipeg Convalescent Home.

'10

Lt. Col. H. T. Slingsby, BSc '10, on Aug. 13, 1969, at Kirkby Moorside, York, Eng.

'12
W. M. Gartshore, AppSc '12, on Nov. 26, 1969, at Hamilton, Ont.

'13
Maxwell Gold, DDS '13, at Montreal, in Aug., 1970.
St. Clair McEvenue, BSc '13 on Aug. 20, 1970, at Toronto, Ont. A former president of the Canada Life Assurance Co., he was a star McGill football player and went on to coach the Toronto Argonauts.

'14
Dr. Frank L. Drayton, BSA '14, at Ottawa, Ont. on Aug. 6, 1970.

'15
Elmer S. Giles, BA '15, LLD '57, on July 18, 1970, at Lachute, P.Q. He served for twenty-five years as chairman of the Protestant High School Leaving Board.

'16
Hon. Jean-Pierre Charbonneau, BCL '16, on Aug. 19, 1970, at Montreal. A former Superior Court justice, he was one of the last Canadians to plead at the Privy Council in London before appeals on the BNA act were handed over to the Supreme Court of Canada.

'17
Mrs. John W. Jeakins (*Dorothy Hicks*), BA '17, on July 18, 1970, at Montreal.

'18
Robert A. MacArthur, BA '17, MD '18, on Dec. 5, 1967, at Farmington, Mich.

'21
Herbert B. Smith, MD '21, at Windsor, Ont. on Jan. 10, 1970.

'25
Ronald V. Hopper, BSc '25, MSc '29, on July 17, 1970, at Brighton, Ont.
Jacques C. Presner, MD '25, in Feb., 1969, at New York, N.Y.

'28
Robert Raynauld, MSA '28, on July 15, 1970, at Montreal. Editor and publisher of *La Ferme*, he was an organizer of the 1967 International Congress of Farm Journalism which was held in Montreal.
Mrs. Ivor F. Roche (*Regina Turley*), BA '28, on July 19, 1970, at Montreal.

'29
Richard H. Painter, MSc '29, on July 10, 1970, at Lethbridge, Alta. The "country doctor" of western Canadian agriculture, Painter almost single-handedly crusaded to establish inexpensive methods of combatting the insect plagues which ravaged prairie grain fields.

'30
Annie Goldenberg, BA '30, on May 16, 1970, at Montreal.

'34
Rev. Robert U. MacLean, BA '34, on July 14, 1970, at Clinton, Ont.
Samuel M. Neamtan, BSc '34, PhD '37, on July 31, 1970, at Winnipeg, Man. At the time of his death, he was a professor of physics and mathematics at the University of Manitoba.

'40
Derek H. Cross, MD '40, at Greensburg, Pa. on July 5, 1970.
John E. Gillick, MD '40, on Aug. 1, 1970, at Mineola, N.Y.

'49
Stanley Clyke, BSW '49, on Aug. 5, 1970, at Montreal. He was executive director of the Negro Community Centre for twenty-one years.

'53
Sheila M. Rogers, BA '53, MLS '67, on Aug. 14, 1970, at Montreal. She had been on McGill staff as botany librarian for the past three years.

'57
Mrs. D. Gordon (*Elizabeth Munro*), BA '53, MD '57, on Aug. 10, 1970, at Toronto, Ont.

Obituaries

Leo Ciceri, BA '48

Leo Ciceri, Montreal-born actor, died at Toronto, Ont. on Aug. 17, 1970, following an auto accident near Kitchener. He was forty-six.

Ciceri served with the RCAF during WW II before coming to McGill, where he originally intended to study medicine. Upon graduation, he left Montreal for Britain, "without a sou for soup," when he heard that the Old Vic in London was starting a theatre school. He then studied at the Bristol Old Vic for two years and remained in England for another four, beginning his professional theatrical career with the Stratford Memorial Theatre and various repertory groups.

Entering Broadway ranks in 1955, he played Paris in *Tiger at the Gates*, Christopher Fry's highly rated translation of Jean Giraudoux's play about Helen of Troy. Until 1960, when he returned to Canada to make his Stratford debut in *Romeo and Juliet*, he shuttled back and forth between North America and Britain.

At the time of his death, he was an eleven-year veteran of the Canadian Stratford Festival Theatre, and this season was playing in *Cymbeline*, *Hedda Gabler*, and the *Merchant of Venice*. Lauded for his performances in French and English on two continents, Ciceri's lengthy list of credits includes British, Canadian, and U.S. television and radio performances, as well as participation in Edinburgh and Vancouver drama festivals. He directed and starred in *Hamlet* and *Henry IV* for the Montreal Repertory Theatre. In 1965, he played Pope Pius XII in the Toronto production of the *The Deputy*, Rolf Hochhuth's controversial play on the pope's failure to protest the Nazi persecution of Jews.

A yoga enthusiast and dancer, Ciceri taught voice production at Stratford for two years and participated in the company's various workshops for the training of amateurs.□

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Perspective:

The need for black studies

The Students' Society president – a black student himself – advocates the establishment of a research centre for black studies in Montreal.

by Hutton Archer

The proposal for a black studies programme made at McGill nine months ago was one of many on North American campuses. As in the case of several other universities, the McGill proposal grew out of a specific incident. The spark was Sir George Williams University's "Anderson affair," in which a biology professor was accused of racial discrimination by a group of his black students, and which ultimately resulted in the destruction of a $3 million computer.

The episode shook the complacency of many Canadians who felt that racism did not exist in Canada, and that black student discontent was merely a spillover from below the border. Anderson's guilt or innocence quickly ceased to be an issue and a white backlash, manifested in the demands of several citizens to ship the students out of the country, emerged with acute repercussions for all blacks. Irrespective of their opinions of the incident, most black people in Montreal were identified with the "wanton destruction of property."

The immediate reaction of the McGill administration was to offer short-term assistance such as loans or exam deferments to students who were arrested, and to give a tacit guarantee that the university would do what it could to ensure that the same tensions did not develop at McGill.

The urgent atmosphere at the time made fertile ground for consideration of a black studies proposal. In an unusual procedure, the Senate Academic Policy Committee created a subcommittee to study the question, rather than waiting for a proposal to be forwarded to it from a Faculty. The subcommittee of five black students, one black and three white faculty members, was mandated on January 30, 1970. By June its report was ready. The main recommendations were that a McGill conference on black studies be held in October, 1970; a remedial programme already planned for black high school dropouts be subsidized in order to increase the number of black Canadian residents at McGill; and high priority be given to a black studies programme at McGill.

The remedial programme was heartily accepted and subsidized. Its first summer session was extremely successful. The other proposals, however, did not fare as well. The passage of time killed the conference. The black studies programme itself was referred by Senate back to the Faculty of Arts and Science because that is where it should have originated. In this year of financial austerity, and considering the difficulty of finding qualified black staff, there is no doubt that the proposal will be allowed to die in committee.

Studying the Black Experience

What is a black studies programme? Vincent Harding of Spelman College calls it "a kind of focal point for the study and scholarship and planning having to do with the black community – a community of scholars and artists, coming out of the black experience, coming together for giving their intellectual gifts over to understanding the past and present, and trying to set guidelines for the future of black people." To the black man, it gives a chance to find a truly black self, to develop pride, to understand his origins, and to find a place in society; that process involves questioning the fundamental structures, values, and institutions of North American life. To the white man, it gives a chance to rid himself of prejudice, arising from ignorance and apprehensive fear, which four centuries of his oppression of blacks have brought.

Up to now, the types of black studies programmes established range from the addition of relevant credit courses in various university departments to the creation of an independent institute where black staff formulate a programme covering all aspects of black culture. In between there is the interdisciplinary programme which combines the two structures, giving a complete programme with credit courses in various departments. The projected McGill programme has no formulated structure as yet, but the subcommittee proposed several courses, such as black nationalism, sociology of black music, African literature, and black philosophy.

The question of having black staff for black studies programmes has been highly contentious at many universities. However, the idea is being increasingly adopted as essential, even though it was first viewed skeptically as reverse racism. The black man's history and culture has always been filtered through white eyes, and his values are adapted white values. It is fundamental that blacks cease to experience the control of their destiny by whites, and rise above the distrust which that engenders. Race may not be important in purely academic issues, but black studies is not purely academic. A white professor teaching black studies to blacks, or whites, is an anachronism.

Most members of the McGill community feel that a black studies programme has no place at the university, but their reasons vary. "Perhaps in Halifax. That's where the real problem is," says one university senator, ignoring the fact that McGill sponsors a Centre for Developing Area Studies and an Islamic studies programme. Other people have been concerned about the nature of a black studies programme. Many feel that a course of black study which is merely the addition of a few subjects to the curriculum is a dangerous form of tokenism, while others see the need to tightly control the programme, since it could constitute a potential political danger.

The McGill reaction is not unique. Encouragement for the programme came as part of a passionate desire to do something after the Sir George incident. Unfortunately, that feeling of responsibility faded as soon as the dust settled, and there has been little follow-through. McGill is a traditional university, committed to upholding traditional academic and social values; new programmes are not accepted unless they fit set patterns. Fiscal realities and a commitment to scholarship take priority over social responsibility.

It is my view that no effective black studies programme can exist as part of McGill. There is clearly a need for such a programme, but placing it under university control would doom it from the beginning. The best alternative is a centre, autonomous of all institutions of learning, supported by and contributing in its research functions to those institutions. The centre would provide courses which would be given credit value by the various universities. Moreover, a series of such centres would cut down on the need for a black studies programme at every university, thereby alleviating the staff shortage problem.

McGill, Sir George Williams, and Loyola would do well to encourage and help finance such an independent centre. While saving themselves the obvious anxiety of fostering such programmes within their walls, the universities would be contributing to the development of a body of research and literature on Canadian blacks. There is a crying need for that kind of research, not only on blacks, but also on the Indians and Eskimos. There is no better place in Canada to start than in Montreal, the city with the largest population and the largest number of centres of learning.□

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by David M. Legate

Only one who knew Leacock really well could have written such a fine biography as this. David Legate did. He studied under Leacock at McGill and the two remained firm friends for the rest of Leacock's life. **$9.25**

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V. 52 #1

McGill News

January 1971

Students : hairy hippie-freaks who need to be introduced to soap and water, or confused, concerned, cynical individuals ?
For a special report, see pp. 4-32.

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McGILL 1821 1971 150TH ANNIVERSARY

To celebrate McGill's 150th anniversary, the Sesquicentennial Committee has planned a series of events lasting throughout the year. They are substantially of an academic nature and encompass the broad areas of science, the humanities, education, the world in which we live, and the performing arts.

Sesquicentennial hopes to involve all the communities with which McGill is concerned, at all levels, student to international. It wishes to proclaim McGill's past achievements, extol her present position as a leader in education, and to honour her faculty and graduates for the contributions which they have made and are making all over the world.

Among the events planned so far are:

A Beethoven exhibit, accompanied by a cycle of McGill Chamber Orchestra concerts

A seminar on pollution by the Engineering Undergraduate Society

The production of a Regency playbill of 1821

A special Red and White Revue

Lectures by W. H. Auden, Arthur Koestler and Northrop Frye

Burt Bacharach in concert

A conference on "Issues and Opportunities for Women"

An international seminar on the Arctic Basin to analyse the feasibility of a special legal provision for the area

A travelling exhibit on ecology

"The Principal's Conference" on the role of the university

A Super-Reunion for *all* graduates planned around The Graduates' Society's Annual Meeting, and an "Oktoberfest" which will hopefully be held in the Biosphere

A conference on "Nationalism and the Multinational Enterprise; the Legal, Economic, and Managerial Aspects"

An urbanization conference

So come celebrate. It's your anniversary.

Notebook

McGill News
Volume 52, Number 1
January, 1971

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'm here because this is where I am supposed to e. I have no idea of where I am going, what I ould like to be, what I should be, or what I an accomplish.

Those poignant words conclude the 7000-word iary of Stephen Whitzman, a fourth-year arts tudent, who recorded for graduates his houghts and actions during the first month of chool. Whitzman's account highlights an in-lepth look at students this issue, in which we ocus on the comments and thoughts of verage students rather than campus leaders. Our conclusion is that, though students oday dress differently and are a trifle more ynical than those of old, basically they are ot that different.

The special report opens with Stephen Vhitzman's chronicle. Whitzman, who is airly typical of McGill students, is confused, ynical, and lonely. He is also intelligent, olitically concerned, and very studious. We ink you'll find his diary amusing at times, ften infuriating, and always illuminating.

"Living the Change" documents the many raditional student activities which have suc-umbed to changing student attitudes in the ast few years. It also studies the rejection by outh of prevailing lifestyles and the creation f a counterculture most vividly symbolized by ong hair and sloppy clothes. It concludes with he words of one long-haired youth: "Since we an't change anything, we are going to live the hange."

While preparing the article, we kept wonder-ng about the social significance of long hair, ontinually reminding ourselves that for most f man's existence he has let his locks grow ild. With both the younger and older gener-ions currently discriminating against each ther on the basis of appearance, we thought it ight be fun to compare the dress of the nine-enth century's Establishment with that of oth today's youth and adults. Artist Paul ochner has therefore sketched six famous cGillians and then redrawn them as they ight look (or might have looked) as propo-nts of radical dress. We leave it to readers to ecide whether the university would have volved differently if James McGill had had ort hair like today's businessmen, or if Rocke obertson had a Fu Manchu moustache and ore love beads.

Our third article, "Beyond the Campus," monstrates that, while students are tending disassociate themselves from traditional activities, it is inaccurate to portray them as totally uncommitted. Some, like Stephen Whitzman, have chosen the world of thought and solitude while at university. Others are involved in a host of student-initiated community-action projects, and the article reports on that new trend in student activities.

"Two Solitudes" studies some of the reasons for student disenchantment with industry and proposes four solutions to the dilemma.

"The Class of '75" presents five members of this year's freshman class in an attempt to gauge what the next generation of McGill students will be like. The group turned out to be so diverse that it provides no proper forecast of the future. Nevertheless, the article offers an incisive illustration of what students are like when they first enter McGill.

"Up against the Wall, Brotherhood!" is the story of the decline and near-fall of fraternities.

Our "Perspective" column rounds out the special report with a glance back into history at some tumultuous events which critics of today's students might prefer to forget. We think it puts today's younger generation in proper historical perspective.

This issue marks the return to the *News* of Edgar Andrew Collard, editor emeritus of the Montreal *Gazette*, who wrote six articles for the magazine between 1941 and 1957, but who hasn't graced our pages since then. For twenty-five years, Collard has written a weekly column in the *Gazette* about Montreal's history. A popular historian, he has also written several books, including *Oldest McGill*, a delightful series of obscure stories about the university.

Now that we have Collard writing for the *News* again, we plan to keep him. He has agreed to write five more "Perspective" columns on McGill's history, as our project to celebrate the university's 150th anniversary. The anecdotes he presents will be selections from a new book he is currently preparing on McGill. We urge graduates to send in brief anecdotes about their experiences at the university for inclusion in the articles and the book.

One final brief note to those who on receiving the magazine turned eagerly to the "back of the book" and couldn't find news about their friends. The class notes section was dropped from this issue in favour of feature material on students. It will return in March. *H.S.*

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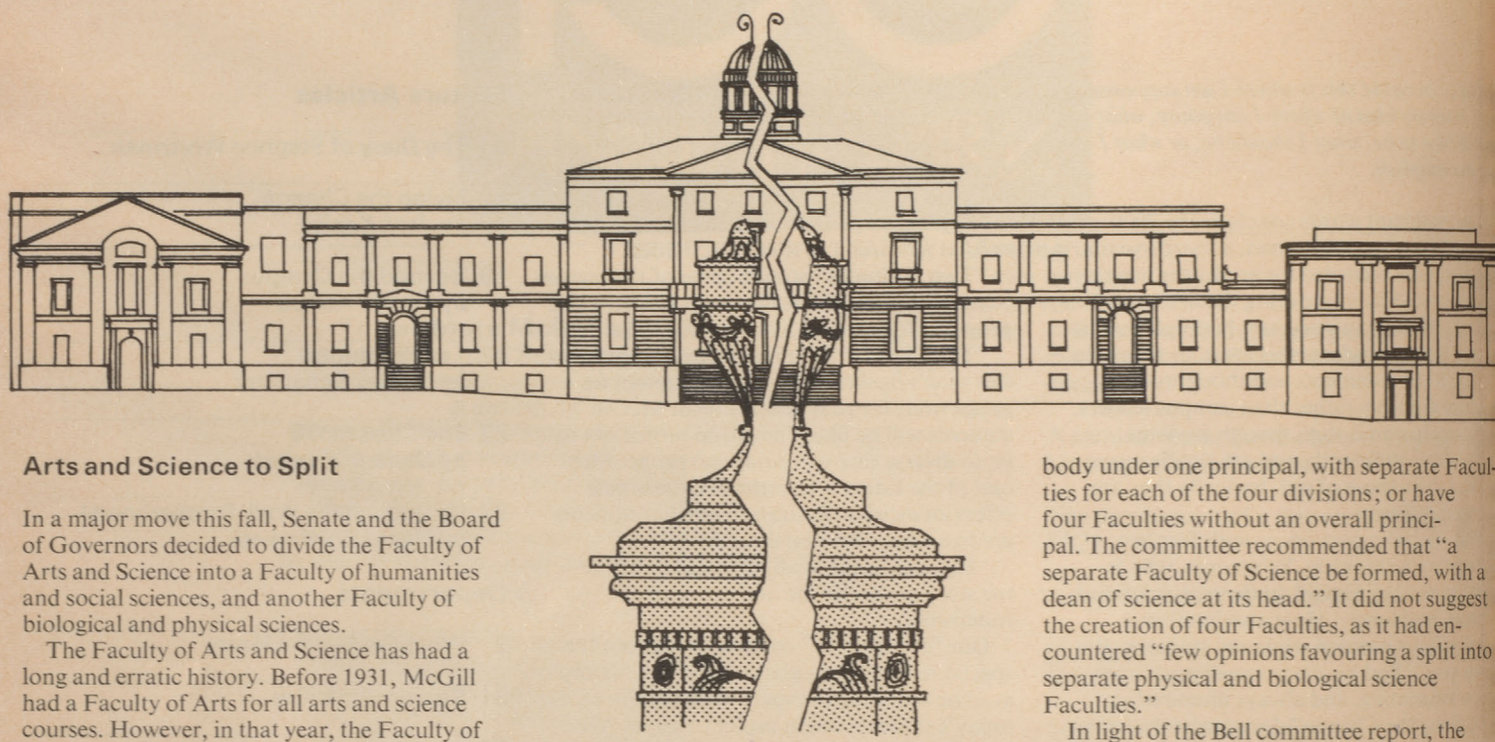
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What the Martlet hears



Arts and Science to Split

In a major move this fall, Senate and the Board of Governors decided to divide the Faculty of Arts and Science into a Faculty of humanities and social sciences, and another Faculty of biological and physical sciences.

The Faculty of Arts and Science has had a long and erratic history. Before 1931, McGill had a Faculty of Arts for all arts and science courses. However, in that year, the Faculty of Arts became the Faculty of Arts and Science, with individual deans, one of whom was also dean of the entire Faculty. Six years later, the science deanship was abolished, and the Faculty operated in the new form until 1964.

In 1962-63, with student enrolment over three thousand and the burden of the deanship growing heavier, Arts and Science Dean Kenneth Hare proposed that the Faculty divide into separate arts and science divisions, each with a dean, under an overall principal of "McGill College." The idea was not well received by faculty members, who felt the split would hamper interdisciplinary work.

Nonetheless, the dean continued his argument for splitting the Faculty, and, in 1964, four divisions were created, each under a vice-dean. The responsibilities of the dean were not lightened, however, because the vice-deans were excluded from budgeting and their functions were largely clerical.

Four years later, despite the organization of education into a Faculty in 1965, and the departure of commerce to the Faculty of Management in 1968, enrolment in arts and science was almost twice that of 1962-63, when Dean Hare first complained. Therefore, the Faculty's Physical Sciences Division established a Science Structure Committee "to study the possibility and ramifications of setting up a Faculty of Science."

The committee, under the chairmanship of Robert Bell, then Foster Radiation Laboratory director, cited three main problems confronting the Faculty. The first was its large size, diversity, and complexity. The committee felt that no dean could become sufficiently familiar with the Faculty's myriad facets to make proper judgements about the quality and performance of the various departments. It also noted that the structure prevented the dean from detecting and forestalling serious departmental problems.

Secondly, the committee contended that the Faculty's complex organization rendered its legislative machinery unwieldy. Discussions shuttled between the Faculty and its four divisions, resulting in delays and frustrations.

A third problem was the facelessness of science at McGill. There was no reason for either the dean of arts and science or the dean of graduate studies to be a scientist. In fact, at the time, neither was. As a result, there was no representative to ensure that science received fair treatment.

The committee saw four methods of solving the problem: form a separate Faculty of Science, with the remainder of the Faculty presumably forming a Faculty of Arts; keep a single body under one principal, with separate Faculties of arts and science; keep a single body under one principal, with separate Faculties for each of the four divisions; or have four Faculties without an overall principal. The committee recommended that "a separate Faculty of Science be formed, with a dean of science at its head." It did not suggest the creation of four Faculties, as it had encountered "few opinions favouring a split into separate physical and biological science Faculties."

In light of the Bell committee report, the Arts and Science Faculty Council – the Faculty's major decision-making body – decided to completely review the Faculty's structure. It established a committee to recommend changes which would best "serve the interests of the whole Faculty." The committee was chaired by Geological Sciences Chairman Colin Stearn and contained two representatives from each division, as well as five students.

It recommended that there be three Faculties – arts, physical sciences, and biological sciences. Each would be headed by its own dean and handle its own functions. The three Faculties would be presided over by a provost, who would be responsible for the budgets of interdisciplinary programmes and who would have influence over the Faculties' budgets. In addition, there would be a general council of about 100 members elected from students and staff. The council would look after interdisciplinary programmes and problem-oriented courses, and would be the liaison with other Faculties.

The Faculty of Arts and Science, after receiving the Stearn report, simply approved that the Faculty should split. It then requested that Senate "consider the implications for the rest of the university of a reorganization of the Faculty of Arts and Science." A five-man Senate committee, chaired by Vice-Principal

Michael Oliver, accepted the recommendations or a separate Faculty of Science given by the Bell committee. It rejected the Stearn committee's three-fold division – which was designed o facilitate better linkage of the biological ciences with the Faculty of Medicine – because the recent amalgamation of the biological sciences into one department should facilitate such relations. However, the committee's report did not preclude further splits of any parts of the Faculties at a later date.

According to the committee's proposal, the Departments of Geography, Mathematics, and Psychology would decide to which of the two Faculties they wished to belong, with their individual faculty members becoming voting members of either Faculty regardless of their department's allegiance. In addition, a joint committee would be established to coordinate programmes which cross Faculty boundaries.

In the end, the Senate committee's recommendation to divide the Faculty was the one adopted by the university. Now the difficult task of making the new structure work begins. The split takes effect June 1. Already a committee is meeting to choose a dean of arts, while the committee charged with choosing a science dean has selected Edward Stansbury, current dean of arts and science.□

Future of Co-op Bleak

The Students' Society's two-year battle to build its projected coed student cooperative residence is drawing to a close, with little hope left that the residence will materialize.

The co-op, conceived in 1968 when it appeared that there was a vital need for more low-cost student housing in the downtown area, would have provided housing more acceptable to today's student lifestyles than the university's other residences. The 320-occupant building would have had units with washing, cooking, eating, sleeping, and living facilities for groups of six to eight students. Each group would share a common living area.

However, in early December, the Board of Governors withdrew university support for the project. At the same time, the university decided to terminate the loan agreement with the Students' Society, by which the students had borrowed $312,000 for interim financing. Of that amount, $212,000 was repaid on December 31, 1970, when the university took possession of the property purchased as the proposed site of the co-op. The remaining $100,000 of the loan, spent for development costs on the property, stands to be lost by the Students' Society if the co-op is not built. However, the university has agreed to share in the loss by paying for one-half of the project's real cost to the university. Repayment by the students will be met over a five-year period.

The co-op was to have been financed by a $2 million Quebec government grant, originally intended for a university coed residence but transferred to the students' co-op at the university's request. Recently, however, the university has begun to doubt the need for the co-op, a need which was indicated by a housing survey two years ago. The doubt arose largely because of the situation in its own residences: two years ago there was a waiting line for rooms; last year there were thirty-five vacancies; this year, despite the opening of the buildings to non-McGill students, there were over two hundred empty beds.

To shed more light on the issue, Director of University Planning Kenrick Gunn prepared a forecast on residence occupancy for the next five years. He predicted that by the 1974-75 session there will be approximately 500 vacancies in the university's residences. He based his forecast on the premises that there will be a declining proportion of students from outside Quebec at the university in future years, and that the phasing out of the first two undergraduate years will drastically decrease the requirements for rooms in residence.

Gunn contended that the proposed student co-op "would presumably draw off some of the constituents of the present residences, reducing the number in them still further."

The students countered with a paper charging that the Gunn Report only highlights the problems presently existing in McGill residences, and "if anything, it raises some fundamental questions regarding the present direction and policies of the university residences." The Students' Society believes that the co-op would not draw students living in residence, but would attract those living at home or in private apartments in the "Student Ghetto."

At the request of the Students' Society, the university agreed to ask the Quebec government if it was still willing to grant $2 million to go ahead with the project. If so, the co-op could be built. It is generally believed, however, that without the university's active support of the project, the chances of the government financing the building are slim.□

To Move or Not to Move

The fate of Macdonald College, hanging in the balance since the Task Force on University Expenditures recommended the removal of the Faculty of Agriculture to the central campus, will soon be made public. The Long-Range Planning Commission, which has been considering the future of the Faculty of Agriculture and Macdonald, submitted its confidential report to an *in camera* Board of Governors session on December 14. The commission requested the closed session because, whether or not its decision was to be accepted, it might be the end of January before negotiations on the college's future could be completed.

The twelve-man commission, composed of members of Senate and the Board of Governors, was originally established in October to explore and develop alternative models for the future operation of the university according to the constraints envisaged for the next five years. However, when the university showed its inability to make a decision about the fate of agriculture without further study, the commission was also given the responsibility of studying the implications of the proposed move. Although the commission's complete, long-term study is to take eighteen months, the Board of Governors requested that the commission report back on the Macdonald issue in December, in order that Macdonald's staff could promptly find out about the college's future and that there would be enough time to complete the transfer by fall 1972, if the decision were made to move.

The Long-Range Planning Commission appointed five subcommissions to study the various aspects of the proposal – financial, legal, academic, physical, and community relationship – with membership on the study groups not limited to the commission. In addition, the commission met with the Canadian Association of Deans of Agriculture. During all its deliberations, the commission, which is chaired by Principal Bell, kept its procedures confidential, issuing only occasional communiqués.

As of press time, the commission's report still had not been made public; however, informed sources indicate that the Faculty of Agriculture will, in fact, be transferred to the downtown campus.□



The diary of  Stephen Whitzman

Monday, Sept. 14

Today I, a fourth-year student, attended the principal's address to freshmen at the Winter Stadium, the unofficial beginning of the year.

It didn't take long to feel the distance between the frosh and me. On the bus downtown from my parents' home, I sat near some of them. Their joviality, enthusiasm, and easiness reflected the natural self-confidence of middle-class Montreal high school graduates. Entering university was no big deal. Football dominated the conversation. Courses, professors, and other features of university life were not even mentioned.

For me, entering McGill was far more important. It was the end of high school and the beginning of a challenging, deeper form of education; the end of the stagnant social and cultural non-scene of Cornwall, Ontario, and the beginning of a new style of life in a great, vibrant city; the end of television shows and junior hockey games, and the beginning of literature and coffee houses; and, above all, the end of domestic life, and the beginning of independence.

There was such a glaring lack of awe in the kids attending this year's Freshman Reception, however, that the planners of the programme, presumably hoping to stun the audience by their "hipness," departed from staid tradition and opened the proceedings with music by a rock band. Though good public relations, the move seemed an admission that the university itself had nothing to excite the "now" youth – a suspicion strongly supported by the hopelessly decayed university flags hung from the rafters like the corpses of unpopular former principals.

Upon the appearance on the podium of the new principal, Dr. Robert Bell, Dean of Students Cecil Solin, and Freshman Reception Chairman Boris Fabrés, I noticed two other departures from tradition. The platform party was not wearing robes. Also, only three people were greeting us. That was definitely more personal than dumping every vice-dean and his mother onto the stage so that he could amuse us by falling asleep.

Principal Bell's speech was undistinguished.

A student takes advantage of a sunny October day to move outdoors for some painting. This picture and the others with the story are an attempt to capture student life, 1971.

Don't ask me to repeat anything he said. He did, however, have a nice smile. Former principal Rocke Robertson had been equally unoriginal without smiling.

Dean Solin's grainy face, gravelly voice, and forbidding demeanour had not changed. He brought our attention to a pamphlet on drugs that had been distributed. For the first time I was really impressed. At last the university was showing a meaningful recognition of changes in student habits and mores. Such an admission was unthinkable when I was a freshman in 1967.

Boris Fabrés mumbled monotonously for too long about "involvement," but I guess the content of his speech was supposed to be secondary to his neatly "mod" appearance. "It's okay kids; I'm with you. Just take a little advice from Big Brother Boris. And loads of great activities planned too."

Intermission allowed me time to study the new students more closely. There were some good-looking girls, cheeks fresh, eyes open and alive, and all wearing bras. The guys mostly had poor complexions, long sideburns, and rather stunned expressions. My beard was the best in the place, and there wasn't anyone even approximating a freak.

By the time Arts and Science Dean Edward Stansbury began the second half of the programme I was whimsical. I was delighted when the dean of students came and sat in the penalty box; it seemed so appropriate.

Stansbury told the freshmen that "deans are relatively useless to students." He then explained that deans plan our programmes of study. No argument.

Tuesday, Sept. 15

After three years at McGill during which the men who shaped my destiny remained background figures, today I finally met them face-to-face when I attended a press conference concerning McGill's budget cut of $3.5 million. Since university financing interests me about as much as high polymer bindings, I concentrated on personalities.

Surrounded by other top administration officials, Dr. Bell presided over the proceedings from the middle of a handsome conference table, smiling cherubically. He began in English and was doing fine, much better than yesterday, but as soon as he had to switch to French, he tightened up. Sensibly, he let Vice-Principal Oliver handle the French reporters.

Having just taken over as principal three weeks ago, Bell delegated most of the responsibility for details to his subordinates, who were simultaneously pulling his strings and showing him the ropes, if you'll pardon the mixing of twiny metaphors.

Vice-Principal Robert F. Shaw, looking like a lordly simian as he drew his slippery cigar back and forth through puckered lips, spoke with insultingly simple gestures. Whereas Oliver tried to slide out of an issue in fancy circumlocutions, Shaw let you take it or leave it – and tough if you didn't like it.

Vice-Principal Stanley Frost, on the other hand, is thoroughly desiccated. His voice is a Dudley Moore impersonation, and his one attempt at humour failed dismally.

Board of Governors Chairman Stuart Finlayson, Agent of the Establishment with a capital A, kept his mouth shut. However, he did beat out Stanley Frost in a close race for "Most Wrinkled Forehead" honours.

Personalities surrendered to issues, though, in a short time. The cutbacks seemed sensible and unsentimental. I have never made use of any of the facilities or services being abandoned, and have always disdained intercollegiate athletics, which was suspended.

What did anger me were the cold figures which showed that the average grant from the Quebec government for a student enrolled in a French-language university is $2,707 compared to $1,609 for a student at an Anglophone institution. The government is financially strangling McGill, even when the university is making an expensive effort to increase its use of French.

My resentment of the Francophone upswelling increases. Maybe I am on the wrong side; I do not understand the situation well, and plan a cowardly retreat from Quebec after I graduate. But I hope I remember how it feels to be a member of an elite under attack, if and when circumstances change, and I am clamouring for the annihilation of other elites.

Thursday, Sept. 17

I was looking forward to today. Registration is a perennial ordeal, but one of the few enjoyable challenges left of university life. The first year it was baffling, the next endless, and last year exasperating. It was always chaotic. Once, while filling out a form at an empty table, I was asked for directions by someone who mistook me for an advisor. I glibly mumbled some



inanity – not wishing to surprise him – and he faltered away.

This year, however, was different. I entered the gym without having to wait in line for an hour-and-a-half as on previous occasions and immediately perceived that things were far too orderly. Worse yet, they actually handed me a personalized envelope with the proper documents inside. There was no fumbling for forms that were not available, no being cast away by inspectors for want of the "who is your grandmother" page, no need for change of time announcements, no long line-ups by the advisors' tables, no nothing.

What the hell is coming off here anyway ?

I was out in well under an hour. Humiliating. The only consideration shown me was that they took my I.D. card photograph in the middle of a grimace. An ill portent, indeed, for the coming year.

Friday, Sept. 18

Today was truly one of the most aggravating of my life. Since Wednesday night I have had no hot water in my apartment near the campus because a pipe was leaking into the room of the woman downstairs. My toilet was not flushing well and I have to guide down the delicious soup I have churned up with a plunger. The janitor is in the hospital and to his subordinates that means this part of the world must suspend the normal activities of life until he recovers.

From about eleven o'clock last night, I had been putting shelving on my wall. I am not especially handy with tools, so it was difficult work. (It took me four months to make a fruit tray in grade eight and people still think it's an ashtray.) Around half-past three in the morning I was interrupted by knocking on the wall which was accompanied by frantic, but muffled yelpings. I walked down to the main floor and up to the third floor of the adjacent quadrant to soothe the lady who lives there. In reply to my polite query, she screamed, "Oh, just a joke." Great. The one person in the building who is not a paranoiac recluse is a practical joker.

By half-past six this morning the place was looking pretty good. I wasn't; so I collapsed on the bed. When I got up in the early afternoon, I learned that the plumber had not come yet. The woman from downstairs didn't sleep

a wink last night, she told me, so nervous she was, and living alone too, and it's no fun, all that water, and afraid I would turn the water back on, and what can she do, she works, and just come see it, the walls are going to fall, it's no fun, and if you need a bath you can take it here.

Madam, I would gladly kill you.

As for the boozy half-wit who is acting as interim janitor, killing is too good. Then there is Mme Dubé, the cojanitor, who covers her lumpiness with a dowdy housecoat, speaks with a painful impediment, and reeks even more of gin than the janitor, M. St. Armand.

To make matters worse, my oven, for which I have been pressing for over a week, has not arrived. After an afternoon of promises, delays, and incompetencies, I rushed to a phone booth spitting fury at the capitalist slum landlord who has, for eighty dollars a month, given me the privilege of sharing a garbage-ridden firetrap with a pathetic group of forgotten pensioners who await the end of their decay behind their double locks.

I was soothed, however, by the general manager's voice. It was clear, reasoned, and communicated to me in my mother tongue. I will not blow up this building yet. I will continue to harass the janitors until I get that to which I am entitled. I will write the company impassioned letters. But, meanwhile, I will have days when inconvenience erupts into a maddening rush, and the bile bubbles to my lips.

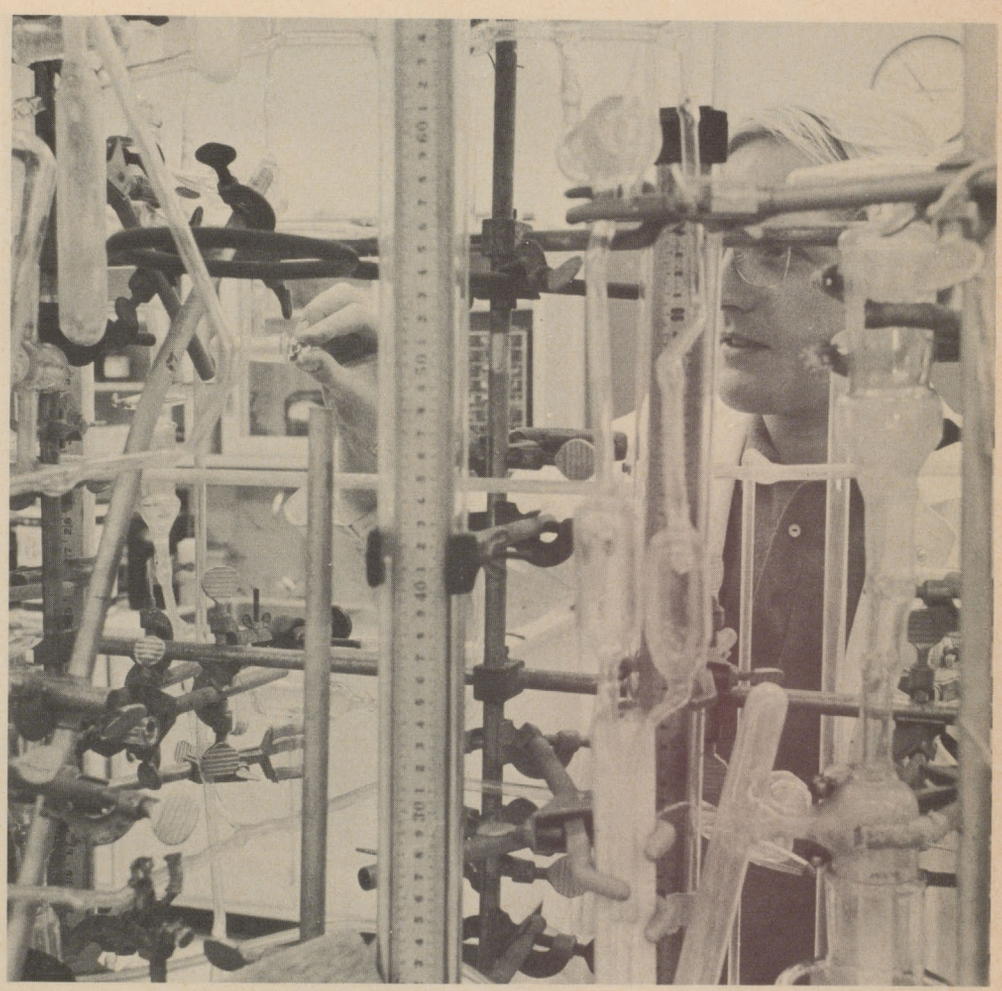
Monday, Sept. 21

I awoke – or rather, I got up – at half-past eight and readied myself for the first day of classes.

At ten o'clock, I walked smartly into W (for west wing) – 25 of the Arts Building and awaited the famous Professor Mladenovic of Russian history. Instead, the room piled up with youngsters. First-year math. History of the Soviet Union is in W-125. Good start.

History 406 is a small class. Mladenovic showed up fairly late, although later he gave someone a hard time for being tardy. He has three talents that one notices instantly. First, he tilts his head so that his eyes become hidden by the rims of his glasses; with his thick eyebrows, it creates an impressive effect. Secondly, like many historians, he is conceited. Thirdly, he cannot speak English.

One other thing is worth mentioning. He assured us that our political views are not important. He himself, he assured us, is neutral; he







doesn't belong to any party, nor has he belonged. Then in what started as a friendly chat with a girl from Yugoslavia, he delivered a bitter diatribe against the Soviets.

At eleven o'clock I returned to W-25 for American politics, a crowded class with about eighty people. Professor Waller is an American whose sideburns are too long for his thin face. He looks like a good guy, and the course sounds good.

At twelve o'clock it was over to the adjoining Leacock building for American history. Professor Riggs is a very jolly fellow, who speaks like Henry Fonda but reads aloud like David Brinkley. He thinks he has a sense of humour, doesn't, but makes up for it in charm.

Next, to the bank, as I was "broke." That is not to be confused with "low," meaning having little money. Broke means four cents. I took out forty dollars and by the end of the day – after shopping for books and various things for the apartment – had only four dollars left.

At three o'clock I walked through a thunderstorm to the gym for English 376, Theory and Practice of Dramatic Production. The professor didn't show up, which might have been expected. Three out of four is about par.

On Monday nights you can see any movie at a Famous Players' theatre for fifty cents. I planned to take in the latest Bergman – for fifty cents I'll see a Bergman – but the storm discouraged me. Instead I stayed home and played more games with the janitor. Today was supposed to be the day I got my stove *for sure*; also, they shut off my hot water again.

Tuesday, Sept. 22

I had a political theory class at noon today, but I didn't go. I know it's a little early in the year for skipping classes, but here's the story. I took a course this summer; so, thanks to a ne university policy, I need only take four during the year. I registered for five courses anyway, planning to drop either the American history or the political science. However, it is now clear that all my courses are heavy, and therefore Western political theory with Professor Charles Taylor is out. I took that subject, along with non-Western theory, last year from Professor Noumoff. I found it fascinating, but there is no point in taking it now unless I can spend a lot of time on the course, assimilating and reflecting on what I've learned.

In the afternoon the men brought the oven. Hold it, though. It still must be connected, inspected, and maybe rejected. "Tomorrow," they said. In other words, Thursday, if I'm lucky.

Wednesday, Sept. 23

Mladenovic spoke today of history and its meaning. It burned me no end to see other students feverishly taking notes, as though they can distil forty years of Mladenovic's work onto a page. My disgust was aimed at my fellows, not Mladenovic. If, on the other hand, he had paused after each profound disclosure and waited for the sound of pencils, my disgus would have been towards him. English Professor Hugh MacLennan did that last year, as though he were Moses returning with the Ten Commandments, and I quickly got out of his course.

Waller's class was uneventful, but Riggs inveighed against the media in Spiro Agnew fashion. His argument was good, but he still came off as a jolly conservative. I've now heard from both the right and the left that you can't trust written history, and I'm not sure whether the two arguments cancel or reinforce each other.

Riggs has an interesting way of speaking. He says everything three times. For example: "Of course the United States has an identity crisis (pause). An identity crisis (pause). The United States has an identity crisis." Actually, the repetition is very helpful; I think I might even be able to take it for seven straight months.

After classes I bought some books, and a first took place. It always seemed to me that drug trafficking in the University Centre has been exaggerated. I had never seen it, and Lord knows I get approached for everything else. At long last, today I was accosted by one of those awful pushers. All I can say is, "It's about time."

This time Professor Tembeck showed up for English 376. He showed an interesting film based on his PhD thesis about Artaud, a French madman who was a theorist of the theatre of cruelty. We talked about auditions and did a couple of scenes, improvising in different styles on the theme of rejection.

Thursday, Sept. 24

I didn't get much work done today, being preoccupied with enjoyable trivia: reading *Time* and the *Daily*, preparing book lists and prices, and undertaking minor carpentering and housekeeping jobs.

One can spend a lot of time just cleaning up the apartment, but it's worth it. If you live at home while attending McGill, you're in bad shape. Aside from all the time spent getting a parking spot or riding the bus, and the distractions and tensions of home, the big problem is independence. Although living downtown doesn't represent such a dramatic increase in freedom, it does give you a very real feeling that you're on your own. Moreover, though the values and fashions down here in "The Ghetto" often are empty, I think they're preferable to those of students from the suburbs.

It does seem that the ghetto psychology is getting to me more and more, however. I definitely look more funky than I did two years ago, though I would still be considered clean cut by most people. My politics are left of my parents' and of the silent majority at McGill, but I am neither a Marxist, Maoist, Yippie, anarchist, or separatist. I feel estranged by the system, but I'm too lazy, too unsure, and too content to tear it down. My morals allow for a wider range of activities and beliefs than those of Ann Landers, but they still contain an entrenched conservative aspect.

Friday, Sept. 25

The morning classes were unexceptional – still dominated by the idiosyncrasies of the instructors. In the afternoon, I strolled beyond



the carnival of frisbee wizards, jugglers, and freaks near the Three Bares to spend a pleasant afternoon beneath a tree on the broad and grassy field near Roddick Gates.

Weariness overcame me this evening and I took a nap till about nine o'clock, when a friend arrived to accompany me to a party. I begged off, pleading fatigue, and while it was true that I didn't feel physically up for a party, it was mostly just my desire to be alone and rest.

Saturday, Sept. 26

I had a good supper this evening at a girl friend's. Then we went to see *The Beast Must Die* by Claude Chabrol. A flawless film, we both loved it. We walked through the cool rain to my apartment and I showed it off. An event: my first apartment and here was a girl in it. After she left, I drank three Cokes, the first two therapy, the third mere excess.

I've been having trouble sleeping lately because, as in past years, I am worried about what to do with my time this school year. My course load looks very heavy, and I fear that I will only have time for academic work. That fear not being depressing enough, I have magnified it by telling myself that I won't even have enough time to do my school work properly. Each year the situation inevitably resolves itself through Parkinson's law, with the amount of unavoidable work being compressed to fit the time allotted.

The more serious aspect of the dilemma is what to do with my extracurricular time. Until now, most of it has been devoted to acting, but this year I want to act less, maybe even not at all.

Unfortunately, acting is one extracurricular activity that cannot be indulged in merely for pleasure. An actor is constantly being evaluated and progress must be made.

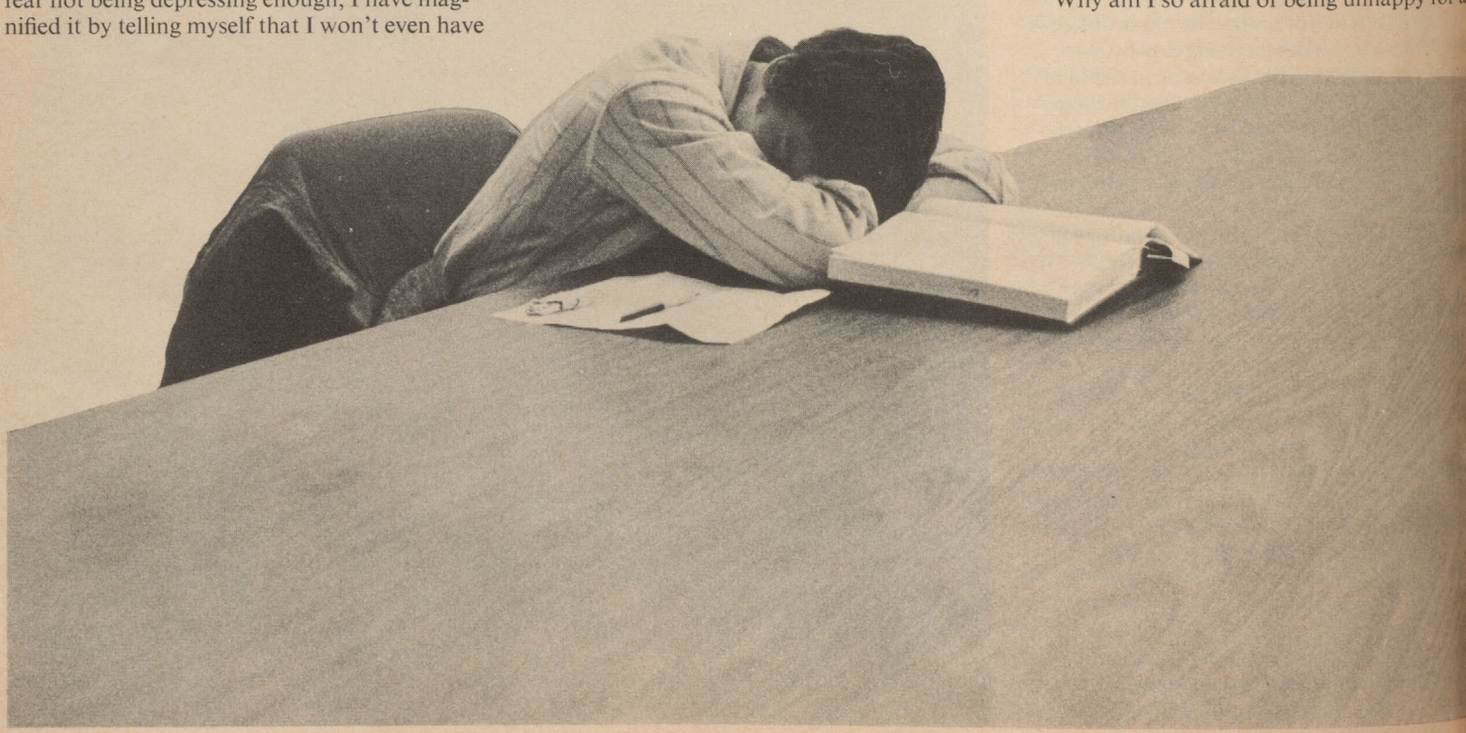
I also have hang-ups about becoming an actor which centre on whether being a good actor would be worthwhile. Right now, the answer is no. Although there have been some great performances which have had a powerful emotional or intellectual impact on me, they have never induced me to action. As important as catharsis, escape, and laughter are, I feel that to dedicate one's life only to those things, when one is physically and mentally capable of directly contributing to changing society, is somewhat immoral.

Sunday, Sept. 27

Students are all preparing, although often th do not know why or for what. One dangerou aspect of university life is that students tend t become inactive in the present, on the excuse that they will do things in the future. It seems an abrogation of one's duty to ignore the immediate political situation and not partici pate in political activity, especially if one expects to take one's place in the professiona or managerial classes upon leaving university and therefore be in the elite of mainstream politics. Nevertheless, most students do igno university politics, vacating the field to radi cals or grandstanding old-young men who ar grooming themselves for the future by addin items to their resumes.

Therefore, another issue troubling me is whether I should take part in active politics this year. The answer seems to be no, for two reasons. First, a lack of time, which is at best cowardly, and at worst, untrue. Secondly, an more compelling, is that I don't want to be unhappy. It is evident that those on the Left who are sincere in their politics are all un happy. In such a position of futility, it would require an amazing spirit not to be.

Why am I so afraid of being unhappy for a



few years ? I think it is already the natural state of students who think a great deal to be unhappy. Why make it worse ?

Monday, Sept. 28

I took a nap after the morning classes and got up for English 376 which was in the gym. However, the class decided not to conduct an inquiry into the theories of Edward Gordon Craig while it was surrounded by two hotly contested basketball games. Until further notice, 376 will be in the Drama Studio, a basement room on Sherbrooke Street which is distinguished by inadequate lighting and a pillar exactly in the middle of the floor.

Tuesday, Sept. 29

Today almost didn't happen. I didn't get up until almost four o'clock in the afternoon. It was too late to get over to the Second-hand Book Sale at the University Centre. However, I did get about six hours of studying done, a reasonably good amount for this time of year.

We students do not really waste our days in idle speculation; we save that activity for conferences and seminars.

Don't get me wrong. Being a student is a better life than many other kinds of work. But I'm tired of it. After four years I'm ready for a new routine.

Actually, what I want is no routine, and many of my friends feel the same way. One dropped out last February, just two months short of getting his magic degree.

Wednesday, Sept. 30

Mladenovic's class has enlarged somewhat. He s still prating about the great number of PhDs ie has, along with all the other burdens which ccrue to a man of his talent and renown. Nevertheless, in his old-fashioned and caustic vay, he does do a few mildly funny impersonations of those who are the continual victims of is humour and contempt – anyone who is not good historian.

In the first hour of 376, Lyn Oxenford, a isiting professor, spoke of her personal knowldge of Gordon Craig. I took a course with er this summer. She is a great teacher, has a antastic sense of theatre, and her talents as an ctress, director, and theatrical scholar are ighty. A marvelous woman, she is one of whom I will proudly tell my grandchildren, "Yes, I knew Lyn Oxenford."

The evening was spent with a friend at my parents' home. It is the Jewish New Year and my mother made an excellent meal. Later, with Danish cigar in hand, I watched a special television programme on Bobby Orr, and relived the glory of last year when my Bruins won the Stanley Cup.

Thursday, Oct. 1

I made it to the Second-hand Book Sale before it recessed at noon, but didn't find a single book that I needed. It is difficult to say how much money I lost by not going on Tuesday as planned, but I imagine it was a considerable amount.

By one o'clock I had spent nearly twenty-five dollars at the bookstore and was feeling dizzy. I returned home and spent the rest of the day in my room studying.

Friday, Oct. 2

I woke up shortly before nine o'clock in the morning, but stayed in bed for an extra half-hour. This is unusual for me, since AM radio at this time of day is useless, and turning off the clock radio while the webs are still clogging my brain is dangerous. However, I pulled through.

At ten o'clock I was treated to a rare wonder – the violent teacher-student confrontation. The last really good one occurred in grade nine, when Mr. Bailey, the puny math teacher, attacked Rick Amelotte, the punk, on account of Amelotte's smoker's cough. The one today was equally foolish and deserves description and comment.

A very quiet fellow in my Soviet history class, Jerry Silverman, asked Mladenovic to defend Von Rauch, writer of the textbook Mladenovic has assigned. Either Silverman was being unusually naïve in his displeasure, or, more likely, he was disingenuously attacking Professor Mladenovic's evident bias against the Soviets and communism.

The argument commenced and continued for an hour, culminating in Mladenovic's threat to expel Silverman from the course. Throughout, Mladenovic exhibited a ferocious temper, yanking off his glasses, banging on the table, and turning quite red – if you'll pardon the expression – in the face. He reminded Silverman that he was paid to teach, and that the other students had not come to listen to political ravings which belonged in the market place. He also constantly tossed out Silverman's arguments, claiming they lacked factual substantiation, and taunted Silverman with the remark that when he had read as much as Mladenovic had, he would be able to argue with him.

It is quite true that Jerry Silverman has not read all forty volumes of Lenin's works, nor has he taken six months to wade through the complete *Das Kapital*, in the original German, as Mladenovic did. However, most university students take an undergraduate course in Soviet history in order to learn about the Russian Revolution and the Soviet practice of communism – not because they are already experts in the field. Therefore, Professor Mladenovic, please deign to argue with us. If you win all the arguments, I don't care. I am more interested in understanding why the events of the last fifty years in the Soviet Union have turned you away from your original belief in communism, than in writing down a distillation of the history texts that you have read – regardless of how great their number may be. If that activity is beneath you, if it compromises your lofty view of scholarship, then I suggest you should restrict yourself to educating only the elite of the university community, your numerous MA and PhD students.

Today, for the first time at university, I saw the logic of a student voice on appointment and tenure committees.

When I got home I was greeted by a request from the library to pay them one dollar for returning a reserve book late. I've only been to the damned place once and already they've started. I returned to campus, showed them the error of their ways, and waited for an apology. Instead I got a "we'll let you off this time." I am not normally a person who either expects or cares for apologies, but I was quite peeved. If they'd expend the same energy on recataloguing and processing as they do on imposing fines and maintaining blacklists, perhaps the library would be less the recurring aggravation that it is.

Saturday, Oct. 3

I feel myself slipping into passivity lately, and as that happens, my freedom diminishes. I'm heading for a role in society by not making choices when they should be made.



One choice I have made is to give serious consideration to leaving Canada. To be a Canadian without taking a stand on Quebec is untenable. Furthermore, Canada will always be a small pond. When I was younger and had a conventional ambition – fame – I knew I would have to move to the United States. I later rejected ambition, determined to remain in the country of my birth, and decided to carve out my small niche in an honest manner.

Now I'm in a new phase. Canada is in very good shape by world standards. Unless Trudeau, American capital, and the other enemies of our Canadian tradition really screw things up, it seems that there are few serious problems and enough good people here to keep things viable. Of course, that is possible only because Canada is not a world power. If it were, the country would almost certainly be in the shambles that the United States is today.

The United States, on the other hand, badly needs help. Its problems must be solved if the world is to be perceptibly improved. I therefore think I should go to the States and try to do something.

When they start shooting at me, then I can come home.

Sunday, Oct. 4

Tonight was the first time that I have had a dinner guest sample my cooking and I am quite pleased to report that the meal was well received.

After my friend left, I went about recruiting people for the scene I am to direct for English 376. I was unable to obtain the woman I wished to play Clytemnestra, which served me right. I should have arranged it earlier. Unfortunately, the university has finely honed my already formidable talent for procrastination. The really perverse aspect of it is that I always recognize the proper priorities – which term paper will be due first, which reading can be skipped entirely – and then contradict them.

Monday, Oct. 5

This morning Professor Mladenovic, not content with the effect of his previous outburst, spent the greater part of the period cajoling, browbeating, threatening, and overwhelming with chapter and verse, the defenceless Jerry Silverman. The two American classes were better, and I even managed an intelligent question for each professor. In customary fashion, I took a forty-five-minute nap before going to English 376. The class consisted mostly of a philosophical discussion of aesthetics, which brought home how little I know of aesthetic theories.

After doing some shopping, I went to sleep for a couple of hours. I awoke in a real fog, and had a hard time concentrating on my work later at the library. That's a shame, because the book was stimulating and difficult. I'd hate to think none of the ideas filtered through. Of course, even the ideas that usually get past the outer layer of brain cells eventually settle at the bottom in a pile of dust after a suitable period of excited revolution in the active centre. That is my model of the human mind, to be more specific, my human mind.

Tuesday, Oct. 6

My mother turned up this afternoon with a most welcome cheque from the City of Montreal for $67.12, my pay for enumerating for the upcoming civic elections. In return, I gave her a copy of *I.F. Stone's Bi-Weekly*, which had arrived yesterday. I don't really try to convert my parents to my views, but I think they'd like to know how I feel, and Stone is "right on" for me.

At five o'clock I had a rehearsal of *The Proposal* by Chekhov. It was tiring, even if rather enjoyable, but confirmed my feeling that I should really avoid acting for awhile, especially if I cannot devote the required amount of time and energy without worrying about my other activities.

Wednesday, Oct. 7

I got up early, around half-past seven, this morning. Presumably I had something to do, and presumably, since I didn't go back to sleep, I did it. Oh yes, I had to write out copies of a script for the actors in my scene, and as a matter of fact, I did do it; but I didn't get finished. Oh well, I get some points for effort anyway.

Between my morning classes and English 376, I took a 75-minute nap. My aim is to have a 110-minute nap this year in that two-hour time slot. That would be the ultimate in the efficient planning and distribution of minutes. Today's nap, however, had to be cut short to finish the script.

Class consisted of a two-hour discussion of audience, crowd, illusion, revolution, and the class's purpose in the theatre. Although those are vital questions that each of us must confront, I could see that the active theatricians – as opposed to the theoreticians – were growing rapidly disenchanted with all that bullshit.

Oddly enough, though, the real education I've had in the last couple of years has been the result of slowly analysing just such bullshit. It is a slow process and it is not easy, but thankfully it leaves me with the hope that I have done some honest thinking.

I spent the evening studying and finally went to bed at half-past six in the morning, after an abortive attempt an hour or so earlier. I took two Sominex – a thing which I don't like to do. The pill syndrome is anathema to me. I cram hard for exams but if I fall asleep, that's okay. If I'm going to wreck my body, at least I want to do it myself.

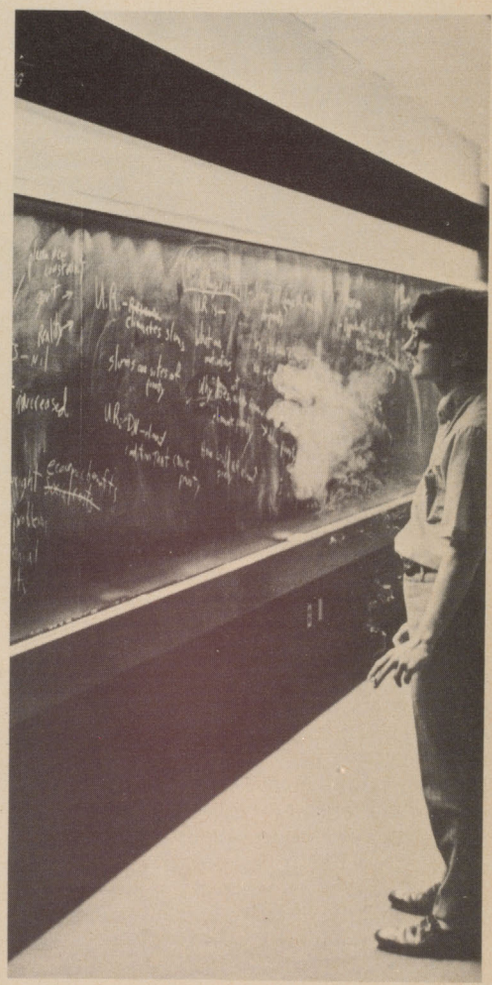
It seems quite incongruous to me that some people eat macrobiotic food because it has no chemicals, but then "drop" acid three times a week. Given the alternatives, I'd rather eat shit than smoke it. Besides, I "do" a lot of milk.

But I apologize to myself for talking about drugs, because either way it sounds paranoiac. Besides, if somebody offers me some good "hash," it would be a shame to turn it down.

Friday, Oct. 9

Mladenovic was amusing and charming in his fashion, perhaps because Mr. Silverman didn't show up today.





At one o'clock came my first political science conference. The teaching assistant smiles too much and doesn't speak loudly enough. He also isn't contentious enough. I usually don't talk in a conference unless someone is sufficiently offensive or obnoxious to rouse me. Fortunately, there is a guy in the class who will fulfil that function.

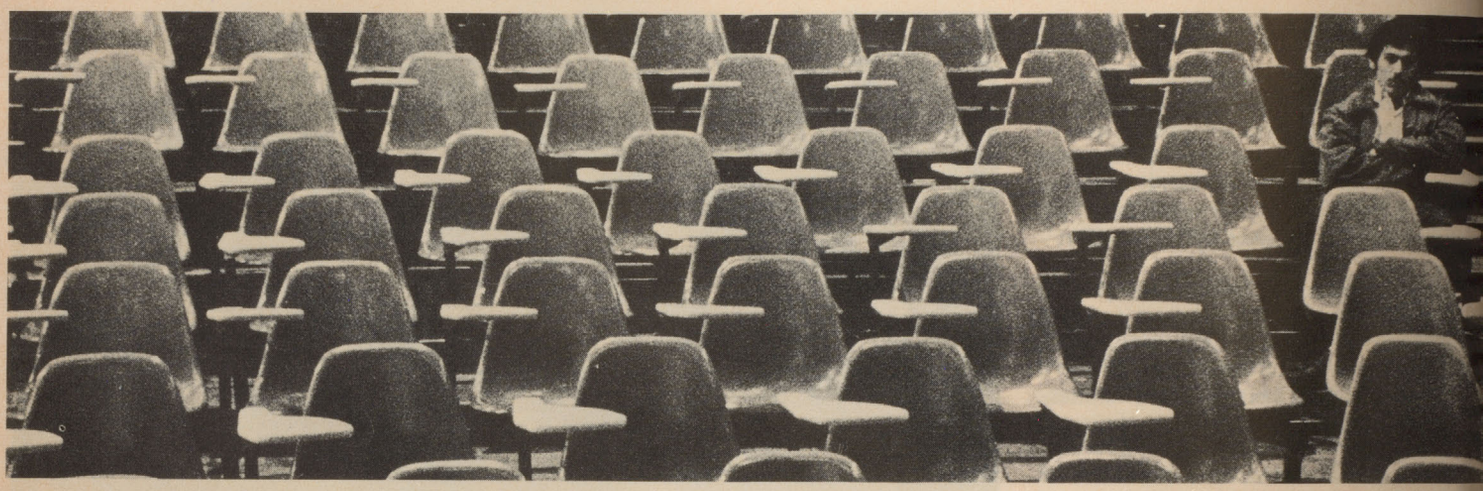
I spent some time after the morning classes sitting on the dry fountain of the Three Bares watching the sunlight on the blades of grass and the shadows of the leaves dancing about them. I was serenaded by a campus minstrel doing "Suite: Judy Blue Eyes" on a borrowed guitar. This urban idyll had to be terminated after an hour-and-a-half so that I could go home and fall asleep in time to miss my rehearsal by half an hour. That took some arranging and deserves congratulations. Congratulations, Stephen!

I haven't skipped many lectures this year. I really should skip all of Waller's classes, and Mladenovic's lectures are of dubious value. Nevertheless, it is easier to attend a lecture than to work or think.

Saturday, Oct. 10

The afternoon was spent lovingly baking my first cake, with the World Series playing in the background on the radio. I didn't get any work done all day, but with my face in the bowl licking up banana batter with my beard, who cares?

Then it was off to the feast. The idea was



very simple: everybody who came brought something he had prepared. Hence, the first twenty-course meal I've ever had. The feature was a twenty-pound monster turkey with two stuffings, one of which was oyster. There were loaves of homemade bread, salads, raw tuna, shrimp, lobster, curried chicken, foolouries, chicken livers, plus mushrooms, churned butter, a mixed bean salad, rice dishes, multiple sauces, chutney, *pâté*, squash, and probably other delicacies I've forgotten. I had some of each except the lobster, as well as several cups of punch and coffee, two pomegranates, and four or five desserts.

The Thanksgiving banquet was given on Saturday, so that if we were still alive on Thanksgiving Monday, we would have cause for thanks.

Thursday, Oct. 15

I got up late, so that I wouldn't have time to think about anything which might distract me from preparing for the scene in Tembeck's class. I arrived at the class at three o'clock, but he had started early, and I missed the first scene for which I was supposed to write a critique.

Our group then went on. There being no curtain or lights, I had to begin acting without an opportunity to motivate an entrance or to prepare myself in the relative security normally offered by a curtain. In addition, with the all-important theatrical distance between actors and spectators reduced to about six inches, we were doing something like theatre in the round. The audience sat during the performance shaking their heads and hastily writing notes. I must say that acting under a microscope – nay, under a dozen – is a strange and discomfiting experience.

Fortunately, the scene went quickly and when we were finished, the class applauded generously. Class discussion followed, which indicated the applause was more automatic than heartfelt, unless they only wanted to relieve their writers' cramps. The consensus was that my performance was caricaturish and insincere.

The crunch came, though, from Tembeck. He broke up the discussion, which he felt was counterproductive, and shot us a real beaut of a fatherly scolding, right from the hip. "C'mon kids, you can do better than this, and you know it. Why spend ten hours with all the hassles, if this is what you're going to do? You are all supposed to love the theatre. When you come here and do something you've worked on and it's right, it makes up for the hassles. It's . . . .(here a profound, semimystical gaze and a sort of heavenly grunt) I just don't understand."

I hadn't been talked down to like that since summer camp four years ago, when Lloyd and I got it good from Eddy, the head counsellor, because of our "attitude." It doesn't matter how old you are. When the scolding's good, and if it's true, it hurts. So, stung to the core, filled with feelings of unworthiness which outweighed even the petty vindictiveness and spite directed at me from some members of the class, I went back to the apartment to sleep it off.

When I got up I didn't feel so bad, although I recognized that Tembeck was quite right. I had not worked as hard as I should have on the role, being content with what the director was satisfied with. Only one thing he said rankled – that we all love the theatre. Why? Just because we're taking a course in it? Granted, if you enter the theatre as a career, you had better love it, but this is college. Who's in love with what they're doing here?

I'm not. I don't know if I'm glad of it or not. I do feel very alone because of it. I am the wandering general student in a hive of majors and honours; I dabble while they immerse. What is aggravating is that most professors are interested exclusively in the specialists. The history teachers eagerly search out possible recruits for their field, so that someone can carry on the vital task of doing an idiotic PhD thesis. Take a look at a list of theses if you don't believe me.

If I may generalize, there are three main groups in most undergraduate courses which are open to general students. There is the small core of devotees who will proceed to their master's degrees and then to their doctorates, from which point they will continue their research, while taking time off to teach two or three courses a semester. There is another small group who really are here for the ride and do not belong at university.

Then there's me.

I'm here because this is where I'm supposed to be. I have no idea of where I'm going, what I would like to be, what I should be, or what I can accomplish. At the moment, and it's been a long moment, I like a lot of things, I really do, and I'm having a good time. But I'm not in love with anything.□

Living the change

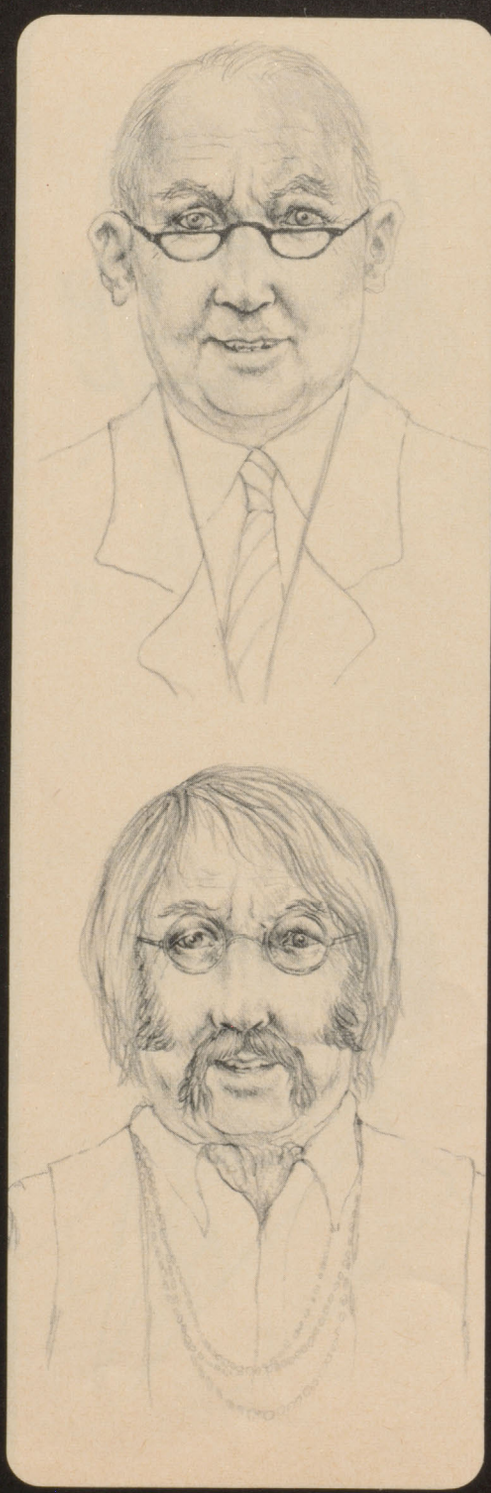
by Jack Kapica

Students have created their own counterculture in reaction to a public which associates them with student radicals.

Although most people would publicly claim that one can't properly judge someone's personality and ability by the length of his hair, the truth is that both the younger and older generations discriminate against each other according to hairstyles.

Do someone's personality and attitudes change when he chooses a different hairstyle? To toy with that question, artist Paul Bochner has sketched six famous McGillians, and then redrawn them with totally different styles of hair and clothes. We leave it to the reader to decide whether the university would have evolved differently if James McGill had had short hair, or if Rocke Robertson had a Fu Manchu moustache and wore granny glasses and love beads.

Dr. H. Rocke Robertson



In a letter to the McGill Daily *this November, a "mother and observer" pleaded, "Dear youth of the world, . . . First of all, may I introduce you to soap and water? All you have to do is turn on the faucet and . . . ."*

Earlier, in 1968, the nearly crew-cut editor of the floundering Old McGill *tried to inject new life into the yearbook by selling it to alumni. He received a stack of letters informing him that they wouldn't buy his "Communist-inspired propaganda" unless he cut his hair.*

It is very difficult for students to live down their image as acne-ridden, hairy hippie-freaks. Many people believe that all students float about the campus in a dope-induced stupor. Others, hearing the talk of sexual freedom, abortions, and coed cooperative housing, conclude that students live in a carnal society unheard of since Sodom and Gomorrah. And to the great bulk of the public, the university is considered a hotbed of revolution, coddling the seeds of anarchy.

Despite the fact that Stanley Gray has long departed from McGill, with his long hair, wild eyes, and incoherent grammar, he survives in the public's mind as the stereotype of the university student. The image of those students who wreaked havoc several years ago lingers on vividly in the mind of a public both incapable of keeping pace with the rapidly changing ideas of the university community and apprehensive of an imminent resurrection of the student activists. Indeed, the public cannot see the new forest for the old trees. It may take awhile before it forgets the intense political energy of a few years ago and sees the quieter breed of student which has emerged in the last eighteen months.

Hutton Archer, the soft-spoken president of the Students' Society, hits at the essential element of the new student attitude when he observes that "whatever motivation caused the students to join clubs or movements on campus is gone. The emphasis is on dissociating oneself from organizations. The attitude of belonging is associated with the Establishment, and student leaders are considered the fodder of an elitist society. Students are now sensitive about identifving with that kind of society. It becomes a matter of pride that they undertake a position in a club for the experience, and shun the recognition it may bring."

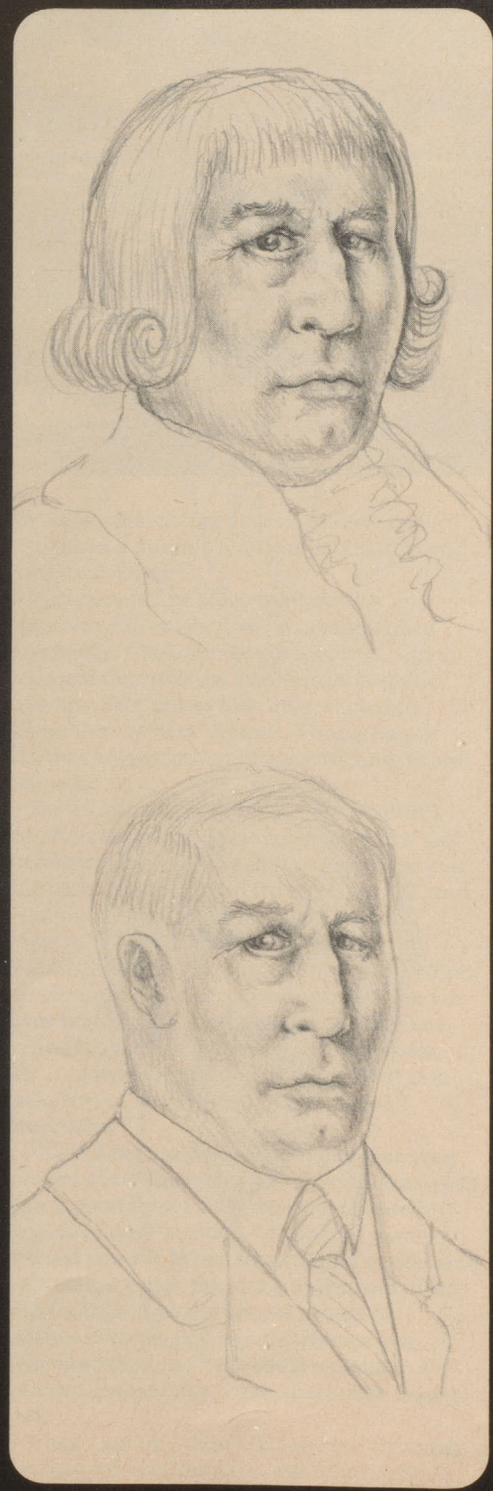
Formal involvement in campus government has slackened off so much that this fall only nine students vied for the seven student seats on the university Senate and nearly half of the seats on Students' Council were decided by acclamation. In addition, in four attempts by recent Students' Society executives to amend the organization's constitution, three times they were unable to draw 20 percent of the students to the polls, as required by the current amending procedure.

The apathy has also struck many traditional clubs and societies. In November, the Students' Council rescinded the constitutions of no less than thirty-four inactive clubs. Through that decision, some of the oldest and most venerable campus activities bit the dust – Model United Nations, Model Parliament, Freshman Reception, McGill conferences on world and student affairs, Humanist Society, Friends of Traditional Music, and the campus literary magazine, *Forge*.

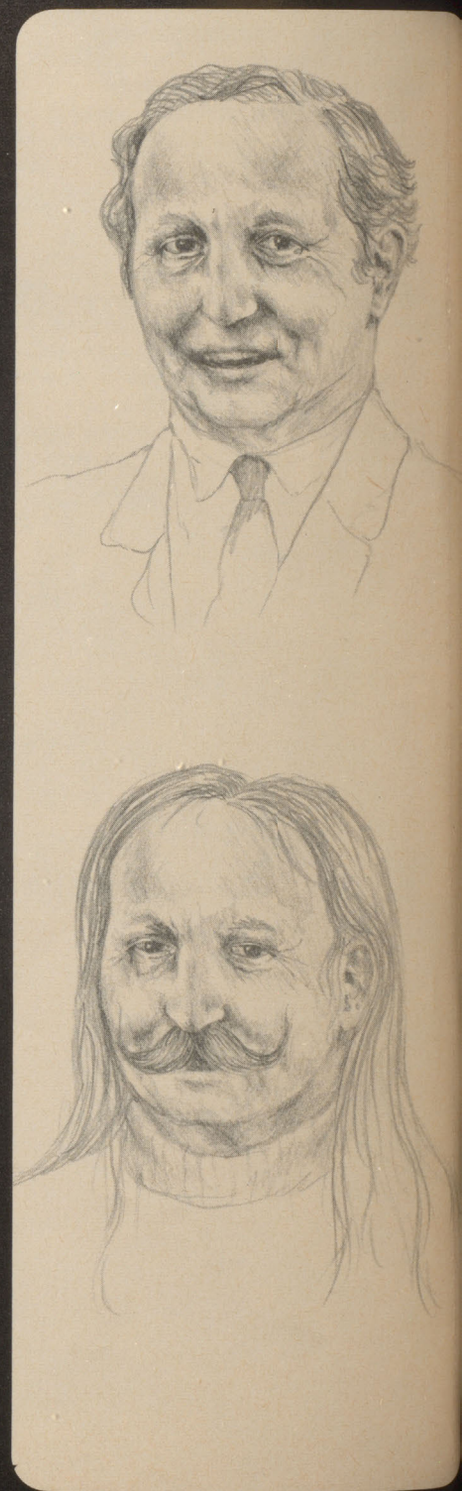
Over the last four years, nine men's fraternities (of eighteen) and two women's sororities (of eight) have folded. There are also no more effective political clubs on campus. The Progressive Conservatives, the Young Communists, and the New Democratic Youth have all drifted into memories. Only the Liberals remain, and they are rarely, if ever, heard from.

The traditional political clubs linked with the federal parties have been replaced by short-lived ad hoc groups. Those included such memorables as the now-defunct Students for a Democratic University – the original architects of many McGill student crises – the Association to End the War in Vietnam, the Friends of SNCC Society, the McGill chapter of the Combined University Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and a group opposing Rhodesia's white supremacy government. All are now defunct.

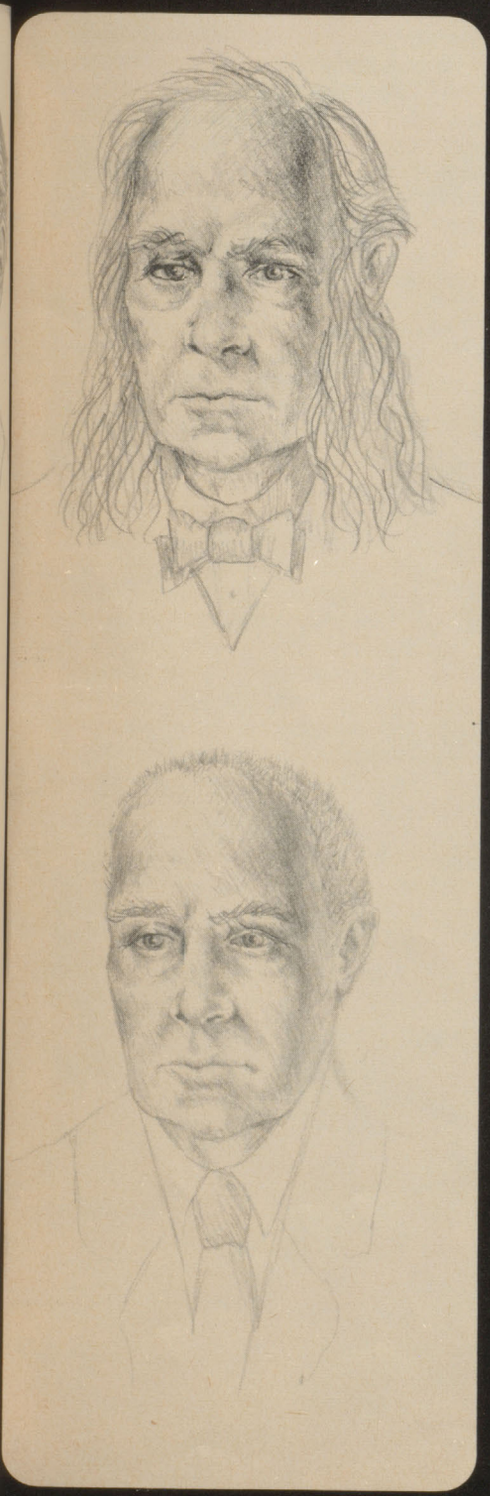
James McGill



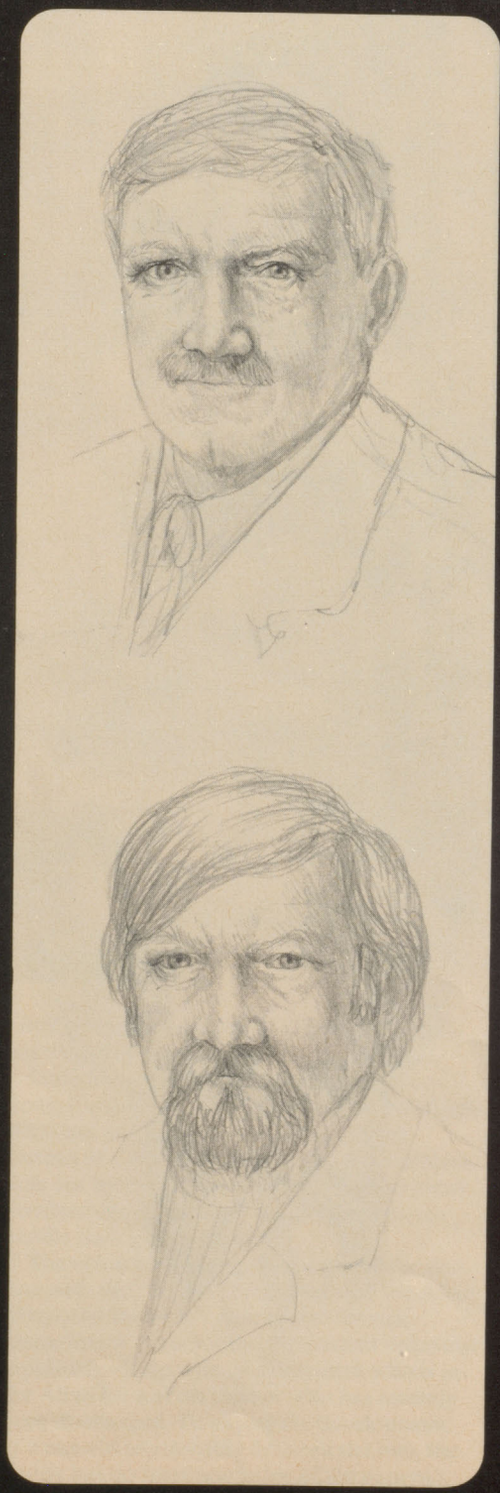
Robert Bell



Peter Redpath



Stephen Leacock



Four years ago, the campus was rocked by a dilemma: whether to remain members of the Canadian Union of Students (CUS) or to join the Union Générale des Étudiants du Québec (UGEQ). The question was only resolved after three referendums, the first two in which the campus opted for CUS. A year-and-a-half later, UGEQ, a politically active and militant union, folded. Hardly a ripple stirred the student body.

Even the highly publicized radical movement on campus spent its energy in the spring of 1969, and since then no major crises have rocked the university on the student level. At that time, McGill students elected Julius Grey to the Students' Society presidency. Grey, who liked to be known as a true Marxist and a pragmatist, was an ardent foe of what he called the "New Left." Flushed with the success of the mammoth McGill Français march on the university and foiled at every turn by Grey, the McGill radicals departed to work with nationalist groups in the province.

Meanwhile, Students' Council became painfully aware that the intense political activity of the previous years had been expensive, and undertook desperate budgetary measures to stave off bankruptcy. The demonstrations of exuberant students against world events and alleged campus injustices had shot its bolt. A general hiatus prevailed at McGill.

The New Breed

The new kind of student emerging at McGill belongs neither to pro- or anti-Establishment forces. He is quiet, unobtrusive, sincere, and aware, but forced to live with the stereotype which his more dissident predecessors have created. Like scores of McGill students before him, he spends much time studying, gets depressed over work load, and worries about his relationships with others.

One of his major concerns is the threat of nuclear war, and he therefore rejects the ideas of the older morality – "We fought the Germans, and believe me, you don't know what war really is" – for those of a newer one – "War is not healthy for babies and other living things." He feels that nothing of tangible value resulted from the efforts of those who fought in WW II – supposedly for him.

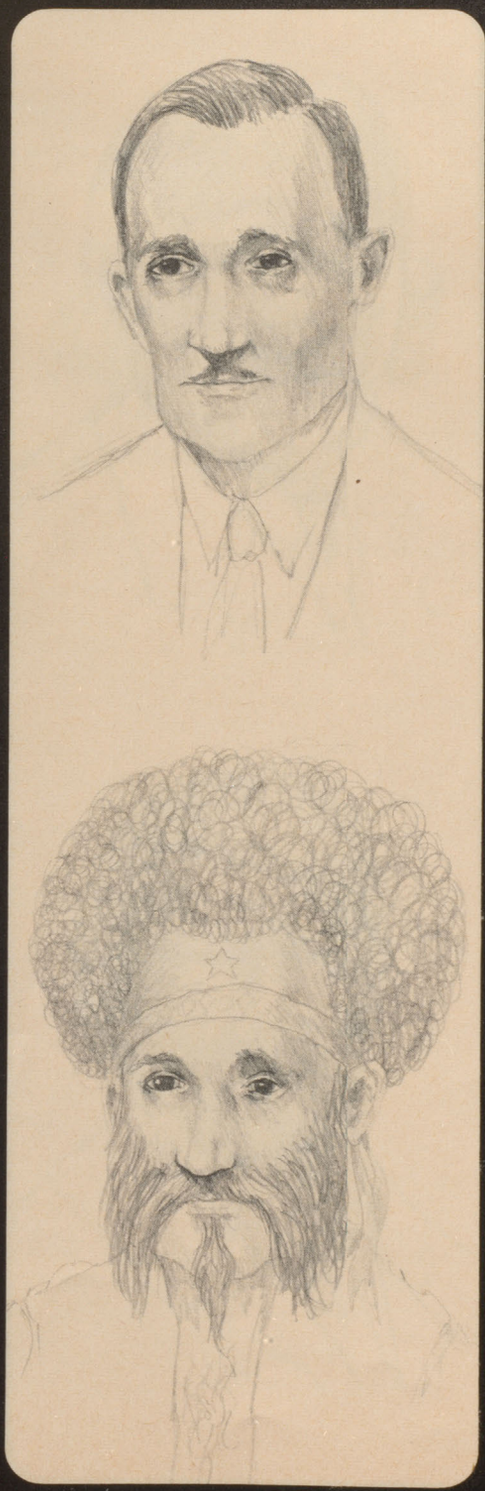
A public slow to distinguish him from the political radicals continually expresses adversity towards him. He therefore finds himself treading thin air between two opposing and uncompromising monoliths, most easily distinguished by age. Invariably, he sides with his peers and creates a counterculture, a new lifestyle too amorphous to be defined and too ethereal to be penetrated successfully by the Establishment.

Nevertheless, he finds that advertising agencies and the mass media exploit his counterculture, since 50 percent of the Canadian population is under twenty-five. The Research Guild of Chicago recently published a report, classifying consumer priorities for the young. Stereo equipment, records, tapes, and rock concert tickets topped the list; haircuts and clothing ended it. The clothing industry has had to grind gears in order to keep pace and it should be noted that it is now manufacturing "hippie" clothing at outrageous prices.

Surprisingly, the counterculture the student has created is basically conservative and highly moral. The "hip" *patois*, the nonchalant dress, and the uncontrolled hairstyles may have at one time been individualistic and radical, but now they are as conventional among youth as short hair and grey suits are in the business community. In addition, country music, now very trendy, expresses the grass-roots nature of the student's conservative morality.

In reaction to the seemingly radical counterculture, the older generation resorts to attacks on the symbols of the generation: hair, dress, and fashionable language. Sixty-one hockey players in a local minor league were faced with suspensions that could only be lifted by a trip to the barber. A University of Windsor coach said recently, "If Jesus Christ came back and asked to play hockey here, he'd get kicked off the team" because of his hair.

F. Cyril James



Superficially the issue of hair is so "embarrassingly minor to generate such intense conflict," writes anthropologist Edmund Carpenter, "but, in fact, its premises are so basic, its emotional roots so deep, that identity itself is challenged." In an age where paranoia about body odour, bad breath, and long hair is initiated by mass consumerism, a revolt against current norms of propriety becomes a statement and symbol of identity for youth and a fearsome challenge to their elders.

The unsophisticated attractiveness of such a revolt is rapidly gaining ground. Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, a popular rock group, write:

> Almost cut my hair.
> Happened just the other day.
> It's getting kinda long.
> I could of said it was in my way,
> But I didn't and I wonder why
> I feel like letting my freak flag fly.
> I feel I owe it to someone.

The words are perhaps the most plaintive expression of the "do your own thing" revolt of a new generation which does not want to tread on any more toes. "I have realized that you can't change society," said a student when asked about his long red hair. "I grow this to show that since we can't change anything, we're going to live the change."□

A master's student in English and former supplement editor of the McGill Daily, *Jack Kapica is in his eighth year at McGill.*

Out of the glare of publicity, hundreds of McGill students from virtually every Faculty and year are participating in community-action projects.

Beyond the campus

by Louise Abbott



Community McGill Chairman Cynthia Taylor (right) chats with a patient in the Allan Memorial Institute.

While McGill Maoists, Marxist-Leninists, and other insurgents stormed in and out of news headlines during the late sixties, activists of another nature emerged during those obstreperous years. McGill students from virtually every Faculty and year became involved in a growing number of community-action projects in the world beyond the campus. While those students have attracted little public notice, their efforts have been very fruitful.

Of the many McGill-related community projects, Community McGill, with nearly 300 volunteers, has the largest work force. Like its predecessor, the McGill Mental Health Volunteer Programme, Community McGill has developed various mental health projects. However, the two-year-old organization's volunteers are also heavily involved in a host of other community-oriented activities throughout the Montreal island.

Unlike many other community organizations, Community McGill cannot be justifiably criticized as a conscience-salving charity. Instead of Christmas turkeys, most volunteers dole out long-term commitment and personal involvement in order to help people learn to handle their own problems.

The volunteers have enjoyed particular success with the "buddy" programme of the Allan Memorial Institute's Adolescent Service Department. As a buddy, the student volunteer builds friendship with an adolescent who is in the Allan for a short time or who has recently been discharged. To ensure the development of a naturalrelationship between the two, the buddy has no foreknowledge of the patient's psychiatric problems. In addition, the two youths are given freedom – within certain hospital restrictions – to undertake any activities they can dream up. Week by week, a mutually fulfilling relationship should grow between the two.

Dr. John Unwin, director of the Allan's adolescent service, is enthusiastic about the buddy system and anxious to see it expand. He feels that a patient desperately needs contact with someone of his own age who is coping with life reasonably successfully. Through the volunteer, the patient can regain confidence to face everyday realities.

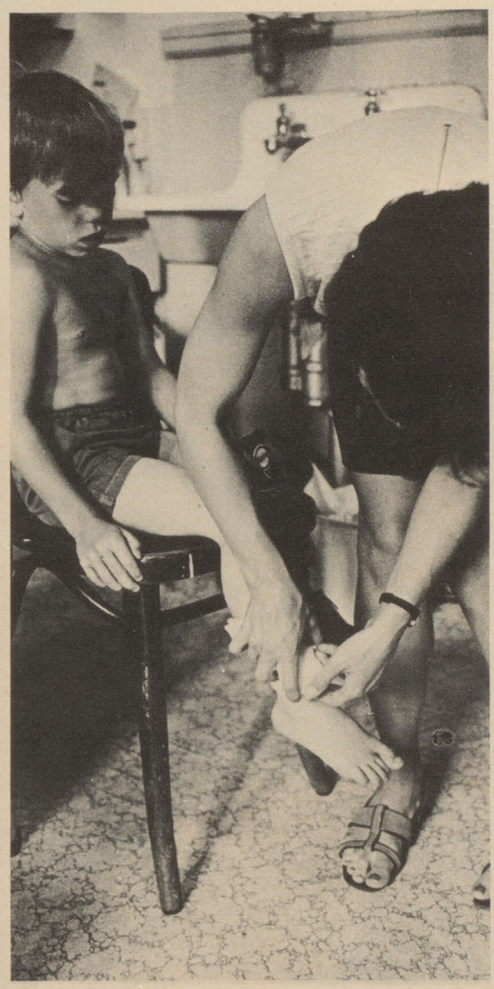
The buddies have also provided valuable feedback to the psychiatrists, who sometimes fail to spot normal conduct in patients because they are trained to look for pathological behaviour. When they are outside the hospital milieu, the patients have healthier behaviour patterns because they are not being treated as sick people. The untrained buddies respond freely to those patterns and help the patients improve.

A more formalized structure than the buddy system is required by Community McGill's tutoring programme which is operated in conjunction with several local agencies. Nonetheless, a tutor does not take a purely regimented, traditional approach as it is felt that students respond badly to such a format. Instead, the tutor motivates the child to learn about himself and his environment, by interspersing traditional tutorial sessions with occasional outings and conversations.

In addition to the buddy and tutoring programmes, which operate on an individual-to-individual basis, Community McGill supplies workers for a group recreational programme at a children's centre in low-income Pointe St. Charles. The sparsely furnished centre, a converted storefront run by the Pointe St. Charles Citizens' Association, offers the children an opportunity to draw, paint, tinker with a piano, and, most importantly, to exercise imagination and creative energy. Besides keeping the children off the streets, the centre awakens in them the desire to learn, which has been severely eroded by the middle-class-oriented schools they attend.

While the children flock eagerly to the recreational centre in the afternoons, the com-

A young Pointe St. Charles resident has a minor scrape cleaned at a community clinic created by McGill students.



munity's teenagers are more reluctant to make use of the facilities. A sizeable number do come, however, to an evening drop-in centre, where they play records and talk with friends. Community McGill volunteers are there to discuss problems and to instil confidence in the teenagers, many of whom feel that society has no use for them. In addition, to alert the teenagers to their community responsibilities, volunteers are training some as counsellors, so that they will be able to assist the younger children in their activities.

While Community McGill is supplied with a wealth of human resources, the organization has a dearth of financial support. Its future is in jeopardy because, due to McGill's financial woes, last year's university grant to the organization was not renewed.

Ironically, the shaky financial situation comes at a time when Community McGill seemed about to receive even more university support. Last year, a subcommittee on community programmes was formed by the Senate Academic Policy Committee to examine the possibility of incorporating community programmes into the university's curriculum. Its report fully endorsed "the idea of having available a selection of individual courses and/or projects dealing with socially relevant topics in order to extend the 'classroom' into the 'natural setting' when appropriate." The subcommittee's chairman, Dr. Charles Pascal, who was involved in "Outreach," a large-scale community project at the University of Michigan, feels that the incorporation of projects like Community McGill into the university curriculum is eminently logical, as it would bind together practice and theory.

The Med Students and the Point

Unlike Community McGill, which works throughout Montreal, a smaller group called the Montreal Student Health Organization has focussed on Pointe St. Charles only.

Three years ago, a number of medical students, who were part of the new wave of "people-oriented" youth, conceived the idea for a community health centre. Dissatisfied with the clinical and research orientation of their medical studies, they were anxious to explore community medicine.

Pointe St. Charles was an obvious choice for their project. With a population of twenty-five thousand, the Point had no hospital and only four general practitioners. The four doctors were grossly overburdened, and the diseases they encountered were often severe; rickets, tuberculosis, pneumonia, parasitic infections, and malnutrition are widespread in the area.

The students hoped to root out some of the social problems which underlie many organic and psychiatric illnesses. They therefore established an educational programme which operates a learning clinic, a local elementary school, a tutorial programme, and a remedial teaching programme. In addition, to avoid the brutal impersonality of hospital clinics, they designed programmes to motivate residents to use the facilities and to provide follow-up care of patients.

Receiving little faculty support and no university funds, the students were left to their own resources. Finally, after several months, an American foundation provided some funds, and the clinic opened in a converted grocery store on July 2, 1968.

Since those first summer days, there has been a steady stream of both English and French patients, who pay a minimal fifty-cent fee for the clinic's services. The bilingual staff has grown to include about twenty-five full-time and part-time doctors, nurses, and secretaries, as well as a few volunteer doctors who drop in for a few hours a week. Medical students work at the clinic during their elective periods in upper years or in their spare time. They work under the careful supervision of the medical personnel, confining themselves to preparing case histories and performing routine diagnostic duties.

Until last year, the medical students had administrative control over the organization's operations. However, the students have deliberately phased themselves out of controlling operations. The organization has been recently incorporated and now has a board of directors with heavy community representation. Students may continue to work at the clinic as medics, but policy-making now rests almost completely with the community's residents.

Robert Robson, a student who has been involved with the clinic for some time, sees the student withdrawal as a necessary and positive evolution. He asserts, "You just have to decide. You can have primarily a student educational experience with frills of community participation, or you can have community control with a side issue of education."

However, the power transfer has not pleased all concerned. Some of the medical personnel see the clinic strictly as a provider of medical services and not as a focus for the development of community resources. Nevertheless, the power shift has been made, and there is no going back.

Although the students have deliberately worked themselves out of the key role in the project, they have spurred the Medical Faculty to action. McGill is now creating a Department of Community Medicine and will probably set up a health centre to provide students with an optimal educational experience.

Towards a Poverty Law

The Pointe St. Charles-based Community Legal Services, Inc., is another piece in the pattern of student involvement in the community.

Although the idea for a legal services clinic was conceived more than two years ago, the students ran into major obstacles which initially forced them to abandon the project. A year later, a pair of law students renewed the struggle and canvassed various organizations for $46,000, receiving the bulk of the funds from the university and the Students' Society. With that financial security, and the dean of law's active endorsement, the project got underway.

However, before the legal bureau opened this past October, the attorney director, Robert Cooper, who is also an associate professor of law at McGill, worked in the area building up rapport with the people and community organizations.

The objectives of Community Legal Services are manifold. First, the clinic aims to provide effective, comprehensive legal services for those unable to afford normal legal costs. Its approach differs strikingly from the regular legal aid system, as no appointments are necessary and the time-consuming referral process is avoided. Moreover, having both the manpower and the time, the clinic can tackle cases that receive no attention from the regular legal aid service, which is forced to relegate its overworked manpower to serious criminal offences.

Community Legal Services has become acutely aware that the legal problems of the poor are only part of a complex matrix of difficulties. It has therefore gone beyond case-by-case assistance into law reform and preventive law. Clinic personnel are examining precedents in corporate and taxation law, for example, to find analogies which can be applied to poverty law. Volunteers are aiming to clarify the ill-defined poverty law, so that legal services for the poor might be made rights, not privileges. Moreover, unlike regular legal aid, the clinic does not shy away from stirring up litigation, which can change certain aspects of the law faster than any other method of reform.

At the same time that it is working on the definition and reform of the law, Community Legal Services is educating Pointe St. Charles residents on their rights and obligations under the law, as well as the remedies available to render those rights effective. Presently, the clinic writes a weekly column in *La Voix Populaire*, a local newspaper. It also prepares pamphlets describing the various laws that daily affect residents.

As the clinic gains expertise in certain areas, such as tenants' rights, it plans to hold in-depth teaching sessions with local organizations. Hopefully, the groups will then handle paralegal work themselves, thereby allowing the clinic to make further inroads into legal reform.

That the Point desperately needs legal services is evident from the fact that, with no highly pitched publicity, the legal bureau opened 170 case files in its first six weeks. To handle the flood of clients, there is now a staff of about ninety. Of those, five are full-time staff – the attorney director, two graduate law students, and two legal secretaries. Thirty-five attorneys from various law firms volunteer their services on a rotating basis. Fifty students – half from McGill and half from the University of Montreal – compose the rest of the staff.

While the Quebec Bar Association prohibits students from giving legal advice or taking direct legal action, the students do all the preparatory work for the cases. The attorneys then present the cases in court. It is hoped, however, that the bar's regulations can be amended to enable students to fight certain minor cases in court.

Unlike the medical students working in Pointe St. Charles, the law students receive course credit for their activities. In addition, they gain invaluable experience at handling legal problems and social training. They may be the sensitive lawyers of the future whose interests in law lie deeper than the till.

The University Follows Its Students

While Community McGill, the Pointe St. Charles community clinic, and Community Legal Services were all student-generated schemes, another project which moved students into the community was developed with faculty and student cooperation. In the summer of 1969, an urban studies programme was created in which thirty-odd students worked with professors of several disciplines on a variety of research programmes to define the needs of various urban areas. The programme was discontinued last summer. However, an urban studies subcommittee of the Academic Policy Committee has since recommended the establishment and initial funding by the university of a McGill Urban Studies Centre.

Along with the Urban Studies Centre, there are other community projects on the drawing boards. It is significant, however, that students were several years ahead of the university in launching community programmes outside McGill. It is also significant that, out of the glare of publicity and in the same period when youth encountered severe criticism from their elders, hundreds of McGill students have been participating in community programmes which cannot promise instant results, but which hopefully will lead to the development of a vigorous community capable of dealing with its own problems.□

Louise Abbott is a third-year honours English student, and one of Community McGill's many volunteers.

Two smiling faces attest to Community McGill's effect on the children of the Point.





Two solitudes

In recent years, a mutual misunderstanding between youth and businessmen has resulted in the reluctance of many students to enter industry.

by Harvey Schachter

The conflict in the industrial arena between youth and their elders has swelled to dangerous proportions in the last few years. Increasingly, students are showing a marked reluctance to enter business after graduation. Instead, they are preferring to head into graduate studies or to seek employment with community-action organizations and charities. The pronounced change has resulted from a mutual misunderstanding between businessmen and youth. Neither side truly understands the other's attitudes and actions; neither has made a determined effort to explain itself; and, at present, neither is listening to anything the other side says.

For the average student, disenchantment with industry begins during the summers of his university years, when he makes his initial contact with the corporate world. There is generally a paucity of interesting summer openings, and the student quickly finds that to get a good job – and often just to get any job – requires "pull" rather than ability. The student therefore sees the corporate world as an aristocracy, open only to those who already know someone in its ranks. He naturally questions the morality of such a system.

In addition, if a student is lucky enough to gain entrance to business, he is apt to find his work unstimulating and lacking in intellectual challenge. The student's experience so embitters him that he ignores industry's justifications for the summer employment problem: hiring students for short periods is a large expense for a company and it is virtually impossible to offer challenging positions to those who will only be working for a few months.

The Trauma of Job Hunting

The tribulations of summer employment are augmented when the student reaches fourth year and must decide on his future course. If he is inclined towards entering business, he finds himself caught between the conflicting ideas put forth by the business and university communities on the purpose of higher education. On the one hand, the university does not consider itself a service station for the business world, and has consequently provided the student with a liberal education, rather than trained him specifically to be an investment analyst or a market researcher. On the other hand, corporations come to campus seeking students already trained to do a specific job.

Furthermore, the companies expect the student to know exactly what function he wants to perform in the business organization. However, because of the tight summer employment situation, the student has little previous business experience, and has only vague notions about what corporation role best suits him. To obtain a job, he learns to feign confidence and precision about his ambitions during job interviews, thereby coming once again to question the ethics of business life.

Remote from the Decision-Making

Another disconcerting factor which confronts the graduating student is the impersonality and tremendous size of the organizations which recruit on campus. It used to be that a student entered a small firm – often his father's – and assumed a responsible position near the top of the decision-making structure. But over the years, the economy has changed. Monolithic corporations and conglomerates are now fast swallowing up the smaller businesses. Thus the student is increasingly faced with the prospect of entering an organization which has a legion of shareholders, most of whom he does not know, and with being substantially removed from the locus of major decision-making. Moreover, the chances of ever reaching the top in the company appear slim.

The antagonism between youth and the business world has been worsened by youth's disenchantment with the profit system. Many of today's youth regard profit-seeking as an immoral activity and feel that corporations are precluded from taking action on major social problems because of the dictates of the profit system.

Not accepting the basic premise of the private enterprise system, students project an alternate role for business. Concerned about poverty, racism, and other social ills, they view corporations as social institutions whose vast resources should be marshalled towards improving the world. They trumpet their vision in the call, "People, Not Profits!" Though more businesses are becoming aware of their social responsibilities, the students have a total inversion of business goals in mind.

The student-business confrontation has been further aggravated by the pollution issue. Students view pollution as the logical consequence of the profit system, pointing to it as proof that business will do anything to make a buck. When they observe corporations which endanger human life by not installing air pollution filtering devices, for example, they naturally question industry's pious statements about how it is fulfilling its social responsibilities.

The antipathy between youth and corporations is hardened by a host of minor irritation For students, jobs in the corporate world mean conforming, changing accustomed lifestyles, accepting orders, and abandoning the world of theory for harsh practical realities.

For all those reasons, the word *business* in the student community has nasty connotation Few McGill students would want to be described as being businesslike or as being sympathetic to industry. Business, on the othe hand, reacts defensively to the criticisms levelled at it, and refuses to admit that it has any faults, thereby only provoking further derision in the student community.

Four Changes

Many changes are required to bridge the student-business gap, but four stand out as being most vital.

First, the summer employment problem must be solved. Corporations must embrace students, not reject them; they must offer students challenging positions and an opportunity to see what industrial roles would be appealing for permanent work. If industry shuns that responsibility, society must decide whether there is sufficient cause to tax business to educate youth about industrial life, just as society is now taxed to pay for those same students' higher education.

Secondly, business and the university must reach agreement on the general purpose of a university education. If that goal is to give students a general education, then business must assume the responsibility of training its future workers through summer employment and work-study programmes.

Thirdly, the role of business must be clarified. If it is found that business should confine itself to maximizing profits and production, some other means of attacking society's problems must be developed.

Fourthly, and most importantly, business must do its utmost to provide creative, challenging jobs for youth, so that they do not leave university only to be stifled.□

The class of '75

To probe the varied attitudes, interests, and ambitions of the upcoming generation of McGill students, the *News* has interviewed five first-year students.

by Darlene Kruesel

Modern society is obsessed with its young. To fathom the culture of those under twenty-five, movies have been produced, books written, sociological surveys carried out, and eminent philosophers, psychiatrists, and psychologists have been plied for any secret information they might have on the subject.

The youth rebellion started with college students and has since spread to high school and elementary school students, who imitate the lifestyle of those slightly older than themselves. To ascertain what norms and attitudes of college students have filtered down to the high school level, and to gauge the state of mind of the next generation of McGill students, the *News* has intensively interviewed five students entering the college-equivalent programme.

From conversations with them, which began a few weeks prior to the school year and continued well into the first term, a few generalizations can be made. The students were interesting, but certainly not overly perplexing individuals. They do not have the same zealous compulsion to succeed as did their elders when young, but at the same time they are not drug-loving escapists. They have no personal heroes and little political sophistication. They are vaguely reminiscent of the students who grew up during the sleepy fifties.

However, the activities, interests, and personalities of the freshmen interviewed are so diverse that it is better to let them speak for themselves rather than to make too many generalizations. Like any group of university students, the class of '75 has many different faces, and an attempt to present the students in it as being all alike would be a gross distortion.

"My Opinions Could Change"

"You get out of an institution what you are willing to put into it – no more, no less," insists Simone Devlin, a freshette who has flung herself zestfully into a myriad of activities at McGill.

Simone was not involved in extracurricular activities at high school because "the projects were on too small a scale." She now spends five hours a week as a volunteer with the McGill Student Information Service, which disseminates information about McGill to students and refers those with problems to the university agencies which can best help them. In addition, Simone has attended all the activities traditionally held for freshmen – the dances, the pop festivals, the outings, and the open-house fraternity parties – finding them invaluable for meeting other McGill students. Like many freshmen who have gone before her, she has devoted little time to her course work. Nevertheless, she is confident of her ability to catch up when the pressure is on.

Simone is one newcomer who is not agape at McGill's vastness. She was expecting a large, impersonal university and she found it. Most of her classes are mammoth, with as many as 600 students. However, she has always been an independent student and does not feel a deep need for the individual attention which a small class might provide.

Simone observes that there is considerable pressure upon incoming students to know exactly what they want to receive through higher education. "You have to have some direction; otherwise you are in trouble," she remarks. "The guidance counsellors at registration can provide little help for the academically confused student."

To Simone, the pressure must have been minimal, as she entered McGill steadfastly determined on a career. In the last few years, she has cultivated a passion for anthropology, and she is presently aiming for a PhD in the discipline. "I have always had ambitions," she notes. "First it was medicine. Now my interests lie more in the social sciences. Yet, if anthropology turns out to be too technical, I will not hesitate to switch."

Politically, Simone rates herself "confused." She needs time to consider the sometimes strident opinions of student radicals. "I try to view everyone, hippie or not, from an objective point of view," she says.

In addition, Simone is somewhat discon-



Arts student Simone Devlin: "I try to view everyone, hippie or not, from an objective point of view."

Arts student John Kuzniar: "The university is supposed to satisfy the individual, but it is really the reverse."



certed by the women's liberation movement. Though she is inclined more towards the "women belong in the home" school, she believes it is still possible to have a career as well.

"But like everything else," she says in her quiet, wistful manner of speaking, "my opinion could change on that."

Seeking Insight on All People

"You can't get a job these days without a college background," explains seventeen-year-old John Kuzniar. "At first I wanted to work for a year or so after high school, but I have put that plan off until I finish two years of university."

John, who is paying for his college education himself, came to McGill because he wanted to meet a representative cross section of the city. Having been at the university only a few months, he notes that McGill is becoming less of an international university and more commuter-oriented. John observes that the change will bring the university out of its elite confines, and render it more politically and socially active. With a wider economic spectrum of students attending McGill, John hopes that the university will shed insights on how all strata of people live and think.

John's politics are "liberal-left." He strongly supports social reforms and is in search of a specific political commitment, in contrast to his fellow students, most of whom he considers apathetic, and uninterested in university or world affairs.

John, who hopes to major in psychology, sees the university as an "academic place of learning and a place for intellectual self-fulfilment." He does not expect McGill to do much for him, but feels he must syphon knowledge out of the institution.

Before arriving at McGill, John gleaned from his friends what the campus was like for them. He anticipated a cold, lonely place. Although the reality was not as grim as his expectation, he has chosen a rather solitary mode of existence since entering the university. He spends his days wandering around by himself on the campus and working on his own in the library. He rarely ventures near the University Centre.

John admits to a strange sensation of anonymity and powerlessness were he to have any serious objections to university regulations and seek to take action. "The university is supposed to satisfy the individual, but it is really the reverse," he comments. "A bureaucratic system was first established in an institution so that the individual could be better served, but in time that very bureaucracy becomes so complicated that the individual is hampered." Luckily, at this point, he doesn't feel strongly enough about any cause to take issue with the university. Besides, as he points out, there is one advantage to anonymity. It gives him freedom to do "anything and everything."

No One Gave a Damn

"There was never any question of my not coming to university," says Montreal-born and -educated Ken Jobba. "I didn't even contemplate staying out for a year." Ken, seventeen, came to McGill because "it is supposedly the best university in Montreal. And if I can get into the best, why not?"

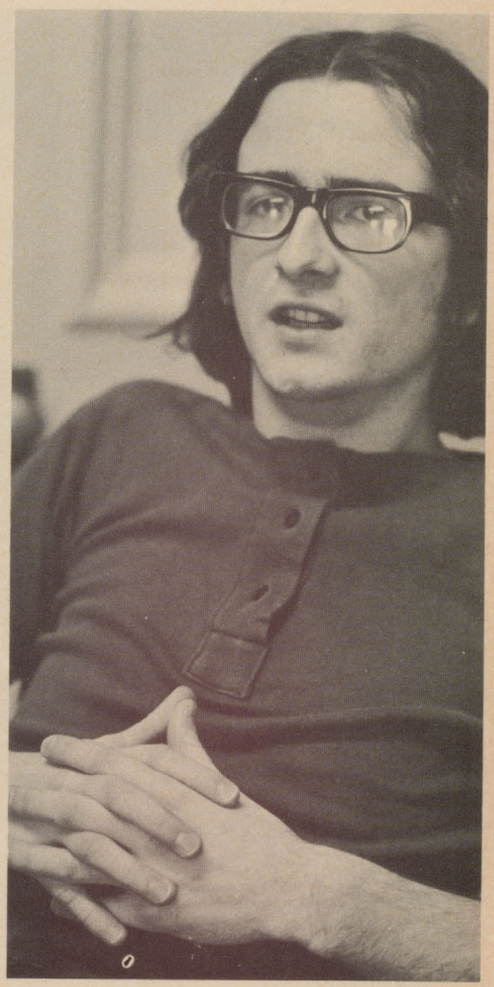
Ken has never had a constant ambition. "Up until now, I didn't know what I wanted to do. Now I'm going into engineering, mainly because it pays the best when you graduate, and it has the most opportunities." Ken's father, who is paying for his university education, persuaded him to forsake his initial interest in an arts degree for the more economically sensible engineering course.

In high school, Ken was a member of the students' council, which was completely dominated by the school administration. The level of political activism was particularly low, while the drug usage was astronomically high. "To tell you the truth," he comments, when asked

Engineering student Ken Jobba: "The way the world is now, everyone is just out for himself."



Commerce student Bernard Labadie: "The French-language educational system in Quebec is a cul-de-sac."



about high school dissent, "no one could really give a damn. If we didn't like what was done, we didn't do much about it. That would be wasting our time."

Ken was one of the few students in his high school who professed any political views. He supports the implementation of "social democratic" reforms in society, because "the way the world is now, everyone is just out for himself." He claims that the university is merely an instrument of the *status quo* because it produces consumers for a greedy society.

On the subject of campus activism, Ken is ambivalent. Although he does not now support a cause, he believes that if he does find an issue with which he can identify, he will have no scruples about becoming involved. Despite the conflict of the generations over student radicalism, he feels no pressure from his parents to refrain from political activity. Nevertheless, he plans to stay away from the hustings this year for academic reasons.

"Get the University into Me"

Born in Central Africa, the son of a French diplomat, Bernard Labadie has been educated in Yugoslavia, France, and for the last three years, in Montreal. He is now entering a management programme at McGill. Bernard feels management is the key to a cosmopolitan way of life, and expects the course to prepare him for a career in international relations.

The eighteen-year-old student chose McGill because "the French-language educational system in Quebec is a cul-de-sac." He considers himself lucky to speak English well enough to gain entry to a university which "will take him places."

Bernard does not plan to participate in any extracurricular activities this year, as he expects to encounter academic difficulties because of his lack of fluency in English. He spends the better part of his time in the library and is not looking for friends at this point. A self-described Puritan, he says firmly, "I'm not trying to get into the university. I'm trying to get the university into me."

Though Bernard himself is not immersed in university activities outside of the classroom, he does have some opinions on his more active counterparts. He sees the campus newspaper, the *McGill Daily*, as a failure because it is reserved to a "closed class of specialists." He

Science student Tina Rabzel: "Those who know most about life are not necessarily those who have the college degrees."



contends that campus newspapers should be democratically structured, serving as a forum for *all* students' opinions.

His views on Quebec politics, however, are noncommittal. While he terms himself apolitical, he is convinced that the overly regimented party system as it now exists can do little to alter social inequities.

Bernard hardly fits the stereotype of the bewildered, overwhelmed freshman. Unlike many of his fellows, who either have been stricken into passivity by the immensity and impersonality of the institution, or who have launched dauntlessly into a frenzy of extracurricular activities, Bernard has sized up and mastered his new situation succinctly and rationally, albeit in an admittedly limited fashion. The university for him is chiefly an avenue by which he will obtain a degree and hopefully a profession.

"It's an Easy Life"

"I can't see myself going off to work right now," says seventeen-year-old Tina Rabzel. "I haven't learned enough about life to proceed immediately into the working world."

Montreal-born Tina chose McGill over the other city universities because she felt it offered the best biological programme. She is expecting a well-rounded education from McGill, although she hopes that it won't be a pressure filled, competitive experience. In her classes, however, she has encountered "many unfriendly, rather contentious, and pedantic people."

As with most freshmen, she underwent a traumatic experience during the first weeks at university when she encountered the clumsy and slow mechanisms common to large institutions. "My faculty adviser knew less about the courses than I did," Tina recalls. "She judged me entirely by my marks in high school. 'Why are you going into the biological sciences, when you have a higher mark in physics ?' she asked me impatiently. I couldn't believe that type of counselling. It would have been better if I hadn't gone to her at all!"

Since then, Tina herself has been confronted by uncertainty over her academic programme. Although aware that the future on the job market is reasonably bright for science graduates, she is growing increasingly interested and proficient in some of her arts courses. At the end of her second college-equivalent year, she hopes to make a final decision.

Looking back on her high school days, Tina recalls that the students were divided into two groups – those with dissenting political views, and those more interested in their academic commitments. She believes the student radicals' alternatives to the *status quo* are too idealistic and not practical enough. However, she feels that one good result of campus radicalism has been that it has knocked down one pillar of the Establishment which should have disappeared a long time ago – the fraternity.

Though Tina considers the university a social and educational institution, so far it has mainly been an academic experience for her. As few of Tina's high school friends came to McGill, during the first few weeks at the university it seemed that the only rapport she had with the institution consisted of note-taking, reading, and studying. She has met most of her friends in class, and is not involved in any extracurricular activities.

Although Tina has an entrance scholarship to McGill and would like to retain it, she asserts, "I am not going to work myself to death just for that." So far, she is enjoying the free atmosphere of university. "It's an easy life," she comments, "and there is still so much I want to learn." But she is not totally satisfied with the idea of getting a university education. "By my criterion of intelligence, those who know most about life are not necessarily those who have the college degrees."□

Up against the wall, brotherhood

! Fraternities have declined drastically in the last five years because of their inability to react adequately to the new campus milieu.

by David Chenoweth

he Phi Epsilon Pi house closes its doors, s changing student attitudes catch up ith campus fraternities.

has been a quiet year at McGill. There is a lm after several years of tempestuous dissent, ıring which some of the traditional institu- ons of student life ceased operations, and hers were so shaken that they drifted into ncertain times. So it is with McGill fraterni- es: some have sunk; others seem to be pas- vely waiting for the fatal wave; and still hers are bailing madly and trying to jury-rig order to continue existing.

Indeed, the situation for McGill fraternities bleak. In less than five years, the Greek stem has nearly faded from sight. In 1965, cGill's eighteen fraternity houses claimed 10 rcent of the 7,800 male undergraduates as embers. Today there are only nine active uses with approximately 200 members. Two the eight women's fraternities are dead, and rmal women's rush this year attracted only enty-six new members into the system. The membership plunge is significant, as aternities have existed for more than 200 ars as a major feature of North American mpus life. During those years, fraternities ve initiated more than two million men, and esently, the twenty largest houses alone have ore than 3,300 chapters across the continent.

Buyers' Market

e problems causing the decline are numer- s and complex. A Sigma Chi, whose floppy and long hair seem alien to the traditional aternity image, says, "As far as I'm con- ned, the kids are just not interested in onging to a social organization." A Zeta , whose house is inactive, claims, "Fraterni- s grew fat and lazy. They didn't support the ngs that supported them." Management ofessor William Pugsley, chairman of the re- tly formed McGill Committee of Fraterni- Presidents, which has replaced the Inter- aternity Council (IFC), suggests that "in nagement terms, it became a buyers', not a ers', market, and the sales managers ldn't adjust."

Until recently, the strong appeal of fraterni- lured many students to their doorsteps. The itutions – with their gilded pins, ritualistic dshakes, and mysterious mottoes – the mystique of secret societies. For non- ntrealers, they were pleasant alternatives to



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the cold, institutional residences. For Montrealers, they were places to grab a bite to eat, to play a hand of bridge, to study, or to escape from the campus. They were considered the elite clubs, as their members were the campus leaders and athletes. They were also a source of friends for university years and of contacts for later life.

Yet students changed in the latter half of the sixties, and fraternities remained static. Academically, students were fighting for course reform and representation on university governing bodies. Politically, students developed a new awareness and sympathy for Quebec and the emerging French-Canadian nation. Under the scrutiny of a campus which had undergone a wide-reaching academic and political transformation, certain facets of fraternity life came under attack or lost their appeal.

At a time when students were fighting for university democratization and a less structured course format, the Greek system offered a tightly defined relationship of pledge to active, brother to alumnus, and chapter to national. Rote learning of chapter history and the identification of the Greek alphabet seemed incompatible with the philosophy of free learning.

Frats Frivolous and Irrelevant

At a time when the campus was engaged in unprecedented political struggles, the fraternities appeared frivolous and irrelevant. When student protesters were having their heads beaten in by police during street battles over serious issues, fraternities offered the campus the sight of pledges carrying giant turnips during initiation week.

One reason for the failure of fraternities to respond adequately to the academic and political changes on campus was that they were too individualistic. While some brothers were activists, others were reactionaries. Because political or social commitment was regarded as a matter of individual choice for brothers, fraternities never took a stand; they appeared uninvolved at a time when "Cop-out!" was a dirty insult. Things became so bad that, although there were still many fraternity men playing an active role in student life, they often concealed their Greek affiliation. Any mention of fraternity membership on a political poster was considered the kiss of death for a candidate in a campus election.

The fraternities were living in the past in other ways too. Instead of adapting to the new lifestyle of students, they were the purveyors of passé forms of entertainment. Greeks were the students who attended formal balls, spent football games passing beer bottles up and down the stadium, and then retreated to open-house parties. Fraternity men were the ones in sweat shirts and pins drinking beer at the "Manse." Sorority girls were the well-dressed, socially acceptable kewpie dolls who descended en masse on the Berkeley Hotel's bar after Monday night meetings.

However, to many students, traditional social activities were inadequate and uninteresting. University Centre Friday afternoon parties were discontinued because nobody came. Freshman Reception dances lost money. The very activities which fraternities geared themselves towards – Winter Carnival, Blood

rive, and athletics – were of diminishing nportance to the average student.

To the emerging generation of youth volved with drugs and the new morality, the aternity ideal of holding one's liquor and etting laid in darkened fraternity rooms emed ludicrous. To female students conrned about women's liberation, rules forbidding men and liquor in sorority apartments ere absurd.

The new lifestyle of students substantially inned fraternity ranks. Ironically, students ten opted to live in co-ops instead of frats. he co-ops are apartments in which all expenses nd housekeeping chores are shared by a group students, generally of both sexes. They offer e same benefits of group closeness and lative inexpense as do fraternities, without emanding membership fees or time spent in mpulsory house activities.

The student press further exacerbated the stasteful stereotype of fraternities. The *cGill Daily* was often rabidly anti-Greek. It elighted in stories of possible racism or pledge istreatment, and even editorialized against e annual fraternity-sorority Red Feather itz, calling the event a meaningless sop to fluent middle-class consciences.

Of all the unfavourable charges levelled gainst the fraternities by the student press, owever, the most serious was that fraternity embership was often officially barred to udents on racial or religious grounds. The uth of the matter is that McGill's fraternities ere quite liberal; however, because of nation-fraternity regulations, race and religion auses were an integral part of most of their nstitutions right up until the 1960s. At a time hen integration and equality became battle ies within the university environment, stunts naturally branded as hypocritical groups hich espoused brotherhood while simultaneusly practising a whites-only ideology. ventually, social pressures forced most ouses to drop the restrictive clauses.

The fraternities also fell into disfavour cause of the infamous blackball system, in hich one or two brothers in a house could ject any potential member through secret llot. Though fraternities defend the system necessary to ensure friendly cooperation tween brothers and to make certain that a w brother will "fit in," the obvious flaw is at it permits a minority of the brothers in y house to control the membership accordg to their own biases.

Whether racism or bigotry existed or not, wever, is irrelevant since the existence of its tential was sufficient to condemn fraternities the eyes of many students. There is no doubt at many potential rushees refused to conder joining a fraternity because they might be ected for racial or religious reasons, or cause of the blackball system.

he External Influences

addition to the many internal factors which ntributed to the fraternity malaise, there were veral external factors which, though technicy beyond the fraternities' strict control, vertheless acted as catalysts in the demise of ternities.

Primarily, the McGill fraternities were uck by financial difficulties. Summer em-

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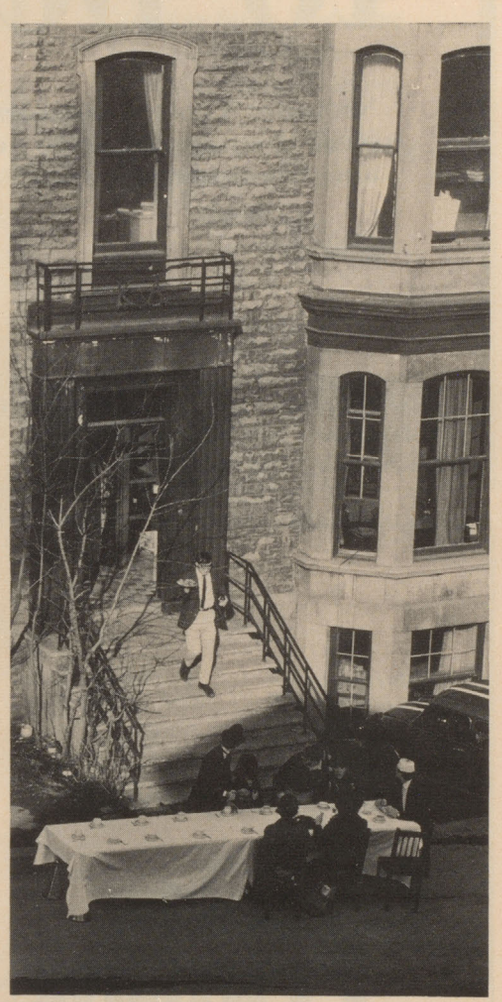
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When students were becoming involved in serious political issues, fraternities offered the campus frivolous activities, such as this Kappa Alpha tea party.



ployment hit a disastrous low after Expo '67. Fraternity dues could often run over $300 a year, and students who might have joined a house couldn't afford to. Membership became limited to the affluent.

Another factor which has recently contributed to limiting fraternity membership and reducing revenues was the introduction of the Quebec CEGEP system, which diminishes the number of foreign students at McGill. The decline in the number of Americans particularly hurts the Greek system, because many of those students come from a background where fraternity membership is considered a normal part of campus life.

Membership was also threatened by the new sociological composition of the student body. A fraternity rush chairman bemoans the fact that "private school kids just don't come to McGill anymore, and those that do just don't want to be fraternity types." Many of the high calibre, private school students who are affluent enough to go to school outside of Quebec are doing so, either because of the political tension in the province, or because they can get their university degrees in four years rather than the five it now takes in Quebec. In addition, many potential rushees from private schools hesitate to join a fraternity because it would appear as if they have to buy friends through membership in an exclusive club.

The Fraternity As Ostrich

Throughout the last few years, the fraternities virtually ignored the allegations made against them and the external factors which were threatening their existence. Occasionally, the IFC or an individual house might issue statements, but most Greeks assumed a "let's close our eyes and hope it goes away" attitude. Countermoves, like an IFC newspaper, were rejected as they would make the frats appear as if they were guiltily on the defensive.

Fraternities were further weakened by internal conflicts. Brothers wanting reforms fought brothers still caught up in the less frantic past. Houses were split over such things as whether to get involved in more socially relevant activities, and whether to reject "hazing" of pledges.

Moreover, no matter how much fraternities might reform to meet the times, most McGill students would never realize or care. Fraternities are, by nature, closed groups. As a result, internal changes in attitude and awareness are only readily observable to members of the group. Since those members are already suspect, any efforts on their part to inform students of improvements are regarded with cynicism by the campus-at-large or scorned as being irrelevant.

When questioned about the decline of fraternities, Frank Robertson, last president of the IFC, said, "There are more questions than answers, and we couldn't find the solutions. Or sometimes we knew the solutions, but could not find the means to implement them."

Those McGill fraternities still in existence are nevertheless now trying many solutions. Hazing has generally been abandoned and fraternities that still continue the practice are more circumspect. One house that did well in the rush this year has cut down costs by reducing the fees members pay to the national organization. Another fraternity has become "a social and literary society, keenly interested in developing individual and social potential." This November it opened its doors to a gathering of young Montreal and McGill poets for an evening of readings and "rapping."

Other fraternities, which had become inactive, are attempting to make a comeback by using the proceeds from the sales of their houses to rent apartments and operate them on a nonresidential basis. As one brother observes, "We'll be more like a club this way, more casual. That's what the kids seem to want, isn't it ?"

The Prognosis Is Favourable

Perhaps those reforms will keep fraternities afloat. Certainly many people think so. A national fraternity executive recently stated, "I suspect that what fraternities at McGill need more than anything else are several eloquent spokesmen who can tell the story of fraternities effectively and positively. We have been around for 200 years, and probably 75 percent of the growth of fraternities has come within the past 25 years. What I'm suggesting is that the prognosis is favourable."

He is supported by the fact that from the continental viewpoint there is still no proof that fraternities are in their death throes. In the last five years, more than 500 new chapters have opened on various campuses. Last year, one of the largest national fraternities had 20 percent more pledges than the year before.

Even at McGill, encouragement can be taken from the knowledge that fraternities have previously come through bad times in fair shape. The McGill Student Handbook between 1934 and 1938 documented the death of seven houses, but fraternities still continued as a vital force at the university.

Finally, it should be pointed out that there is nothing inherently wrong with the fraternity concept. Brotherhood is an enviable and universal ideal. Learning to interact, cooperate, and shoulder responsibilities can hardly be faulted. Rather, the problem lies in adapting the ideal to the rapidly evolving social conditions and lifestyles of the seventies.□

A fourth-year student, David Chenoweth was managing editor of the McGill Daily *last year. He is a member of the Lamda Chi Alpha Fraternity and was public relations chairman of the Inter-Fraternity Council for two years.*

Society activities

y Andrew Allen

he Montreal Young Alumni finished its rst season alive and very much kicking with Wine, Cheese, and Jam" in Redpath Hall rly in December. The affair attracted an nprecedented crowd of 500, who rapidly emolished the wine and cheese provided for 00. Fortunately, the jam session was more ng-lived, as the musicians continued well into e night. The Young Alumni committee is ow planning both a winter and a spring series programmes to parallel the six panel dis-ssions it held this fall.

In aid of its bursary fund, the Alumnae ociety of Montreal sponsored its third film remière, *Scrooge*, in November. It has so held two general meetings, one on a dis-ssion of the "Community Challenge," and e other on the "Group of Seven." In addi-on, the Alumnae Society is now planning its nnual Public Speaking Contest for early in 71, and a joint programme on consumer otection with the McGill Society of Montreal r the spring.

The McGill Society of Montreal jointly onsored an evening film festival with the cGill Film Society in November. The festival nsisted of eight prize-winning student films om the United States. The McGill Society so held its first businessman's luncheon of the ason, at which McGill Governor George . M. Currie, BEng '51, explained the role of e Board of Governors in the university's ad-inistrative structure. He also explored the oblems of modern university financing, and tlined McGill's special difficulties in a ovince where politics has played such a large rt in determining governmental support of ucation. More recently, the McGill Society Montreal held its annual meeting, at which it viewed its *raison d'être*, and elected a new esident, Pierre Lamontagne, BCL '58.

rom New York to Seattle

ew York City was the scene of two of the ciety's fall events. Engineering Vice-Dean H. Yates, Students' Society President utton Archer, and the Society's Executive rector, D. Lorne Gales, appeared in an open rum at the Canadian Women's Club in that y. In addition, Sesquicentennial Chairman vid Bourke was guest of honour at the anch's traditional December cocktail party. Out west, Professor of Electrical Engineering nn H. Milsum, presently on a sabbatical m McGill and working at the University of British Columbia's Institute of Ecology, spoke to the Victoria branch. Milsum is also scheduled to speak in Seattle in the near future.

Closer to home, John H. Dinsmore, BEng '52, spoke to the Ottawa branch on the place of McGill in Quebec and on the relationship of the university and society. David Legate, BA '27, spoke in Hamilton about Stephen Leacock, and D. Lorne Gales spoke in Saint John, New Brunswick, instead of an ailing Vice-Principal Michael Oliver.

An American Medical Association convention in Boston afforded the opportunity for an informal luncheon organized by Donald T. Breslin, MD '54.

Search for a Purpose Revived

Like Scrooge, The Graduates' Society is haunted by ghosts. One in particular is the Culver Commission, mandated in 1968 under Second Vice-President David Culver to analyse the nature, function, and objectives of the Society. Though it had languished long because of preemptive responsibilities, the commission was revived this fall by the Society's new Board of Directors, which is under the presidency of David Culver himself. At press time, the board had considered several elaborations on the Society's chief objectives and was planning to seek graduates' advice on the various courses of action available.

Gate-Crashers Welcomed

The Principal's Reception for Overseas Freshmen is an opportunity for graduates and university officers to meet informally with newly arrived foreign students. This year's decline in foreign student enrolment has raised a perennial question: how foreign are American, or for that matter, B.C. or Chicoutimi students ? Fortunately, the reception's open-door policy allows plenty of opportunities for "nonforeign" newcomers to gate-crash.

Following up the reception, the Society always coordinates those graduates who would like to offer more personal hospitality to the foreign students. This year the Society initiated invitations by letter to every newly registered non-Canadian student. The response was overwhelming – 225 students, three times the usual number. However, hospitable graduates were not too plentiful. Perhaps the knowledge that they are needed will encourage greater graduate response in 1971.

New Rules Established for Library

The issuing of library cards to graduates residing in the Montreal area has hitherto been associated with contributions to the McGill Alma Mater Fund. Rising administrative costs have led to a review of the situation, and new arrangements have been worked out with the university librarian.

Any McGill graduate may register at the McLennan Library Circulation Department and receive a library card for the McLennan – Redpath Library. The fee for registration is ten dollars for a four-month period, or twenty-five dollars a year.

Existing library cards will be honoured until their expiry dates. Thereafter, new cards will be issued on the revised basis. New library cards will provide for extended privileges, allowing graduates access to the stacks and permitting them to borrow unrestricted books not in the undergraduate collection. Such items as government documents, reference books, reserve books, and journals do not circulate.

The new arrangements do not affect graduates who wish to use the library on an irregular basis for a short period of time. They will be welcome to consult material in the library reading room without payment of fees.

Gale Warning

Graduates in South Africa and southern Asia may have the opportunity to meet D. Lorne Gales early in 1971. Our executive director is off on a world tour, and has already arranged to talk about McGill in various parts of the Southern Hemisphere. His ports-of-call include Johannesburg, Nairobi, New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, Tokyo, and Mexico City.

Homecoming '71 : All Grads Welcome

Although McGill's Sesquicentennial Anniversary programme should be in graduates' hands by now, the details of the Society's Homecoming Weekend from September 30 to October 3 await the appointment of a reunion committee to aid Chairman Michael Fieldman, BSc '59, BArch '63. We hope that as many graduates as possible will take the opportunity to revisit McGill at that time, whether or not it is the normal year for their class reunion. Details will be announced later.□

Perspective:

Plus ça change...

These anecdotes of student activity in bygone days should make it obvious that students at McGill were never easy to manage.

by Edgar Andrew Collard

Anyone who looks back into McGill's history must conclude that students were never easy to manage. The impression that students, though restive today, were docile in the past is not borne out by the uproarious scenes that may be glimpsed at in the old records.

Even some ninety years ago, student life had its rebellious moods. They are disclosed in the recollections of Francis J. Shepherd, MD '73, McGill's professor of anatomy, who was dean of the Faculty of Medicine from 1908 to 1914. He gives this picture of his student days:

When I entered the Medical Faculty, every freshman had to pay his footing – he was assessed by the seniors a dollar or more, and with this the seniors had what they called a "footing spree." This consisted of a banquet of crackers and cheese in the dissecting room and a barrel of beer on tap. Friends were invited, both male and female – the latter not above suspicion – and a riotous evening was held. Later, this method of entertainment being objected to by the faculty, the spree evolved into a "footing supper," held at one of the restaurants .... These suppers, however, became so disreputable and bibulous that I was determined to initiate temperance dinners. I was chairman at one of the first .... Notwithstanding the name *temperance*, I noticed that many of the men were hilarious, somnolent, or quarrelsome, and others were tipsy. It soon became apparent that some sort of intoxicant was being used, and we found out that the ginger ale so copiously imbibed was a strong mixture of brandy and water. This dinner, more than most, was marked by riotous conduct and collisions with the police after the dining hall was emptied ....

Another entertainment given by the students of all the Faculties of the university was a musical *conversazione*, held in the Molson Hall .... Many pranks were played by the students and some very rough practical jokes. The gas was turned off in the midst of the supper; the distinguished guests on the platform, including the bishop of Montreal, were, on one occasion, rotten-egged and pelted with other missiles ....

McGill convocations in past days could be rough – so rough that they almost broke down. The wild convocation of 1901 has been described by Rev. Arthur W. Lochead, BA '01:

On the morning of convocation day, Windsor Hall was set in good order for the conferring of degrees. One of the 1901 arts men went to the hall at noon, screwed a hook under the centre of the table on the platform, and hung thereon an alarm clock timed to go off at half-past two o'clock. Another student went to market and bought a sizeable rooster. Others engaged a dear old grey-bearded man, with a wheezy one-legged hand organ that missed every third note, to come to the main gallery that afternoon at half-past two.

The principal, governors, professors, and patrons filed in and solemnly took their appointed seats on the platform. Doctor Clark Murrey [Murray] had concluded his prayer and the principal had no sooner begun to speak when the clock beneath the table broke forth in loud alarm, and as no one seemed to know just where it was, it was allowed to run its full course. Then from the gallery the hand organ ground out two or three stanzas of "The British Grenadiers" before the musician was conducted to the street. Just then, Pius Scott appeared in the press gallery over the platform and threw down amongst the austere, bearded, and begowned members of convocation the aforesaid rooster which flew, flopped, screamed, and ran hither and thither in consternation ....

Some of those on the platform seemed thoroughly to enjoy the fun, but not so did a very generous patron of McGill .... It is said – I had it almost from the horse's mouth – that Sir William Macdonald had come to convocation that afternoon with a gymnasium in his pocket to present to the university, and that in the midst of the hubbub, he leaned over and said to Governor Fleet, "Is it for these young rowdies you want me to give a gymnasium? I'll never do it."

Other convocations were as bad, or nearly so. In 1912, the noise raised by the students drowned out all that was said from the platform. That convocation has been depicted by Walter Pilling Percival, BA '12, LLD '46:

The only time I saw much of Dr. Peterson [the principal] was at my graduation. This was held in the Royal Victoria College and was unbelievably noisy. Little could be heard. Peterson's deep drawling voice was well-known and easily imitated. When he addressed the students, these imitations, as well as catcalls and the almost incessant ringing of cowbells, drowned practically everything.

Rowdiness in the name of political activism was also known at McGill some sixty years ago. In 1911, Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced his proposal for a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. The Conservative opposition declared that reciprocity in trade would end in the annexation of Canada to the United States. Sir Clifford Sifton parted with Laurier and opposed the bill. In March, 1911, Sifton came to Montreal to speak. He and Stephen Leacock, an active speaker on the Conservative side, were to drive to a meeting at Windsor Hall. What happened was reported in the Gazette *on March 23, 1911:*

A proreciprocity party, formed at McGill recently, ran a counterdemonstration, which consisted chiefly of the senseless attack on the carriage in which the Honourable Mr. Sifton, Professor Leacock of McGill, and Mr. Hemming, secretary of the Antireciprocity League, were proceeding from the McGill Union to the Windsor Hall to address the mass meeting of protest being held there. Though few in number, the disorderly students succeeded, on Cathcart Street, in breaking through the bodyguard of students guarding Mr. Sifton's carriage, and tumbled the occupants unceremoniously out on the street to proceed as best they could to the Windsor Hotel.

The disorderly students then carried away the cab and organized a meeting of their own on Windsor Street outside the Windsor Hotel. Some of them climbed to the seat and harangued the increasing crowd of students .... The students then drew the cab up Windsor Street and along St. Catherine, breaking windows and disorganizing the street railway system en route, and ended by taking their trophy to the McGill campus, where it was filled with wood, soaked in oil, and burned. After this, a wild parade through the streets with the blazing cab as the feature of the procession was indulged in, with scores of students pouring out from the union, the YMCA, and the boarding houses to join the proreciprocity party, when they learned that there was "something doing."

The entrance of McGill students into politics through the medium of an antireciprocity demonstration also resulted in guerrilla warfare between police and students, which ended in several minor casualties. The students scored through the free use of the Strathcona Hall hose and numerous snow balls; but the police proved superior at close quarters and several broken heads were to be seen within the precincts of the union after the final departure of the representatives of law and order ....□

Edgar Andrew Collard, a noted historian, is editor emeritus of the Montreal Gazette.



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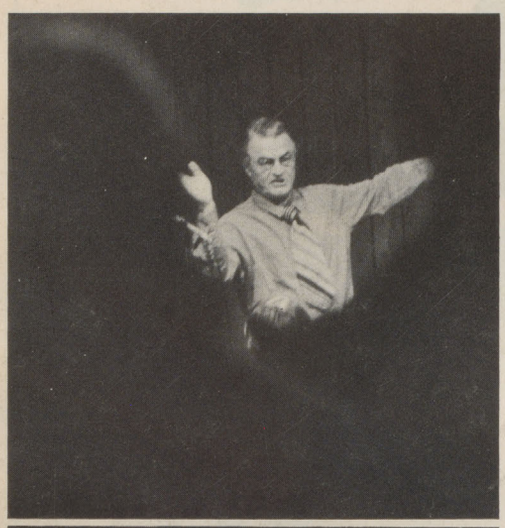
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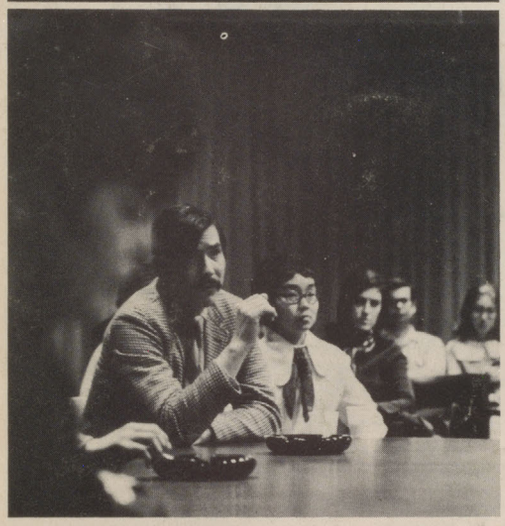
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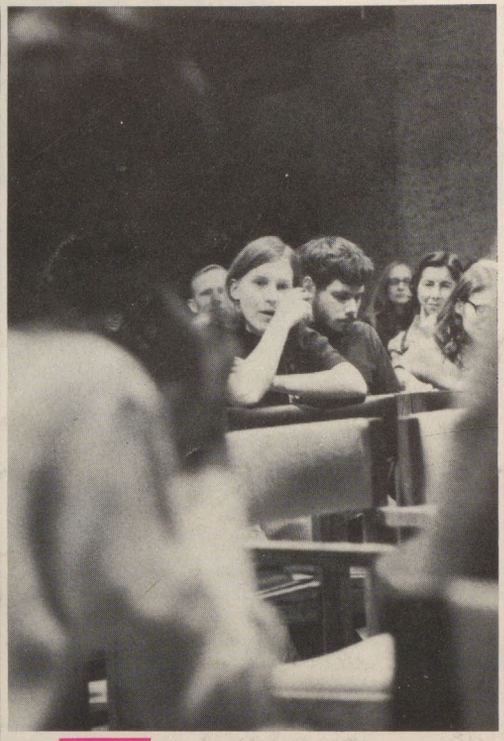
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The young alumni Winter '71

The Young Alumni was formed last summer in Montreal by a group of recent graduates interested in having The Graduates' Society run more than merely social events. Almost every Tuesday evening they come, listen to a lively discussion, participate in a question-and-answer session, and sit back with a coffee and talk to friends. Students, the general public, and older grads often turn up also. There's no limit or cost.

January 26
Skiing
What you always wanted to know about skiing, but . . .
Fabulous Flicks (World Cup – *Once in a Lifetime*) and phenomenal facts (National Ski Team's Business Manager E. J. Champagne) combine for an evening you shouldn't miss.

February 2
Women's Liberation
A hot look at a cold war
Panel to include Betty Shapiro, journalist and former radio commentator, Dr. Christine Garside, professor in the Department of Philosophy, Sir George Williams University, and CJAD's Andy Barrie.

February 9
Prisons
. . . but I wouldn't want to live there
The panel will discuss the ins and outs of our prisons. Guest Speakers : Stephen Cumas, executive director of the John Howard Society and Dr. Colin Angliker, McGill forensic psychiatrist working at the Dannemora project in upper New York State.

February 16
Mass Media
Don't shoot the messenger
Always topical, the mass media will be examined by Yves Fortier, counsel to the Davey commission, John Meyer, editor-in-chief of the Montreal *Gazette*, and Paul Zimmerman, publisher of *Reader's Digest*.

February 23
Revolution and Art
Dada and other delights
Professor Gary Walters of the Department of Fine Arts will explore Dadaism and other trends in art.

The spring programme, including everything from "Social Responsibility of Labour Unions" to "Extremism in Society" will be mailed out in mid-March. For further information concerning the winter programme or the Young Alumni, contact the secretary at 392-4767 or 3618 University Street.

McGill News

March 1971
A look at the cinema through the eyes of two former commissioners of the National Film Board, John Grierson and Hugo McPherson. See pp. 7-15.

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Notebook

McGill News
Volume 52, Number 2
March, 1971

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sk two McGillians about the mood at the niversity this winter and you would likely get vo completely contradictory views. The first espondent might complain that the university as been a most depressing place to work or udy, while the second might argue that lcGill has not been as stimulating for a long me.

Incredibly, both would be right.

One of Montreal's severest winters was ac-mpanied this year by an equally Spartan-ke campus atmosphere. For the first time a decade, the university was involved with trenchment rather than expansion. The ghly publicized financial cutbacks – just rge hypothetical monetary sums a few onths earlier – became hard reality to the any members of the university community rced to devise methods of effecting the reduc-ons. Appointments of thirty-six staff members ere not renewed, two cultural study pro-ammes were decimated, and nearly every epartment was allocated a less than satis-ctory budget.

As if that didn't cast a gloomy enough pall ver McGill, the provincial government an-ounced it was developing a master plan for niversities. Educational administrators and aders of major social organizations received twenty-three-page questionnaire which made veral casual references to the notion of estab-hing a network of provincial universities. nough McGill's status as a private university a thing of the past, the thought of integrating Quebec universities – particularly after the vernment's treatment of McGill during the xties – sent shivers down the spines of univer-y officials.

To pierce through that doleful university mosphere, however, there was always squicentennial. A "mini-Expo" designed to lebrate the 150th anniversary of McGill's unding, Sesqui opened the year with a bar-ge of diversified activities – a special series concerts, two performances by a renowned ppeteer, the première of an opera, a re-aging of three 1821 plays, the Red and White evue, a pollution seminar, and talks by *xual Politics* author Kate Millett and Cana-an nationalist Melville Watkins. Though e university was heading into uncertain mes, the message delivered by Sesquicen-nnial planners was that McGill had survived entury and a half filled with many similar ses. So cheer up and celebrate!

Quite naturally, many people contended that it wasn't the most appropriate time for McGill to be sinking $150,000 into a birthday party. Others argued that Sesqui was a mirage because a spectacular publicity campaign was being mounted for events which normally occur every year.

Both views had validity, but there were persuasive counterarguments. The Board of Governors granted money to Sesquicentennial only on the condition that the Fund Council would repay the expenditure out of future money raised.

In addition, while the celebrations mixed some new programmes with many traditional events, it was the first time the many yearly activities at McGill were packaged together and made known to the local community. Furthermore, at a time when the university was trimming its budget and the Students' Society was smitten by serious austerity, there is no telling how many traditional events would have been cancelled without Sesqui funnelling funds to campus organizations loaded with ideas but lacking in money. To take but two examples, if not for Sesquicentennial, there probably would not have been a Red and White Revue nor would the Debating Union have been able to attract such speakers as Millett and Watkins.

Lastly, at a time when those hearing about the university's financial crises were solemnly announcing McGill's imminent death, Sesqui put down the cynics and buoyed up the depressed with evidence that McGill is still very much alive.

In early December, the Montreal *Gazette* printed a letter accusing McGill's English Department of being overloaded with American professors and of not promoting Canadian writers or poets. Ironically, it was at that time that the *News* was making the first plans for this issue, in which we look at the cinema through the eyes of two distinguished members of the English Department – John Grierson and Hugo McPherson – who have devoted most of their lives to developing Canadian culture.

John Grierson is one of those few men who become legends in their own time. The founder of the documentary movement, he was the first commissioner of Canada's National Film Board. Hugo McPherson was commissioner of the film board from 1967–70, resigning when the government set out to centralize cultural policy. *H.S.*

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Credits read from left to right and/or top to bottom. Cover, Nick Deichmann; 3, 4, N. Deichmann; 5, David Miller; 7, 8, 9, Nicholas Kolodka; 11, 13, 15, N. Deichmann; 16, 17, 18, Ila Demha; 19, N. Deichmann, I. Demha; 20, courtesy *Old McGill*; 21, I. Demha; 23, Harvey Schachter; 24, N. Deichmann; 27, H. Schachter; 29, Famous Studios.

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What the Martlet hears

A Blueprint for McGill

"Given a university of a certain size," Principal Robert Bell told the University Women's Club in January, "there seem to be very few guidelines as to how much it should cost to operate it. If a university pays its top professors $20,000 per year, it can always argue that it would get better men if it paid $25,000, and perhaps these men would not be 25 percent better as their salaries indicate, but 30 or 40 or 50 percent better. Similarly with the size of the library or the facilities of the laboratories.

"Confronted with such pressures, university administrators have no rational grounds for either acceding to or resisting demands for additional money. There are no balance sheets which show the rate of marginal return for an additional dollar invested in faculty salaries or library, nor are there any generally accepted social or economic theories for what overall national level of expenditures makes sense . . . .

"Expenditures are therefore determined in part by political and administrative bargaining, but more than anything else, by the history of the institution and by the comparison with similar institutions. Thus we find that although it is very hard to give a rational explanation in the abstract for any particular level of expenditure by a university, in fact, it is very difficult to change that level of expenditure."

With those words, the principal neatly summed up the gigantic administrative problems confronting McGill officials and Department of Education bureaucrats in Quebec City, both of whom are frantically attempting to reevaluate their educational expenditures.

After the $2.7 million in cutbacks were approved in October, McGill established three interrelated planning groups charged with exploring and developing alternative models for the university's future operation. A deficit of $8 million had been forecast for the 1972–73 year and substantial budget cuts are therefore still required.

No sooner had McGill developed that planning structure than the Quebec government announced that it too was becoming heavily involved with long-term planning for universities. As fodder for the preparation of a master plan for higher education, a massive questionnaire was sent to all deans and department heads of Quebec universities, as well as to representatives of prominent social groups. Although extremely general and wide ranging, the questions seem designed to gauge the universities' reaction if the government were to check more closely the returns on its educational expenditures and to reduce duplication of efforts among the institutions.

In addition to that lengthy document, all university principals received questionnaires asking what the orientation of their institutions would be if a provincial network of universities were established.

The government's questionnaires caught the university by surprise. A master plan for Quebec universities would obviously affect McGill considerably. The university must therefore ensure that its own planning is in line with the direction the government is taking and must do its utmost to steer the plan in the most favourable course for McGill.

The questionnaire also deeply troubled university administrators and planners because of its portentous implications. There is a fundamental mistrust between McGill and the Department of Education resulting from the fights over grants in the sixties. What might be a questionnaire simply intended to lead to a better rationalization of resources allocated to universities is considered by many to be a means of justifying a direction already conceived for universities – and, most likely, a course unfavourable to McGill.

The university's response was to have all administrators receiving the first government questionnaire funnel their responses into a committee which will prepare a McGill position paper for the government. In addition, the university's Long-Range Planning Commission developed its own questionnaire to probe for ideas on the critical philosophical questions which must be resolved before the university adopts a future course. The central dilemma confronting the commission, as at all major universities with substantial deficits, is whether to dilute the quality of the entire institution or to sacrifice one or two major activities while upholding the standards of the remaining areas.

The planning commission has also been meeting with all deans to determine the health of various arms of the institution. Unfortunately, the exchanges have been less than frank. As one planning commission member bitterly stated after the initial sessions: "I think I'll vacation at McGill next year. According to what we're hearing, the university is a paradise. There are no problems; everything's running perfectly."

Nevertheless, as the *News* went to press, the planning commission was hoping to overcome that difficulty and prepare a blueprint for the future at a two-day seminar in March. That orientation would be submitted to the university community for discussion, and, in May, on the basis of the debate, the principal would frame a response to the government's questionnaire to him.□

A Tuneful Celebration

Since the beginning of January, Redpath Hall has rung with the Faculty of Music's tuneful celebration of Sesquicentennial. As of press time, there had been some fifteen presentations – ranging from solo recitals to orchestra concerts to opera performance – with many more musical events planned throughout McGill's 150th anniversary.

The fact that the capacity of Redpath Hall has been taxed to the limit for many of the concerts is ample proof of the popularity of the Faculty of Music's programme. Music Dean Helmut Blume found to his rue that you can't overestimate public interest in classical music. He was forced to view the All-Beethoven Concert by the Faculty's orchestra from the balcony, after arriving too late to be seated, although several minutes before the concert was scheduled to begin. On that occasion, the orchestra performed the *Jenear* Symphony with great spirit and professionalism.

Other highlights of the Sesquicentennial programme have been the Percussion Concert and a guest performance by twenty-one-year-old Alex Mullenbach of Luxembourg. Although by no means limited to drum and cymbal solos, the Percussion Concert, by featuring those instruments instead of relegating them to the background, provided an exciting and unusual evening. Mullenbach's piano recital combined great technical proficiency with the emotional sensitivity necessary in Brahms's Rhapsodie opus 79 and Piano Sonata no. 21 by Beethoven. The youthful pianist further heightened the audience's enjoyment of the works by explaining the significance behind them.

In another vein, the free, improvisatory style of the music and the colourful garb of the musicians – Indian shirts, bellbottoms, and turtlenecks – made the Jazz Workshop especially popular with students. Director Gerry Danovitch led his group through the

Soprano Jane Kee in the Opera Workshop's version of The Growing Castle, *one of the Faculty of Music's many tuneful contributions to Sesquicentennial.*



bright rhythms of "Hoedown" and "Doc's Holiday," and provided humorous commentary on the works and his musicians.

Vocal presentations also have not been ignored by the Faculty of Music, whose most ambitious undertaking to date has been *The Growing Castle*, an opera written and directed by Australian composer Malcolm Williamson, who played one of the pianos for the performance at Redpath Hall. Based on August Strindberg's *A Dream Play*, the opera was modest in visual aspects, but featured some fine singing and a score highlighted by lyricism and moments of real grandeur.

The Faculty's Sesquicentennial series runs throughout 1971, and promises to maintain the high standards of variety and quality that the first month of concerts has set.□

Toward a Language Policy

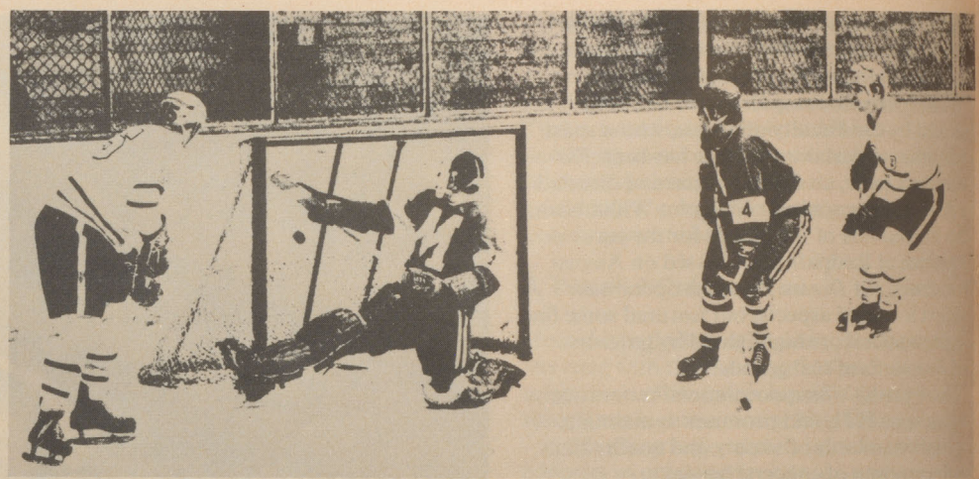
Two years ago, 7,000 exuberant French CEGEP students and supporters of various Quebec nationalist groups milled around Roddick Gates one chilly Friday evening. Blowing shrilly on whistles, waving banners, and chanting slogans, they challenged McGill to transform itself into a French-language university. Throughout the hectic weeks prior to the massive demonstration, McGill officials and friends of the university issued many strong statements denouncing the goal of the march and defending the institution's integration into the province.

When the heat of combat had dissipated, however, the university community relaxed its defensive posture and set out to develop a policy on the use of French. For that task it turned to a subcommittee of the Academic Policy Committee which had been established four months earlier to "study the use of the French language at McGill, with the immediate mandate of arrangements for French mother-tongue students to be set up."

The subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Humanities Vice-Dean John Trentman, tackled the thorny issue in what it describes as some "entertaining and inconclusive" meetings. Because the subcommittee had been composed to reflect the broad range of views within the university, it immediately became apparent that the members would not achieve consensus.

The committee's final report to its parent body, issued in January, therefore side-steps the declaration of a university language policy.

As a result of the Martlet Foundation's fund-raising efforts, there will be intercollegiate athletics at McGill next year, with the feature attraction being the hockey team.



However, it does unemotionally detail the various choices open to McGill and thus provides a major step in the university's groping towards a new language stance. (*Copies are available from the* News.)

"The three options for McGill are obvious: to become an officially bilingual university, a French-language university, or an English-language university," states the subcommittee. "We would argue that the latter two options are theoretically perfectly possible and that a choice between them obviously depends upon those factors that are outside the control or mandate of the committee. We would suggest, however, that the first option, a bilingual university, involves intrinsic difficulties independent of the broader political concerns, and for that reason should not be considered a live option by the university or state."

The subcommittee examined three types of bilingual universities before rejecting that course. In the first model, every course of study is duplicated in both languages, leading to great expense because of the duplication of staff and resources. In the second, each department chooses the language it will use for the bulk of its work, but the tendency is for one language eventually to dominate the other. In the third, a student could study in either language, but no such institution now exists and the model seems a remote possibility considering the linguistic skills of McGill's students.

If the subcommittee was harsh on the possibility of McGill becoming completely bilingual, it certainly softened the present university's stance when it concluded, "There is nothing untenable about the suggestion that the present physical plant and resources of McGill might eventually be used as a French-speaking university." Its report notes that "the existence of a large English-speaking university, powerfully maintaining the bilingual character of the only metropolitan area that could be a centre for French language and culture on an English-speaking continent, can only be seen as a threat to the survival of French in North America."

On the other hand, the subcommittee warns of the practical difficulties of attempting to transform McGill into a French university with its current constituency. It surveyed students and staff to assess how many understand, write, or speak French very well. For students, the respective percentages were 29.5, 20.4, and 22.5; for staff, 14.8, 9.6, and 23.4.

Interpreting those findings, the subcommittee observes: "It is clear that even among the members of the teaching staff who have some facility in French, it is utopian to suppose that many of those who could not now teach in French would be able to improve their French in a reasonable amount of time to an acceptable level for university lecturing. From these considerations it is evident that a significant proportion of the present teaching staff would doubtless have to leave the university if this option were adopted, and some who might even be able to bring their French up to an acceptable level might hesitate to set aside the necessary months or years from their own academic work, when faced with the alternative of the offer of an appointment at a university where they could continue their work in English . . . . Whether French-speaking scholars could be found to replace those who left, without weakening the existing French-language institutions in Quebec, is a matter of conjecture, although perhaps one ought not to be too optimistic about this possibility."

While the subcommittee's inability to present a language policy indirectly supports the *status quo*, the report does contain various proposals designed to increase the use of French within Roddick Gates and to make the environment more comfortable for the French Canadian pursuing his studies at the university. The committee urges that all administrators above the level of department chairman should be capable of understanding French and speaking "tolerable" French; that each office have one member of the clerical staff who possesses a good level of proficiency in French; that public relations work be carried out in both languages; that students be permitted to write term papers in French when such work constitutes a major portion of their final mark; and that the university give high priority to a further development of language courses for both students and staff at the least possible cost to those taking the courses.

Commenting on those proposals, subcommittee Chairman Trentman asserts, "The recommendations look mild, but you would be surprised. Certainly at the present time, all the departments and Faculties don't meet the requirements we state."

The committee's suggestions should provide an impetus for the university to become more bilingual, if not finally fully bilingual. Moreover, the provincial government's recent announcement that in coming years English students in primary and secondary schools will be taught a substantial amount of their studies in French means that eventually a large number of McGill students will be bilingual. With that in mind, Trentman comments: "The recommendations are not permanent solutions. Let's see how the situation develops."□

Athletics: A Stay of Execution

When the university announced in September that it would suspend intercollegiate athletics in the next academic year, public concern was directed mainly at the fact that McGill would no longer field a football team. Sympathy swelled for football Coach Tom Mooney, who had built up a championship

squad only to see it destroyed by budget-conscious administrators.

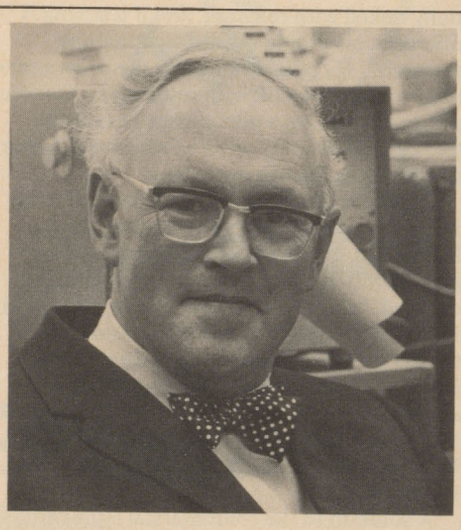
Not a word was heard about the plight of the many secondary sports which dot the athletic scene and which involve the bulk of intercollegiate participants. Nor was a word of sympathy heard for hockey Coach Brian Gilmour who came to the university two years ago to take on the thankless task of directing a team so uninspired that it had earned the epithet, "The Country Club." A former All-American hockey player at Boston University, Gilmour forged a team spirit, helped create an alumni booster club for his sport, and finally saw the first glimpse of a contending team when the squad ran off an impressive winning streak last winter. Whereas Tom Mooney had at least seen some of the fruits of his hard work, Gilmour was struck a seemingly fatal blow in midstream.

Through the dedicated efforts of the Martlet Foundation, however, that is all changed. Formed in 1954 to promote McGill athletics, the Martlet Foundation had, until this year, confined itself to providing interest-free loans to students associated with sports. It has granted over 430 loans totalling nearly $250,000.

Believing that "it is essential that McGill continue at this time friendly athletic competition particularly in the Quebec community," the foundation set out this fall to pick up the tab for a reduced intercollegiate programme. It held a fund-raising campaign, which offered all alumni the opportunity of assisting the sports programme, and approached those graduates on a personal basis who were likely to donate large sums of money.

At the same time, the Students' Athletic Council set out to demonstrate the interest of students in having an intercollegiate athletics programme. A referendum was held in which students were posed the "motherhood" question: "If outside financing could be found, should you support intercollegiate athletics?" Of those polled, 90.5 percent responded affirmatively. The council also held a rally during a December basketball game, drawing 0 students who gaily waved banners and anted McGill slogans in a boisterous plea alumni to save intercollegiate sports.

By mid-February, the Martlet Foundation d raised about $20,000 – enough money r a very low-budget programme. A hockey ntingent will be fielded in the new Quebec tercollegiate Athletic Association, which



How to Overcome Pollution

In what a poet might describe as dramatic irony, the Montreal sulphur dioxide count surged to a dangerous .6 parts per million and people with respiratory diseases were urged to remain indoors on the opening day of the McGill Engineering Undergraduate Society's pollution symposium. Held in early February, the three-day conference, which featured experts from government, industry, and academe, was highlighted by a paper presented by physiologist David Bates, chairman of the McGill Interdisciplinary Committee on Air Pollution. Rather than rehashing the deleterious effects of sulphur dioxide and particulate matter in the air, Bates took the more positive course of defining Canada's immediate requirements for conquering the blight. Here are some of his proposals:

We need a complete inventory of major sources of air pollution. Major metal-processing industries and companies dealing with organic solvents must state their twenty-four-hour effluent and its approximate composition. Those statements must be available to the public. We do not need such information to be conveyed confidentially from industry to government.

We need powers and responsibilities at both provincial and federal levels to be clearly defined, and we need objectives in terms of effluent reduction to be clearly stated for a wide variety of industries.

We need Canada to make a strong contribution to the 1972 United Nations Conference on Environmental Pollution. I know three Canadian scientists who have been invited to work on the contribution to be made to the conference by the United States, but none of them have been asked to help prepare a brief for our country. Canada took initiative during 1956 in foreign affairs, and she should do likewise in 1972 for pollution control.

We need to develop ways in which public decision making on pollution can take place. We can neither assume that industry will be fully cooperative in adopting costly antipollution measures, nor can we assume that heavily restrictive legislation will be necessary in every instance. In some cases it has been disappointing to find that board room opinion has apparently dictated a policy of procrastination and noncooperation with respect to pollution. For example, since March, 1969, our committee has unsuccessfully sought Union Carbide of Canada's permission to evaluate the risk at ground level from the effluent at their Beauharnois plant.

We need better-developed methods of surveillance for the occurrence of diseases in children and adults which are believed to bear some relationship to air pollution.

We need to institute an educational approach to conservation and environment protection. This must go all the way from the introduction of biology into elementary curricula, to retraining programmes which equip high school teachers to instruct students in environmental studies, to college courses for undergraduates and continuing education programmes for adults.

We also need the involvement of university scientists in dealing with pollution. I have been attacked by the chairman of the Science Council of Canada for a speech on pollution because my job as a scientist leads me to "a special view of the importance of air pollution." To that I reply with the words of Immanuel Kant: "It is absolutely necessary that the public scientific institution of the university include a faculty which, independent of the government in its doctrine, has the liberty of giving judgment on everybody whose business contains a scientific part."□

was formed after McGill's initial departure from sports led to the breakup of the Ontario-Quebec Athletic Association. The team will probably have only a part-time coach, and students will be charged an admission fee for games. In addition, there will be a return to the club concept which once permeated McGill athletics, with the Martlet Foundation supporting water polo, gymnastics, swimming, squash, soccer, and rugger clubs. The clubs will confine themselves mainly to exhibition matches in the local area.

The fund-raising campaign is still continuing and there is a possibility that some other sports might be continued – with even a glimmer of hope for the most expensive of the lot, the football team.□

The Axe Falls

McGill's multiple budgetary woes have forced university administrators to make many extremely difficult decisions. Not surprisingly, those verdicts have sparked vigorous criticism from aggrieved parties who claim that the priorities of senior university officials are misguided.

Examples arise in the cases of the French Canada Studies Programme and the East Asian Studies Centre, both of which have suffered financial curtailment, and both of which have pled the relevancy of the cultures involved – French Canadian and Chinese – in defence of their finances.

Initially, the French Canada Studies Programme faced total annihilation when the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research proposed suspension of the programme's research and reduction of its budget to zero. Vice-Principal Stanley Frost recommended to the Academic Policy Committee that the programme's two professors, Acting Supervisor Jean-Louis Roy and Daniel Latouche, be incorporated into the history and political science departments respectively, to supervise a French Canada majors programme within the Faculty of Arts and Science. Frost pointed out that the programme was an obvious target for a cutback since it had no permanent director, a very small staff, and had done poor research, according to a report commissioned from three outside professors.

Professor Roy, however, countered that the outside report was more favourable than Frost would allow, quoting it as stating that the programme's future "should be essentially linked with research, and if teaching is offered . . . it should result from ongoing research." He pointed out that the programme has provided McGill with research on Quebec, a clipping service, a documentation centre, and other university services which would not survive if the change were made.

Professor Laurier Lapierre, director of the French Canada Studies Programme until June, 1970, stated that Frost's proposal demonstrated a lack of perspective and charged, "Quebec has never been a priority at McGill." Contending that Frost and other faculty members "have always wanted the French Canada Studies Programme to be an exercise in public relations," Lapierre observed that as soon as the programme expanded and became more than a token gesture to Quebec, it was attacked.

A solution to the controversial issue came when the Academic Policy Committee recommended to Senate that the programme be transferred from graduate studies to arts and science, but that it continue to exist as an independent unit. In line with university austerity, the programme's budget was chopped by $30,000.

The Centre for East Asian Studies has been less fortunate. Last June, its budget was cut to zero, and this academic year its offshoot, the East Asian Languages and Literature Department, lost $10,000 of its $25,000 budget.

Initially, the department offered four sequential language courses and a literature course through its one professor and two instructors. However, the monetary loss has resulted in a staff reduction to one professor, who handles only two courses of Chinese instruction. Samuel Noumoff, director of the Centre for East Asian Studies, points out that since at least four years is necessary to gain a working knowledge of Chinese, enrolment will dry up if only two years of instruction are offered. Furthermore, he contends that by cutting the department's budget, the university "prejudices the outcome" in its own favour, since enrolment will decrease as facilities are curtailed, and lack of enrolment can be used by McGill officials as proof that the funds should be reduced.

Professor Noumoff, like those involved with the French Canada Studies Programme, charges the university with misplaced priorities. He argues that cutting back on the language programme reflects a decreased interest in China that is not in keeping with Canada's recent diplomatic recognition of Red China or with the importance of that part of the world. Moreover, he claims that the present system of deciding budget cuts in the Faculty of Arts and Science is detrimental to newer programmes which have less power and reputation than more established departments. Noumoff suggests that the university exercise academic and community leadership by establishing departmental priorities on the basis of relevancy rather than age and power.

His arguments have been forged into a proposal to the principal that the language portion of the East Asian Studies programme be restored. That would enable students to take advanced Chinese and then go into graduate school with a firm backing in the language. No answer has been given to date, but when the response comes, it will be indicative of whether economic necessity must outweigh the importance of teaching a language spoken by the majority of the world's people.□

The Credit System

Among the many novel features being prepared for the first group of students entering the new three-year university programme this fall is a credit system. The decision to implement the system, which is widely used in North America, comes after a detailed study by a subcommittee of the Academic Policy Committee headed by Physics Professor Elton Pounder.

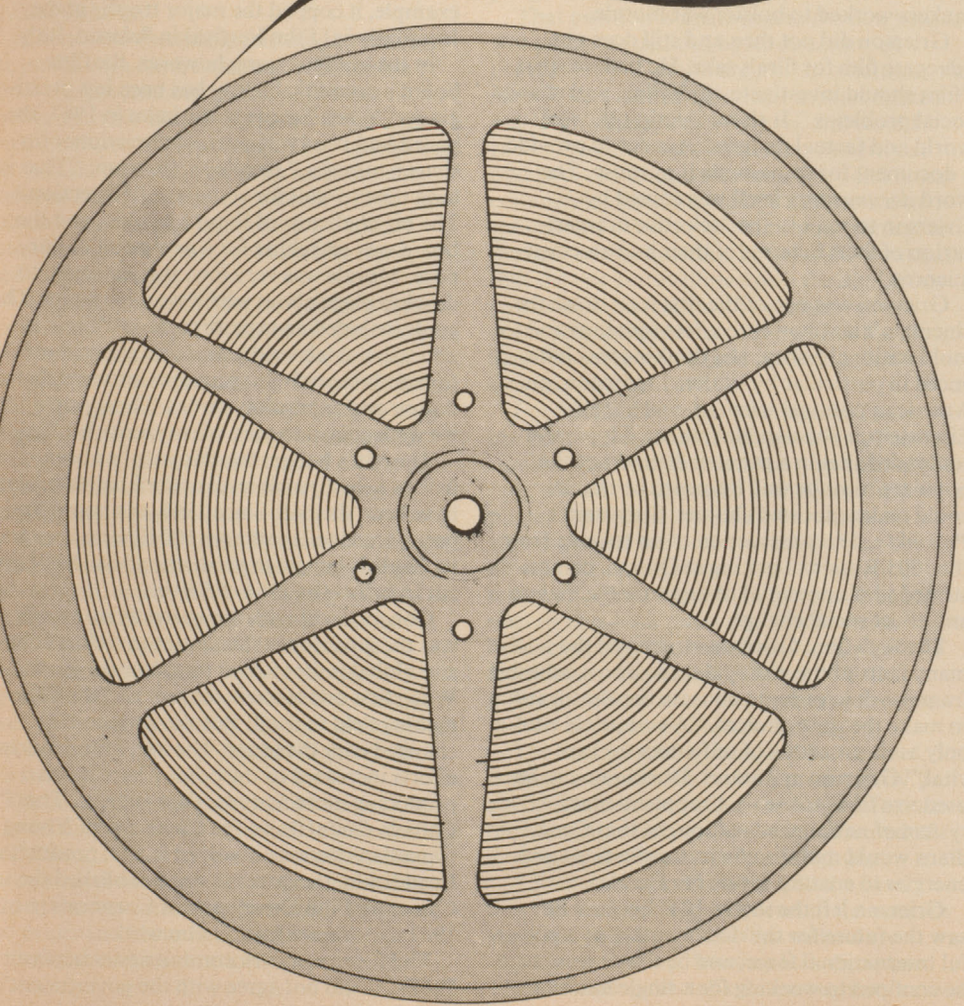
In evaluating students, the credit system focusses on courses rather than years, with six credits generally being allotted for a full course and three to a half course. However, that standard is not rigid, since the university will allow certain intensive courses to be granted a higher credit rating.

The average student will be expected to accumulate fifteen credits per semester, and consequently graduate in three years in a ninety-credit degree programme. Although such a system obviously permits greater latitude in type and number of courses taken in any given semester, the student's progress is, in fact, more carefully charted than under the previous system. His average is the decisive factor in his advancement, not the mere fact that he has completed a certain number of courses per year. Also, because it is his total semester average which is taken into account, he will be able to offset a poor grade in one course with a high grade in another.□

Tying the nation together

A look at the many knotty problems of Canadian film and Canada's cultural agencies.

By Darlene Kruesel

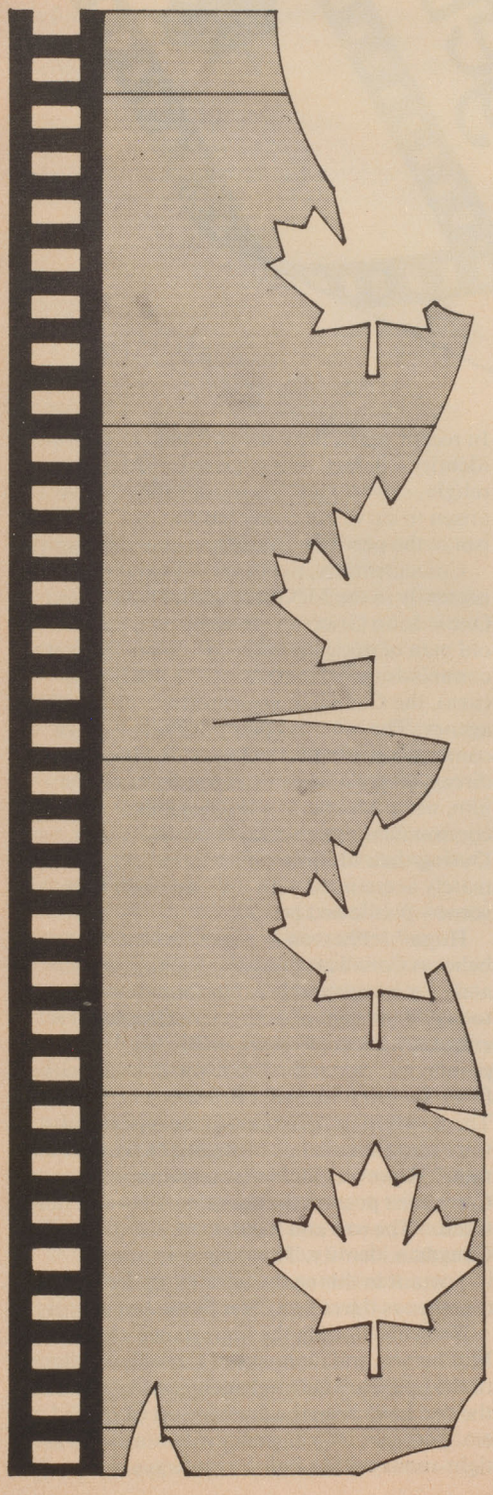


In recent years, the issue of Canada's cultural identity – or lack of it – has assumed near-religious overtones. Various prophets have arisen to carve out a tiny bastion of Canadianism in the pervasive American cultural empire.

Coincidentally, two such individuals are presently in the McGill English Department. One is John Grierson, seventy-two, the grand old man of documentaries, who was the first commissioner of the National Film Board (NFB), the Canadian government's film-making agency. The other is Hugo McPherson, NFB commissioner from 1967 to 1970. Grierson directs several courses and seminars on the film, while McPherson teaches literature and communications courses at the university. During their lifetimes, both have been intimately acquainted with the Canadian film scene – public and private.

Hugo McPherson is one of those who believes Canada is presently fighting desperately for its cultural life. "In Canadian schools today, 90 percent of audio-visual material is either American, French, or British," he points out. "Even the French lessons are either from the Encyclopaedia Brittanica or Paris. The invasion of American or European software into Canada has increased at an alarming rate." However, McPherson maintains that Canadians possess the agencies to reverse that trend. "The NFB and the CBC are the shapers of Canadian identity. Those agencies are as important in this century for tying the nation together as the railway was in the last century."

Notwithstanding the importance which McPherson and many other Canadians attach to the country's cultural agencies, the NFB and the CBC have been the first victims of the federal government's austerity measures. "In a tight-money crisis, culture is always seen as the



most expendable item," McPherson notes. "Despite the need to define ourselves as Canadians, and the need to inform others of our bilingual and bicultural nature, the government is not willing to spend money on its cultural agencies. This is a serious problem when we are wondering about the whole fabric of Canada and whether it can exist viably as a nation."

The NFB is one eminent cultural agency with a prestigious history which has fallen on particularly humble times. It was begun as a propaganda agency in 1939 with the help of John Grierson, who established a creative working arrangement between the Canadian government and people with film-making talent. During WW II, with a meagre staff of forty, Grierson and a young group of film makers worked to bolster war morale.

Grierson did not then and still does not advocate film for film's sake. He believes that "film should investigate, underline, and change social problems." It should exploit the real world and factual material in order to provide a document for some explicit purpose. The word *documentary* itself was coined by Grierson to refer to the "selective dramatization of facts in terms of their human consequences."

Grierson was one of the first men to see the cinema's latent power to affect opinions and to mold national policy. His thinking was influenced in particular by Walter Lippmann, an American political scientist, and Sergei Eisenstein, a Russian film maker. Lippmann contended that in a genuine democracy the populace must be well informed so that it could make educated choices. Eisenstein's *Potemkin*, a reconstruction of an episode from the 1905 Russian uprising at Odessa, demonstrated film's potential to organize the masses and effect social change.

Through film, Grierson structured the many facts of the political scene into a cohesive framework in order to educate the electorate to make the right choices. "A country is vital only as its processes of self-education are vital," Grierson maintains. During WW II, he used NFB films to create a supplementary system of national education, so that Canadians would mobilize their imaginations and energies to create a future for Canada.

Grierson left the NFB in 1945 because he saw the future for the documentary as a powerful international force, and he didn't want to be confined to working for a single national sponsor. By that time, however, he had built up a staff of over 800. Although its original *raison d'être* as a wartime propaganda organization was gone, the board had accrued such a great reputation that it survived. The Film Act, which was written by Grierson in 1939, was reinterpreted in 1950 to mean that the NFB would not only create films and audio-visual material to inform the world about Canada, and Canadians about themselves, but the agency would also advance the technology and art of the cinema itself.

Since 1950, the NFB has fostered consciousness of Canada in foreign lands, doing about 75 percent of Canada's general information abroad. One measure of its world-wide respectability is the host of awards it garners annually at international film festivals. This year, for example, it copped the major trophy at the International Film Festival in Salerno, Italy.

In the last few years, however, the film board's domestic history has been less prestigious. "When I came to the helm in 1967, the board had been without a commissioner for sixteen months," recalls McPherson. "That is a long time to wait for some sort of direction. The big challenge of Expo was over, and the board was searching for a new sense of purpose. Morale was very low. But we began to develop plans about where we were going. The goals included an expansion of NFB's role in educational television, and vast experimentation and research programmes into new distribution and exhibition modes. Then, just when we were poised to take off, austerity hit."

The NFB's budget for this year has been frozen at last year's level and all major projects have been slashed. Since 1969, the board has been forced to layoff over 100 film makers and its English-language production level has been cut to below the 1964–65 level.

Concomitant with the austerity measures was the government's attempt to weld a cohesive global policy for all its cultural agencies. When first established, the NFB had the film-making field to itself. But the situation changed over the years. The CBC's film-making efforts increased to the point where it was producing more features than the NFB. The Canada Council and the Company of Young Canadians became involved in film production. In addition, the government established the Canadian Film Development Corporation in 1967 to promote feature film work.

McPherson, as NFB commissioner between 1967–70, did not agree with the government's

entralization policy. In fact, the plan to entralize cultural activity was the chief reason e left the board. "The CBC and the NFB have raditionally been given a lot of freedom. If the overnment decides to coordinate our whole ultural scene, we are approaching the idea or ne possibility of a state voice culture. This is a ery un-Canadian trend," he asserts.

McPherson contends that the movement owards centralization contains shades of Malrauxism, an "ism" named after the cul- ural minister in de Gaulle's cabinet. Malraux's onhand rule over France's cultural bureau- racy greatly hindered the country's artistic nd intellectual environment.

"The field of cultural affairs is a very delicate ne," says McPherson, "and it is further omplicated by the recent formation of Infor- ation Canada."

Information Canada is intended to provide ne public with more coherent information bout the government and its activities. lowever, many film makers view it as a direct reat to the NFB's autonomy. They charge that ne NFB will be destroyed as an independent ody, and envision the day when it will be educed to simply an organization which anufactures messages for various govern- ent departments.

McPherson himself does not jump to those onclusions. He says, "It is not yet clear how nformation Canada will affect the NFB and ne other cultural agencies. However, the $7 illion programme is the closest thing to a ropaganda agency that the government has stituted. A great deal will depend on the sponsibility of the government to keep it om serving a particular party.

"The matter is particularly crucial to the FB. Whereas the CBC is a crown corporation, nd, as such, enjoys freedom from political terference in its programming ideas, the FB is a crown agency and is responsible rectly to the secretary of state for its rection. While the government has, so far, ven the NFB great leeway in its programming, would be easy for a politician to direct the FB strictly."

The government argues that it is high time overhaul its cultural agencies. It feels that ntil Canada has an overall comprehensive olicy with respect to information and cultural fairs, the NFB cannot be given any objectives nd priorities. Moreover, the government turally sees centralization as an economic on.

The government's views are supported by the fact that, up until now, lack of coordination and cooperation between the cultural agencies has had disastrous results. In particular, the CBC and the NFB have a history of deteriorating relationships.

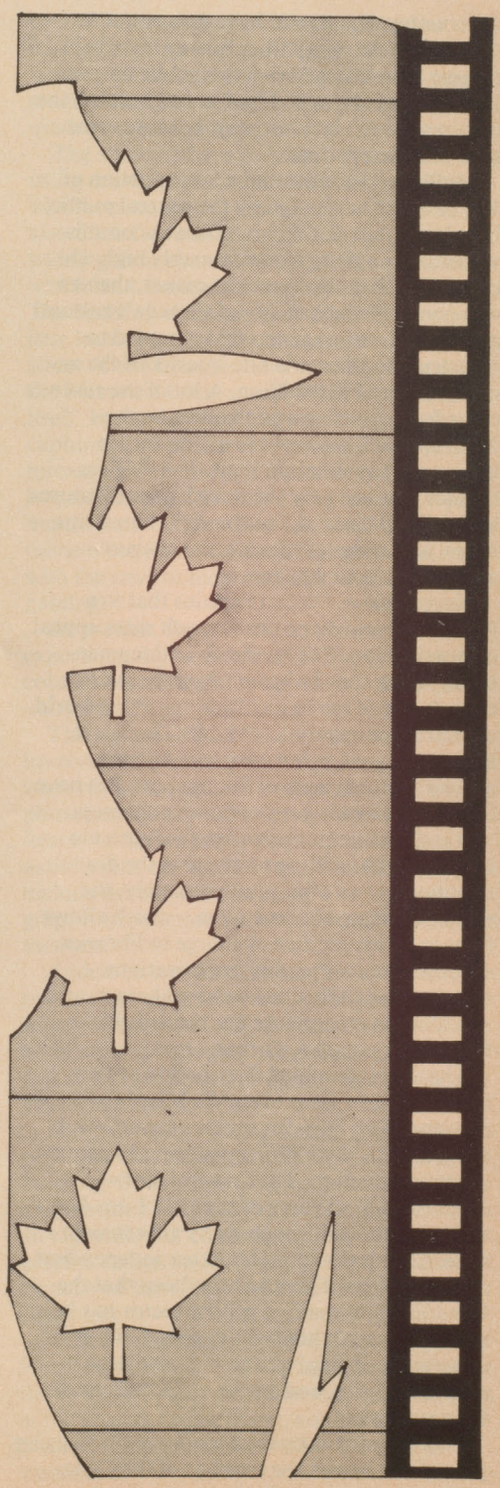
The CBC, because of the recent regulations that networks must carry 60 percent specifically Canadian-produced material in prime time, is desperately in need of more material reflective of the country and its people. The NFB, on the other hand, is in need of audiences. While the CBC is willing to show NFB films in prime time, it cannot air them without having commercial breaks. Furthermore, it wants to retain total control over the quality, number, and placement of commercials in every programme.

That position is anathema to the film board. NFB policy, as decided by its directors, expressly forbids commercials. In addition, the film makers do not want their movies tainted with commercial interruptions, and would rather have them shown in their integrity at odd hours to small audiences. They claim that commercial breaks would be destructive to the content of the programme and inimical to the flow of the material. They further contend that the CBC is travelling down the dangerous path of commercialism. The upshot of the imbroglio has been that no NFB films have been shown in prime time on the CBC for several years.

For McPherson, the "commercial" issue is just part of the much larger question of cultural policy. "Public broadcasting, such as the CBC, should be supported entirely by the public purse," he insists. "A public broadcasting system should not be cost recoverable. A model of such a system is the BBC, which inserts a cluster of ads into its programming at one- or two-hour intervals." McPherson believes that public broadcasting services and facilities need to be independent of both political and commercial pressures to ensure that an issue can be objectively treated.

The conflict with the CBC has had severe consequences for the board's productivity. In particular, it has curtailed the English feature-film section, which could never be assured of a network slot because of the infighting.

A former board employee told the *News* that the NFB's productivity level in the past few years has been low. "The film makers are a very creative group, but they lack discipline. The NFB has a field staff of about seventy across



the country who do not have to account for their time," he says. Other former board employees have charged that the public never sees many of the NFB's films, either because the features are too lacklustre, or because some take years to produce.

McPherson admits that a large portion of NFB films are never seen by the general public, but claims that during his tenure as commissioner productivity was reasonably high. He points out that "as a revenue maker, the NFB was one of the best of any of Canada's cultural agencies. Revenue generally amounted to between one-third and one-quarter of the annual budget of $10 million. A lot of the revenue came from American companies, such as McGraw Hill, who sold NFB films by the thousands to schools in the U.S.A." He estimates that last year the board made 6 features, about 50-70 "shorts," and several film strips, loops, and slides of educational interest – altogether about 400 items.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that NFB films in general do not have much mass appeal or distribution. The hundreds of documentaries which the NFB has made since the war, though one of the best collections in the world, are hardly commercially viable. They have been sensations at international festivals among an elite group of film makers, but have had few returns in terms of cash audiences.

It is therefore not surprising that private industry is not willing to invest in the distribution of NFB films. Unfortunately, the NFB's own distribution system – which allows films to be loaned free of charge to libraries, schools, and community organizations – mainly serves only Canada's rural areas, and NFB films have therefore not been visible in the heavily populated urban areas.

The NFB's atrophied distribution system, however, does not prevent the board from monopolizing films for various government departments. Such films constitute 30 percent of NFB production. The arrangement was established at the time of the 1939 Film Act and continues, although many government departments would prefer to use independent film producers. The result has been that the Canadian film-making private sector has been stifled because it has been deprived of one of its largest potential customers – the departments, agencies, and crown corporations of the government.

One measure taken to encourage the flagging private sector was the creation of the Canadian Film Development Corporation (CFDC) to exclusively sponsor feature films. The CFDC is a crown corporation mandated to make loans to individual Canadian film producers working on low-budget productions, and to give awards which recognize accomplishments and encourage talent.

The creation of the CFDC, however, has raised the moot question of what segment of Canadian film should be the preserve of the NFB. Many film makers took the creation of the CFDC as a broad hint by the government that the NFB should get out of feature film making altogether.

McPherson, however, does not view the CFDC as a diminution of the NFB's mandate. "The CFDC, unlike the NFB, is in the commercial feature film industry, and acts as a bankroll for private companies," he says. "The NFB is not in the commercial entertainment business. It isn't going to make *Hello Dolly*. However, the NFB does not have the opportunity to take risks and invest in experimental films. The private industry cannot do that because it must make money. During my time at the board, if we felt that a Canadian novel, such as one of MacLennan's or Callaghan's, deserved treatment in a ninety-minute format, that it would make a meaningful statement about Canadianism, and if the private companies were not showing any interest, we would go ahead and do it."

From the box-office viewpoint, at least, the CFDC seems to be just the shot in the arm Canada's sputtering film industry needed. In three years, it has sponsored such films as *Red*, *Goin' Down the Road*, and *A Married Couple*, all of which helped explode the myth that Canadians have an inborne antipathy towards native films.

The CFDC has lent its support to somewhat more colourful films as well. Chief among those are the productions of Cinépix, an infamous "skin flick" production company whose works constitute one-sixth of CFDC's investment. Such CFDC-sponsored films as *Valerie* and *L'Initiation* have been among the most financially successful Canadian movies.

Though many people have objected to the fact that Canadian tax dollars are supporting sexploitation films, McPherson takes a more realistic approach: "That is what the film industry is all about – making money. If you can make it with sex, why not ?" He notes that skin flicks have become a world-wide phenomenon, and that in other countries films destined for that market receive state aid. Thus, the CFDC can hardly take a moral position vis-à-vis its applicants.

Furthermore, the Canadian film industry is not in a position to be choosy. Just to get the industry going, it may be necessary to suspend judgment about the films in which the CFDC invests.

According to McPherson, "The CFDC has made a beginning at producing an indigenous film industry as a bulwark against American domination. The Canadian film industry is still very young and plagued by many problems. Businessmen in Canada are still very cautious, and film must look very trivial and risky to a majority of them. Up until now there has been no sizeable capital for the development of an industry. But that is changing and the CFDC is making it more hopeful."

Despite the hurdles, however, McPherson sees several bright stars on the horizon for both the NFB and private Canadian film. First, there is educational television, "which should give a tremendous impetus to the Canadian film industry. The CBC, NFB, and private sector can all get into the act." Secondly, there is Electronic Video Recording (EVR). Recently, the NFB became the first major film producer in the world to have its films converted and distributed in the EVR cartridge format. McPherson envisions EVR opening up a vast new market for Canadian film.

"But the most encouraging tendency which I have seen in the last few years," he says, "is the evolution of film as an art in Canada. The film began as a very economical substitute for the circus, the basis of which was mass entertainment. But a great phenomenon has taken place in the last ten years or so. The great imaginations in the country, such as sculptors and painters, have found that they can express themselves in film."

"The future of Canadian film is still very hazy," he notes. "Canadians must realize that film is an international industry and that we are going to have to learn to compete on an international level. Canadian films need to develop a distinctive mark, just as Swedish, Italian, and French films have. By this I don't mean Maple Leaf waving or anything of the sort. But Canadian films need a character that is peculiarly ours, and I think we are finally beginning to get there."□

Darlene Kruesel is assistant editor of the News.

Lights Camera Action!

A significant portion of the McGill student community is involved in the production of films.

The recent emergence of the cinema as the new popular art form has left its stamp on McGill. Film in its many facets – entertainment, academic analysis, and production – is involving large numbers of students and staff.

Quite naturally, the film showings have affected the most people. The student-administered McGill Film Society presents several film series throughout the year designed to appeal to different palates. The prices being well under a dollar, the showings are packed with students who come to see everything from a D. W. Griffith silent film to a John Wayne blockbuster. The society also sponsors various week-long festivals during which movies of a particular ilk, such as war or Quebec films, are shown.

As a Sesquicentennial feature, the film society held a day-long extravaganza early in March which involved a video tape presentation, workshops, and talks. The event demonstrated video hardware's nonbroadcast applications and explored its possibilities as a tool for social animation and psychiatric therapy sessions.

Film Used to Examine Perception

While some students are involved with cinema purely for enjoyment, others are immersed in the academic analysis of film. McGill's English Department conducts several seminars on the art of communications, and the language, forms, and techniques of the cinema. One of the main courses covers the production, history, and criticism of film. According to instructor Bill Wees, the intention is "to make the class aware of how it looks at films. Film is used here as a means of examining all processes of perception and approaches to learning." The students, using equipment provided by the department, perform experiments and exercises in film making in order to explore techniques and concepts discussed in class. They also view various experimental and underground films, then criticize them and discuss the various problems the movies have raised.

The aspect of cinema which affects a tiny portion of McGill students, yet which is perhaps the most essential, is production. Formal film making has two centres of activity on the campus. One is the Film Workshop Division of the film society. Unfortunately, the group is plagued by modest equipment and a lack of adequate facilities for regular production. Nevertheless, workshop Chairman Peter Benison says, "There is enough to make an entire film from A to Z – including superimposed titles, fades, dissolves, split images, split screen, and sound."

Benison hopes to establish a workshop area in the University Centre for the next academic term. "With a place where all the film makers could come together," he says, "we would have a better chance of making film a cooperative effort. Each person involved would be responsible for some highly specialized area, be it editing, shooting, or scoring."

The real beehive of film production, however, is in one of the last places one would expect – the School of Architecture. In Professor Bruce Anderson's course, "Communication: Behaviour and Architecture," thirty to thirty-five students are involved in film making and other graphic experiments. Anderson teaches the third- and fourth-year students to achieve highly disciplined technical quality on low budgets.



An architecture student shoots some film for a movie he is preparing on engineering.

The students have produced animation films, using drawings, cutouts, and transparencies which create special design effects. They have also filmed several 16mm documentaries, training their cameras on places in Montreal which lend themselves to poetic interpretation. The budding cineastes have taken impressionistic looks at a French-Canadian working-class street, The Main (St. Lawrence Boulevard), the Montreal Forum, and McGill University itself. In one extraordinary production, they captured an amateur mime troupe as it pantomimed its way through the subway system and two skyscrapers, Place Ville Marie and Westmount Square. The short feature integrates the mime troupe's movements and gesticulations with the environment through which it was passing.

At present, the architecture students are experimenting with infrared film, in which the colour spectrum and range of vision are quite unusual.

The School of Architecture has been involved with making films for five years, yet it was only at the end of last year that the new photographic laboratories, designed by Professor Anderson himself, were finished and activity shifted into full gear. The facilities include developing closets, silk screen and graphic production rooms, several studios, and theatres.

Anderson sees film production as a learning process by which students can acquaint themselves with spacial, visual, and aesthetic architectural concepts. He believes the course can teach the future architects "to observe and appreciate environments."

The process of making a film, Anderson points out, is analagous to that of designing a building. Both involve taking an amount of unstructured information and forging it into an expression of communication. Moreover, graphic design and animation are three dimensional and therefore similar to architectural structures.

With the cinema and television playing an increasingly important role in today's society, the work of Professor Anderson, his colleagues in the English Department, and the film society can only have a beneficial effect on McGill students.□

John Grierson: The 35 mm mind

John Grierson, who has spent his life producing films for various governments, discusses the documentary and the government-sponsored artist.

News: How did you derive your interest and theories about the documentary?

Grierson: The origin of documentary film goes right back to the very beginning of the motion picture. The motion picture is a window on the world. The camera views things close up, with a microscope or a telescope as it were. It can see things in detail, upside down, sideways, and roundabout.

That power of the cinema was not very well used until the twenties. While there were occasionally very extraordinary films of an exploratory nature, or exotic magic-carpet travelogues, most were superficial presentations of parades, military marches, tempests, and wreckages. Though we had the world of natural or peripatetic observation, we had no serious use of the window on the world. There were no films about social problems or the ordinary adventure of living.

We formed the documentary movement as a deliberate attempt to do what the cinema had not yet done. There was no model – in any country or in any individual's work – for us to follow in mobilizing all the forces in the cinema toward the discovery and illumination of the ordinary world.

The motion picture industry was not interested in such movies, obviously, because it wanted the dramatic and romantic pictures to draw large audiences. Thus, the logical patrons of this realistic cinema for public purposes were the governments and educational forces of the world who had a natural interest in bringing the world alive to their peoples. A government would be interested in showing off its flag and identity to other countries. As well, it would want to educate its people in many fields, such as scientific research or communications. The cinema therefore became an educational instrument for the illumination of the national imagination in ways that a government deemed valuable.

Editor's Note: John Grierson, seventy-two, is the founder of the documentary film movement and the first commissioner of Canada's National Film Board. He has established government film-making agencies for several British Commonwealth countries, and still retains an advisory capacity to the Canadian government. He is presently an honorary lecturer in McGill's English Department, and directs several seminars and courses on the film.

This interview was conducted by Assistant Editor Darlene Kruesel.

I developed the documentary idea in the Political Science Department of the University of Chicago in connection with the melting pot theory. I felt that films should be used like newspapers to bring alive the "new America" to immigrants from Europe. The film would ease their path to becoming Americans.

My first picture was very successful in every way. Through it, I had finally created an imaginative view of the ordinary world, a world which could be described as "the drama on the doorstep," the drama of the everyday, of ordinary people with ordinary problems in their everyday achievements.

News: You are reported to be especially impressed with the power of the documentary to mold men's minds. Is film more powerful than printed propaganda?

Grierson: I am not going to enter into an argument as to which is more powerful. I will duck the question by saying that the most important influence in the world is the teacher, at any level and of any type – be he a man of religion, a civic figure, or a father or mother.

The ordinary educational process from kindergarten to university, in which children learn loyalties, standards of behaviour, and a coherent view of the world, is the greatest force in any time. It will command the next generation.

The influence of TV and newspapers is, of course, very important, but only in relation to the educational process. Nevertheless, film does have some advantages. It gives all people a chance to see distant or microscopic places which, until now, only specialized scientists and wanderers have seen. The moon shot, for instance, is one example of how splendidly actuality is portrayed on TV.

Television is nothing else than a window on the world, a small screen showing pictures on the move. However, it is a bad version of the motion picture, because the images appear very static. A theatre presentation of motion pictures is superior to TV except for newscasts.

Just as film has many unique qualities, so does the printed page. Remember the incident in which a Saigon authority shot a Viet Cong officer in front of the camera? That was one of the disgusting episodes of the Vietnam war which went around the globe immediately, and made the world shudder.

However, the same scene had different effects on TV and in the newspaper. When it was shown on the front page of the *Montreal Star*, there was great protest. The editor of the *Star* asked me to put it to my film class at McGill why there was a different reaction to the same story in the two mediums. The answer from the students was, "Didn't I know that TV wasn't for real?"

That is a very interesting point. Television isn't for real. It is so caught up in blood and thunder of a romantic-fictional kind that when something with real blood and thunder comes up, the impact is dulled. In that sense, the newspaper today is more important than TV in creating and crystallizing world opinion.

News: Does one judge a film by its technical quality or by its social influence? I am referring, for example, to the technically well-done movies of the Nazi film maker, Leni Riefenstahl.

Grierson: Let's talk about Leni. Her movie, *Triumph of the Will*, is, without question, a splendid picture. I doubt if another film had as much impact on people. But it had a bad influence. It was on the wrong side.

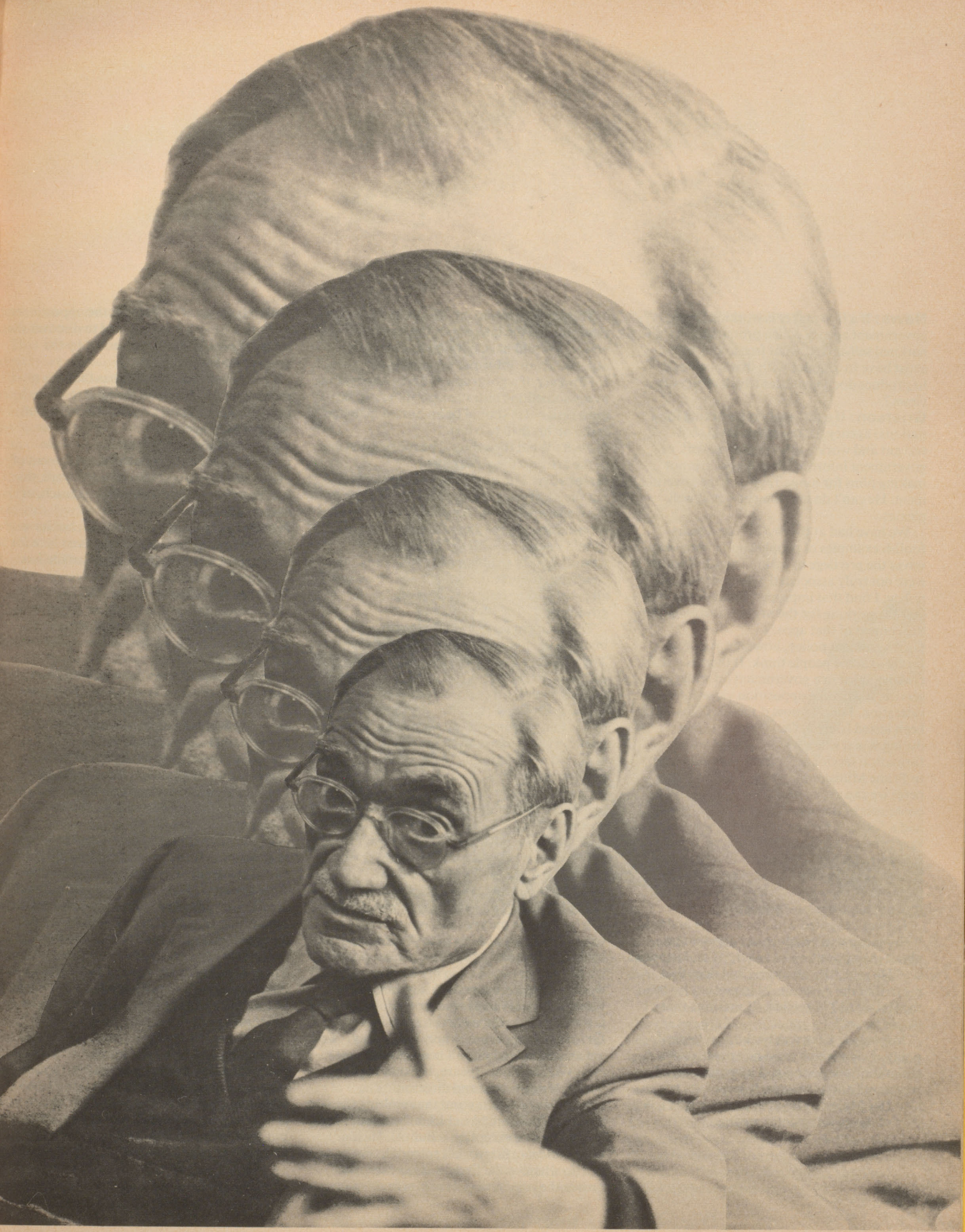
If I were secretary of state, responsible for the creative agencies of this country, and a picture were made of Riefenstahl quality and with a Nazi outlook, I would see that it was banned. The first test of a film is not whether it is attractive or not, but whether it is good or evil. The work may be very beautiful, but it must not be allowed to lead people to destruction or to pervert youth.

I think there are lots of beautiful films going around today that shouldn't be presented because they are teaching people defeatism. On that subject, I am much more cruel than most people. I have seen beautiful things in my life and I've known many artists, but I'll shoot them all down if they don't represent the good of the next generation. The protection of its youth is a nation's foremost duty.

News: Who judges what is good for the next generation?

Grierson: One looks at the thousands of years of judgments of what is good and evil. One has the benefits of all the great religions of the world, the examples of the great civilizations, the teachings from Greece, Rome, Egypt, India, China, and the sages from the Old Testament.

That is a great body of wisdom which is supposed to be concentrated in the university. Take it from me, it is not hard to judge – in spite of all the nonsense we are hearing from false and foolish prophets, both in Canada and America.



News: If a film maker is working for a government agency which promotes a certain national self-image, what freedom does the artist have to disagree with that image and to produce documentaries which reflect his views?

Grierson: If a film maker is working for a national agency, he must be a loyal civil servant and work within the framework of government information policy. He is not making films for himself, but for the government. He can't do anything he damn well pleases.

We have had at the NFB in recent years foolish examples of people taking unto themselves the privilege of making pictures which were not truly associated with government policy. I find that improper, because a public servant working for the NFB must work within the context of that agency.

Government policy, however, is not as brutal as some people think. If there is a truly creative spirit in a government information service, it will take opposition views into consideration. I don't know if this elasticity has been tested lately in Canada, but I tried it during WW II when I was involved with information service at a very high level. I said to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, "Look here; we can only operate in terms of the consensus of the *congregatio*." He, of course, had a Scottish background, of which he was very proud, as indeed I am, and he immediately recognized the concept of the *congregatio*. In the Calvinist church, you consider the interests of the whole congregation, not just those of a particular delegation.

He was delighted with the concept and said, "You mean you've got to say good things about the opposition?" I said, "Yes, I suppose so." He said, "By all means, but does that mean that the government in power also has the last word?" I replied, "I presume that would be so."

Mackenzie King was backing a classical point of view which must be operative in a real information service. The government represents not just the party in power, but also Her Majesty's loyal opposition which is part of the governmental process.

The day a government information service runs only for the interests of the party in power, I would have nothing to do with it, nor would any information man worth his salt.

However, if a government film maker wants to say something outrageously different, he must resign. He should be an honest man and stand on his own two feet.

News: What then should be the relationship of the artist to the government?

Grierson: The job of the artist is to carry out the most imaginative job possible within the framework of proper government responsibility. He is using public monies and should be careful with them. The idea of wasting money in film making or in any other creative activity is alienating because we are all privileged to be artists working for the government.

Government service is very worthy as it involves the long-range interests of the nation. The artist has the opportunity to do something constructive, and to help establish a country's identity nationally and internationally.

The great thing about the documentary film is that it reintroduced the artist to government service. Government patronage had occurred in Italy during the Renaissance, when artists worked for the Catholic church, or for Lorenzo de Medici, but the phenomenon had not happened in modern government till we started with the documentary.

The people at the NFB should realize that they are the heirs of a great miracle. Artists who work under government sponsorship should honour the relationship, and not dissipate or destroy it. The last few years at the NFB have made me very unhappy because I remember how hard it was to get government backing in the early days. It is a great privilege which has happened all in my lifetime and I wouldn't have it bitched for anything.

News: Can an artist who works for the government also enjoy artistic freedom?

Grierson: A person simply cannot say, "I am an *auteur*, and I don't need anyone, not even William Shakespeare, because I am the whole thing – writer and director." The *auteur* theory is funny and the resulting films amusing. They are like chickens without heads.

There is one exception – Buñuel. He is a unique *auteur*; his work is splendid, and he can do whatever he likes. But the exception proves the rule. A person in film making does well to have great respect for the opportunity to work with other people and to discover the range of possibilities represented by the government.

I have said that "Ottawa has the keys to the kingdom!" It has all the keys to the rich perspectives of knowledge and imagination which make up citizenship. The interests represented by the government are wide ranging, whether they be the development of mines and resources, oil and waterways, the North, scientific and industrial research, or communications.

News: You are not a Canadian, but have travelled widely in Canada and lived here for many years. Do you think that Canada has a cultural identity?

Grierson: When speaking about Canadian cultural identity, it is important to remember that the country has a very special place in the hearts of those who come here. It is the home of many distinct peoples.

In the United States there was a vicious melting pot process. It wiped out the ethnic backgrounds of many peoples. Canada, on the other hand, has an enormous advantage in the French-Canadian fact. The French Canadians remained fiercely loyal to their origins, and, as a result, other people – the English, Scottish, Icelandic, Ukrainian, Greek, and Italian Canadians – felt like holding onto their heritages too.

In the United States there is a generation gap resulting from the attempt by authorities to Americanize the people and to wipe out their ethnicity. Thus, immigrant grandparents are seen as objects of ridicule because of their accents, and are considered to have come from savage origins. In Canada, however, everybody respects his own granddaddy. There is no generation gap. The fact that you have not become a melting pot is a great gift to Canada and I thank the French Canadians for that.

There are many other special qualities of your country. I will not itemize them, because in the long run, though you may have your own natural salts, an identity is established by what one does every day of his life. Identity is not something Canada already possesses, but something it must create and recreate. Canada can establish itself by what it creatively

does, vis-à-vis its relationship with America and other countries.

That is why a lot of the talk about national identity seems stupid, because many are talking about Canada as if it already had an identity. Sure, it has its winter, and the Arctic North. Obviously it is a unique country, but the test of identity is what it does tomorrow.

In this respect, film and the media can contribute much more than they are presently. During the twenties in the United States, everyone was attempting to create the new America. Lyrics like "Home in Pasadena where the grass is greener," painted a picture of an ideal country that was being built by the media. The same thing ought to be going on here. Canadian film makers should be using film to put forth the new Canada.

The NFB has been a poetic centre for Canada, but there is more to be done.

News: How do you envision film as an international force? What future do you see for purely nationalistic film movements, such as Canada's?

Grierson: Anything that describes a national life deeply becomes international. For example, Claude Jutra has just finished a film called *Silent Night*, set in a small community in provincial Quebec. It is so deep and good that it doesn't occur to me that it is French Canadian at all. When you are talking about a nationalistic film movement, it could be the same one we are forging into an international film movement.

Shebib's film, *Goin' Down the Road*, is a wonderful picture, not for Europe, but certainly for America, because whether you are coming from Nova Scotia to Toronto or from South Carolina to New York, it's the same story.

News: Looking back on your career, is there anything of which you are particularly proud, and anything with which you are dissatisfied and, if given the chance, would do over again?

Grierson: When I grew up in Scotland, in the days of the Clydeside workers' movement, I was very conscious that working-class people were not on the screen except as comic figures. I found that atrocious. I put the British workers on the screen for the first time. I remember saying to Robert Flaherty, the American documentary film maker, "All right, Bob, you look after the savages of the South Sea Islands, and I'll look after the savages in Birmingham. I'll make motion pictures about the natives who go down the mines and build the ships."



For a short time, I heard people in one great London theatre applaud the faces of the British working class. Then I knew that I had really done something. Besides making a picture, I had made the audience applaud themselves.

On the debit side, I regret that I got too involved in film as a propaganda force, and gave myself little room to get involved in it aesthetically. Another regret, though it is not a personal one, is the fact that film seems to have lost the impetus it had in the thirties. Its power as a medium has been dissipated into several directions.

Film is at its most epic and most important when it is simple. Lately, film has become very "artsy tartsy" because of the *auteurs* with their 8mm cameras and 8mm attitudes. The "art" film is a kindergarten film.

The other direction film has taken has been into the entertainment world. I have said that "fiction is a temptation for trivial people." In the fiction-romance film, producers capitalize on the vulgarities and intimacies of personal life, which have little significance, and in which I, for one, am not interested. The subject of alienation, which so many pseudoartists are treating in their films today, should be beneath the notice of a true artist. I regret that so many film makers seem to have lost the creative way.□

A REGENCY PLAYBILL OF 1821

A review, in Regency style, of an 1821 Playbill performed at McGill in honour of Sesquicentennial. The triple bill was directed by Lyn Oxenford, internationally famous expert on period and style.

by Erika Covert

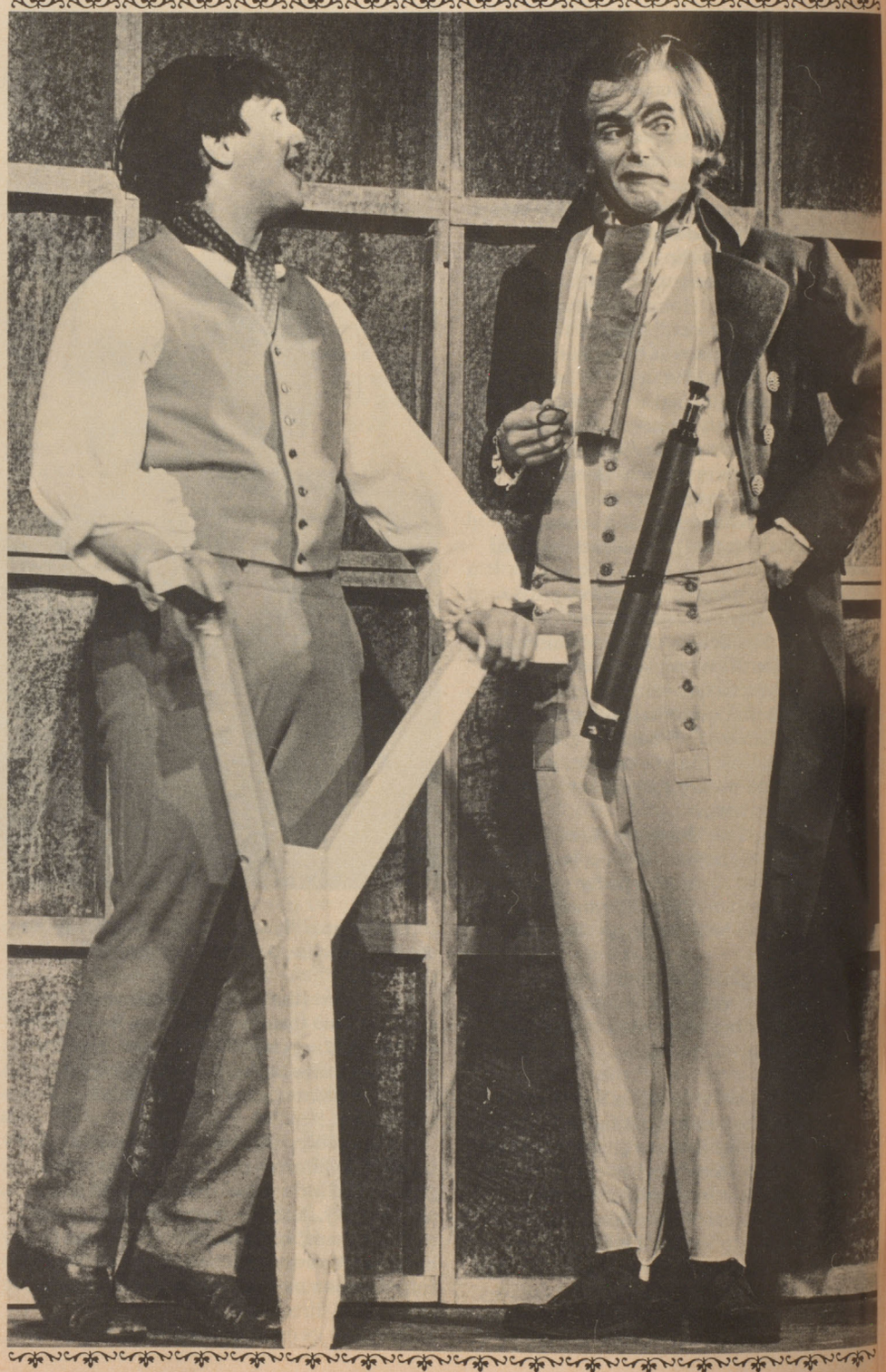
The presentation of a Playbill was undertaken February 10, 11, 12, and 13 by the Company of Miss Oxenford at Moyse Hall of the University, in conjunction with the Sesquicentennial celebration therein, and, we are pleased to report, was received with no small success.

The evenings' entertainment commenced with *Raising the Wind*, a Farce by Mr. Horace Kenny, which, if not entirely brilliant in conception, proved most entertaining in the execution, with Mr. Rack in the role of Mr. Fainwould, and Miss Dionne as Miss Durable being worthy of note and highly comical. The Complication consisted in that one Diddler, undertaken by Mr. Kaud, sought to deceive a certain Plainway (Mr. Strand) that he was in fact no other than Mr. Fainwould! This Diddler was, in his own right, a notorious scoundrel throughout the Town, and he intended the theft of this Plainway's daughter, whom he had wooed previous under an assumed name.

This ridiculous whole was unfolded with great spriteliness, although with perhaps too ill an accent for our taste in some of the minor Players. But the audience was greatly delighted by Mr. Fainwould's repeated demands for "respect" for his person, this unfortunate ultimately being served by a goblet of water dashed smartly in his face! and likewise, by the rascal Diddler, through a myopia, mistakenly praising the unbeguiling visage of Miss Durable. In any wise, the Curtain-Raiser proved an auspicious opening for the Entertainment which followed, that being *Speed the Plough*, a Drama of Mr. Thomas Norton, likewise most finely acted in the main.

The Plot concerned the fortunes of one Henry (Mr. Fawcett), raised as a Rustic under the kindly auspices of a certain Farmer Ashfield, exceedingly well portrayed in rural accents by Mr. Lamoreux. This aforementioned Henry came to be enamoured of a Miss Blandford, and she of him, but Mr. Blandford (Mr. Phillips), her father, suspecting Henry to be the natural son of his own detested brother, forbade the Union and conspired the ruin of the noble Henry in numerous ways, the most dastardly being through bribery of good Farmer Ashfield. But this worthy, manifesting the rightly famed virtues of the British *agricola*, won the respect and admiration of the audience by denouncing this foul springe!

Sir Abel's invention having splintered utterly in a ploughing match, young Bob Handy protests to his sire his own inability to Speed the Plough.



The very quintessence of dark Mystery, the Gypsy weaves the fabric of her spell with her Crystal Ball.





Mr. Fainwould embellishes the theme of "respect" to his loutish servant in Raising the Wind.

There followed a Scene most Gothic in the portrait gallery of Mr. Blandford's castle, and a great Fire, both ingeniously contrived by Mr. Douglas Robinson, the Set Designer, who indeed drew our admiration all around for a Set, versatile and handsome, and Costumes, admirably executed by Miss Gliserman, which strictly realized the requirements of the Pieces. Despite the dangers aforementioned to the redoubtable Henry and his Friends, all ended happily enough with a reconciliation between Mr. Blandford and his brother – long supposed dead but found to be not so – and a Country Dance.

Of the Players, we deemed most estimable Miss Danylchuk, who both acted Miss Blandford and sang in the Wings most becomingly; Mr. Strand, who undertook the Role of Sir Abel Handy, an Inventor come to arrange a match between his son and Miss Blandford; and Miss Reid, charming and capable as Farmer Ashfield's daughter. The Play itself provided great enjoyment, and, in addition, served for moral betterment, reminding us that Retribution is the lot of the Wrongdoer, and that England's greatest Prize is the inviolability of her Rustic Hearths.

However, Instruction gave way to Mirth in *The Crystal Ball*, a Comic Ballet after the style of Mr. Planché, contrived by Miss Oxenford, with Music by Mr. Kevin Austin. With grimace and much merriment, Miss Vininsky and Miss Silverstone danced before the Traveller– the two Girls in the thrall of a Gypsy (Miss Isely) clad in gaudy rags – and Mr. Weiss appeared as a remarkably elastic Gentleman, smiling benevolently on the audience all the while he leapt and glided in the Gypsy's spell. This cunning Gypsy contrived, with her Crystal Ball, to call up an ethereal violin to be played by Miss Silverstone while her Companions danced hand in hand.

But sadly, the conjurations and splendid Music terminated all too soon to suit us, for the Traveller was caused to rise, to reveal the entire Company a-dancing, and a final Vision, viz., Mrs. Tembeck in strange attire as "1971," most pleasing as a Figure in the Ballet, but as a calendaric entity, an eventuality that this humble reviewer trembles even to ruminate upon!□

Erika Covert is editorial assistant of the News.

The hidden people

The work of McGill's 2,000–3,000 support personnel goes virtually unrecognized although it is essential to the university's operation.

by Mary Soderstrom



It used to be that a university consisted merely of learned men, eager disciples, and places for instruction or contemplation. A modern university with over 16,000 students demands a lot more, however. At McGill, there are between 2,000 and 3,000 support personnel who keep the institution operating – cleaners, animal attendants, glass blowers, keypunch operators, cooks, machinists, truck drivers, mail sorters, instrument makers, mechanics, and typists, many of whom do not seem at first sight to be essential to the university's operation. Yet their number is almost twice that of the academic staff. Without them, there would be no heat, light, or water for the McGill plant. No mimeographed course outlines. No shovelled pathways in snowstorms. No quick meals on campus. No emptied wastebaskets. Nothing but professors, students, and cold, dark, dirty buildings.

Some of the support personnel have devoted their lives to serving McGill; others have been at the university for only a few months. Their jobs involve a variety of duties. Some have constant contact with students, professors, and the public; others are "invisible" and work either in the vast belly of the McGill power plant or under cover of night, cleaning offices or removing snow.

One university employee who enjoys contact with students, staff, and the public is the switchboard operator. "Yet," says Marjorie Gaudry, supervisor of operators, "the job is less fun than it used to be." In 1968, the university switched to a Centrex telephone system, and now most calls go directly to the individual being phoned.

Despite Centrex, however, the operators still receive a lot of calls from the public. "People think that if you are from McGill, you ought to know everything," Mrs. Gaudry says, "and if anything controversial is happening at McGill, people tell us what they think." The operators are besieged with requests for information from such unlikely sources as school children writing term papers, housewives, and owners of sick pets. "Some of the questions are fantastic," Mrs. Gaudry notes. "There was one lady who wanted to know if the worms you see on the ground and sidewalks after a rain come from the sky. I assured her that they didn't and then I connected her with a reference librarian to find out where they did come from."

Other support staff who have public contact, especially with students, are those in the McLennan-Redpath library complex. Surprisingly, it takes about three support personnel – runners, shelvers, cataloguers, book menders, circulation staff, and secretaries – for every librarian to make the library system work.

"It's the best job I have ever had," says Allan Yousten, a shelver. "The pay is not that good, but it's a great place to work. You get three weeks vacation, a seven-hour day, nice people to work for."

Most of the McLennan Library circulation staff is young. Many have just graduated from university and others are "trying to get their heads together," says Penny Frumkin, a circulation assistant supervisor. "It's a good peer thing; the staff knows what the students are doing and can help . . . . Besides, things are different; they change everyday."

In contrast to the variety which Penny finds attractive at the library, there is a branch of McGill which rolls on monotonously every day – the power plant. It produces steam year-round to heat or cool four million square feet of floor space. On a cold winter day, the massive furnace will consume 20,000 gallons of low pollutant fuel oil and will put out an average of 150,000 pounds of steam an hour. In the summertime, the plant uses natural gas to produce steam to run the air conditioners. The steam goes to all large university buildings north of Sherbrooke Street through a maze of tunnels.

A good deal of steam production is done automatically. However, there are at least two members of the twenty-man staff on the floor twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, to nurse the giant, thundering machines. "You can tell when something goes wrong just by the way it sounds," J. Maurice Sears, the superintendent, shouts above the roar. "Even if there weren't an alarm system, I could tell from the sound."

The steam generation operations are under the direction of the Department of Buildings and Grounds. That department is also responsible for heat, light and power, security, ventilation, air conditioning, main and secondary drainage, snow and garbage removal, parking and garage operations, window cleaning, road repairs, and building maintenance.

The staff who perform those many jobs are divided into several divisions. The workshop division, which has eighty men, provides a wide variety of skilled labour: carpenters, locksmiths, plumbers, electricians, and

Opposite Page : For every librarian it takes three support workers – runners, shelvers, cataloguers, book menders, circulation staff, and secretaries – to keep the library complex operating.

groundsmen. Of those, the groundsmen's duties are the most contingent on the seasons. In the summer they care for plants and lawns. In the winter they are divided into two snow removal crews. One works days removing snow from pedestrian areas while the other works nights clearing snow from roads.

Adolph Osten, chief groundsman and head gardener, prefers the summer work. "In the winter, you remove the snow. And if it's been there over the weekend, it has become ice and you have to go at it with a pick and shovel. Then it snows again. It's the same thing all over. It's boring. But in the summer, things are growing and changing. Things are alive."

Osten was an optician in Germany before WW II. "I never liked the job," he reflects. "It was dead." After the war, he married a florist, and owned two flower shops in Berlin before coming to Canada. He worked for a landscape company for nine years before coming to McGill six years ago. For the last five years, he has been growing flowers from seed under the direction of former architecture professor Harold Spence-Sales, who supervised campus beautification. "He ordered the seeds from England and introduced several plants to McGill," Osten says. "But that may be over, because of the money and because he's gone."

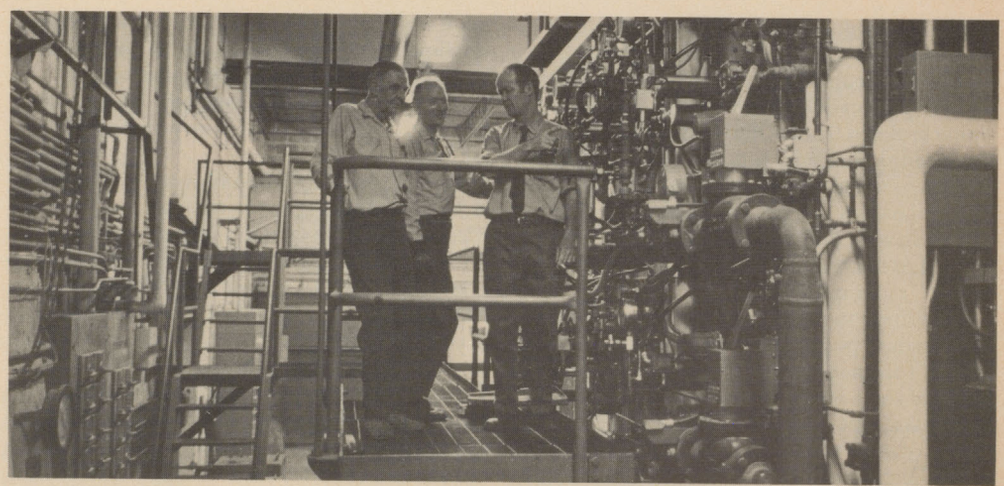
According to Osten, it may also be the last year for tulips in front of the Arts Building, on account of the Sesquicentennial flagpole which now towers over James McGill's tomb. "I planted some red and yellow bulbs, and then they went and put up that flagpole and tore up the ground," he says sadly. "That was the first time I ever heard of the Sesquicentennial celebration."

Osten notes that the groundsmen, most of whom are originally from climates warmer than Canada's, manage in spite of the cold. "We put on more clothes; we don't mind so much how we look." The only change during the winter from the rigorous outdoor work is cleaning the tunnel network under the campus, but the men don't like that because it is too hot. "We save that for really extreme weather," he comments.

The responsibility for seeing that nothing breaks down in the tunnel network belongs to Alex Ritchie and the plumbing shop. "When the first cold weather comes, you get things like windows left open, and pipes frozen. And then there's trouble in the thaw. Pipes close to the surface, especially those in the streets, are likely to break then," Ritchie observes.

Below : Maurice Sears (right) is in charge of the twenty-man staff which keeps the boiler room pumping steam twenty-four hours a day to heat or cool the university's four million square feet of floor space.

Bottom : Alex Ritchie, head of the plumbing shop, is responsible for seeing that nothing breaks down in the vast tunnel network which runs beneath the university.





"Kid" Grimes, the water boy of the 1932 football team, is now completing his twenty-fifth year of work on the electrical staff of the Buildings and Grounds Department.

Ritchie speaks proudly of the speed with which his crew can work in an emergency. On his door is a clipping from the *McGill Daily*, reporting a small flood which occurred when a pipe broke in front of the McConnell Engineering Building. A dozen men repaired it in subzero temperatures, the story reports. Above the story is scrawled in red ink the fact that there were only four men working. "We worked so fast that they thought we were twelve," exclaims Ritchie.

In addition to maintenance of major pipes and standard plumbing in all buildings, Ritchie's shop takes care of the special requirements of some research facilities. For example, pyrex glass pipe is used for drains where corrosive acids or chemicals are used in experiments. The pipes lead to collector basins where the chemicals are diluted before discharge into ordinary sewers. In addition, distilled water systems for labs and the McIntyre Medical Building need special pipes so that chemical-free water will not pick up impurities on the way to experiments. For that purpose, McGill uses a heavy tin-lined brass pipe which is more expensive than the ordinary copper pipe.

Ritchie came to McGill in 1935. "I'd been a mechanic on construction, but there was a Depression, you know, so I came here temporarily as a plumber's helper." His eyes twinkle as he says, "I'm still temporary."

Ron Wheatley, the carpentry shop foreman, at thirty-five, still has a while to go before he matches Ritchie's longevity record, but he has a good start. He has been with McGill since the early 1950s when he was a teenager. Wheatley cites the variety as one of the big attractions of working for McGill. Winter is his busy time, since that is when drafts, broken windows, and loose doors really cause problems.

His crew also puts down the wooden planks on top of the cement steps in early November. It takes about a month to do the job, and it can't be started until after the first cold weather. "That is because we need 'plastic wood,' that is, water or snow underneath the step to freeze and hold down the board."

As well as putting down wooden planks, the carpentry shop makes alterations to offices and laboratories. Wheatley draws up the plans with the people who will be using the new cabinets or arrangements.

In his spare time, Wheatley races motorcycles. He has won nine or ten national motorcycle-racing championships and will be featured in a film on cycling by an American sports documentary film maker. Last fall, he raced with the Canadian team in the international six-day motorcycle race in Spain. "It was the first time I had ever been in an airplane," he adds.

Perhaps one McGill employee who has been at McGill longer than anyone else is Chief Electrician David Grimes. McGill has been Grimes's home for most of his life. His father, Harry, was athletic trainer at McGill from 1926 to 1949. For years the Grimes family lived near the present Winter Stadium in the carriage house behind the old Molson home. Today in his desk in the electrician's shop, Grimes has a formal group portrait of the 1932 football team. Kneeling in front of the uniformed players is ten-year-old Dave Grimes with his arm around a dog. Young Harry Griffiths, now McGill's athletic director, is just behind him in the first row of players. "I was the team mascot, and when I grew too big for that, I was water boy," Grimes remarks.

Next October, Grimes will complete his twenty-fifth year working for the university.



After WW II, Grimes joined the McGill staff as an apprentice electrician. He now has six electricians and four apprentices on his staff, plus four lubricators who work on a steady schedule to maintenance approximately 2,000 motors and related machines which run the pumps that move condensed steam back to the power plant.

Some of the work is very simple, such as replacing light bulbs and fuses, or explaining why every office can't have an electric tea kettle. "There was a time in the old Chemistry Building when the main fuses would blow almost every day about 10:30 A.M.," Grimes recalls. Now he tries to have special areas earmarked for kitchen appliances when an older building is rewired or a new building planned.

Other work is more complicated. Hydro-Quebec may ask that a particular building be transferred from one feeder power line to another in order to make repairs. Air conditioning engineers in the affected buildings must be notified, and in buildings where experiments are underway, care must be taken that the power disruption doesn't hurt anything. Grimes explains that the switch can be made in thirty seconds, once the least harmful time is determined.

Until a few years ago, Grimes, who doesn't work in the field now unless there is an emergency, used to work on the scoreboard and special telephone lines for football games. "I was talking to one of the graduates one time, telling him how I felt like one of the grads too. There were all those familiar faces that I remember from when I was a boy," he says.

"The team mascot business started when I was five or six and my grandmother in England sent me a big red and white teddy bear. This was before we moved on campus, and I asked my dad if I could present it to the football team on Saturday. It sat in the fieldhouse for a few years after that, but what happened to it, I don't know. But anyway, that started it. There was another boy, and we used to dress up in uniforms, 66 and 99, and we'd run out across the field in front of the team. Then later it was just me and that dog, Marcus, who belonged to one of the players."

He smiled. "You might say that I've been at McGill nearly all of my life."□

Mary Soderstrom has a master's degree in journalism from the University of California at Berkeley, and is currently editor of the Industrial Relations Review *at McGill.*

With an eye on posterity

In the eight years since the McGill University Archives was established, it has amassed and catalogued volumes of valuable historical data on McGill.

by Louise Abbott.

Archives are no longer gloomy halls haunted by cobwebbed antiquarians, if one can judge from the McGill University Archives. Housed on the sixth floor of the Administration Building, the university archives is a lively, modern centre. Its five-man staff is under the direction of John Andreassen, who brings to his position a background which stretches back to the tentative beginnings of professional archives in the mid-1930s.

In the eight years since the archives was set up, it has amassed and catalogued copious amounts of valuable material. The archives, however, is by no means a pack rat's paradise. Part of the archivist's function is to sift out and dispose of material of dubious historical or legal value. Interestingly enough, less than 5 percent of the written records of any corporation or institution are worthy of keeping permanently.

Yet even after picking the nuggets from the dross, the McGill archives is faced with a mountain of data. Its quarters are presently overflowing. File boxes line the walls and papers are stacked high on tables.

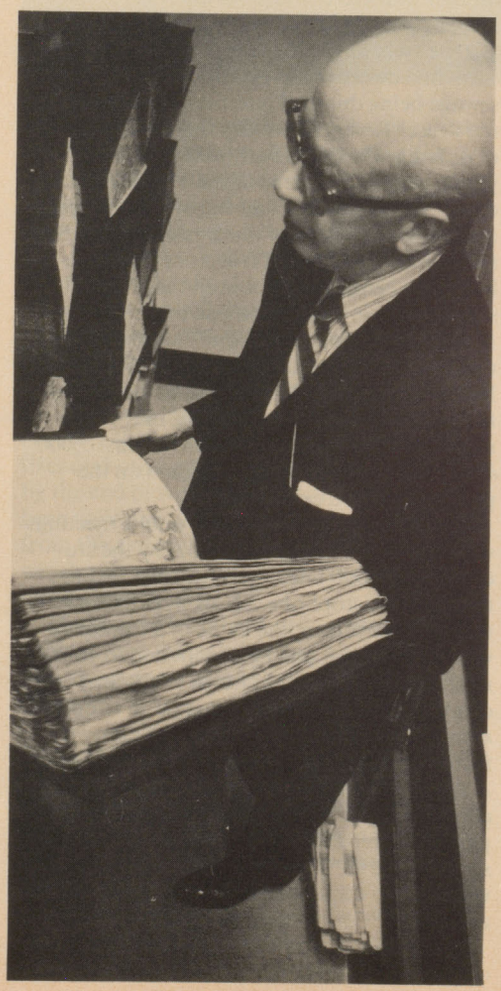
The material ranges from slides, films, and sound recordings to drawings and written records. A look at recent accessions demonstrates the wealth of the holdings. They include the papers of former principal Sir William Dawson, who helped shape McGill into a national rather than local institution of learning; the papers of Abraham de Sola, the first Hebrew professor on campus; and many of the charming drawings and water colours done by Anna Dawson Harrington, Sir William Dawson's daughter.

The older accessions include financial, personal, legal, and curricular records, minutes of meetings, correspondence, photographs of official functions, and architectural drawings of university buildings. Besides such official records and historical papers, the archives accommodates relevant "fringe" material, such as the notes of lectures given by professors. Into this fringe material have crept some rather humorous historical records, including a programme of the 1931 convocation when the Wickstead Silver Medal was awarded to a student named Dumbell.

Though the archives focusses on McGill, its holdings are of civic, provincial, national, and even international significance, a credit to the wide-ranging activities of the university's administrators, professors, and students. Thus, for example, the archives possesses the papers of the famed scientist Rutherford as well as records of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, given to it by former principal F. Cyril James, who was president of that association.

While there is no systematic canvassing for archival material, the personnel are always on the lookout for clues, and items are sometimes discovered in curious ways. Indeed, some of the archival accessions have been exhumed from very unlikely places – damp basement floors, janitor's mop cupboards, and laboratory shelves.

University Archivist John Andreassen has a background which stretches back to the tentative beginnings of archival work in the '30s.



Those musty precincts have, needless to say, left some of the fragile documents in less than mint condition. Often, only the experienced hands of the archives staff and its fine new equipment have managed to save them.

The archivist must view bound manuscripts on yellowed crackling paper or buckling old daguerreotypes with an eye on posterity and must create suitable environmental conditions to conserve the material. For instance, some aged papers must be stored in hermetically sealed repositories or behind glass, while others must be placed in cabinets exposed to chemicals which retard mildew growth.

One of the most crucial factors in the conservation of material is the location of the archives itself. Temperature, moisture, acid and light sources, and atmospheric pollutants must all be taken into account.

Even the most indulgent treatment, however, can do little for brittle and rapidly disintegrating documents. Nevertheless, although the originals may not survive intact, copies can now be made, thanks to microfilm and other marvels of modern technology. The minicopies have several distinct advantages: they are space saving, eliminate further wear and tear on the originals, improve access to the writings, and indefinitely extend the life of the material. Moreover, microfilm guarantees security, since copies of original records are not only kept in the archives itself, but master negatives are stored in security vaults at a remote "non-target" area in Western Canada. As well as microfilm, the archives makes use of modern lamination techniques for preserving select writings in their original formats.

In addition to its regular activities of accessioning, indexing, and mounting exhibits in the Administration Building lobby, this year the archives is answering more enquiries and seeing more research visitors than ever. In recognition of McGill's Sesquicentennial, different Faculties have embarked upon projects which require historical research. In addition, there is more general public demand for archival material.

The McGill Archives is indeed a rich and unique establishment, and one, in the words of the first university archivist, Alan Ridge, which well reflects "the riches of the intellect, the independence of spirit, and the eccentricities which characterize university life."□

Louise Abbott is a third-year honours English student.

When our town votes

A McGill graduate who was an unsuccessful mayoralty candidate in the December Vancouver election discusses his experiences during the campaign.

by William C. Gibson

Running for the mayor's pos in Vancouver can be fun. It can also produce some headaches. My experience in the December civic elections was that of frenetically telescoping into a month's campaigning all that should have been done over the two-year period since the last election. A typical day during the campaign involved a "hot-line" radio programme in the morning, a service club luncheon at noon, a prerecording of a television debate in the afternoon, followed by two or three evening meetings, five to ten miles apart. In the arduous process, I lost ten pounds and wore out a pair of shoes.

With that ordeal now behind me, I am no longer surprised that more nonaligned citizens do not seek public office. Moreover, a physician like myself takes on two additional and totally irrelevant campaigns when he ventures into the political arena. His telephone is constantly jammed by antivivisectionists or antifluoridationists. He is also besieged by anonymous letter writers who believe that medical men should be barred from elections and forced to look after "the millions of unattended sick."

Of Hornets and Nitric Acid

Nevertheless, my medical background was a boon to me during the election. My training at the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal was very helpful as I tried to assess some of the hornets who jammed the radio hot lines to give me a piece of their mind. I was struck in particular by the early morning questions on those programmes. Such queries were more likely than others to be loaded with nitric acid. I suppose that the waspish females who could not sleep were up at the crack of dawn waiting for the next victim. However, by 11 A.M., the questions were more constructive, and more young people would come on the air to give their views. I came off those shows at noon feeling thoroughly phlebotomized in the biennial bloodletting which we call our civic election.

Vancouver civic contests have a peculiar electoral system. Each voter has to choose the holders of twenty-seven separate offices: a mayor, ten aldermen, nine school trustees, and seven park commissioners. With no money deposit and the signatures of only two nominators required, it is little wonder that we had 12 candidates seeking the mayor's seat and 105 in all standing for public office. As a result, at most public meetings, each candidate was rationed three minutes of speaking time.

The platforms of the other candidates, especially the independents, were novel. One sought a curfew on women at 11 P.M., prohibition of all hitch-hikers, and the abolition of pay toilets in the city. Another assured the electors that it was "too late" and that the ultimate "takeover" was at hand. In fact, a vein of apocalyptic thinking threaded its way through many of the speeches of the independents. In the end, nine independents garnered 8% of the vote, Mayor Tom Campbell 44%, Yours Truly 34%, and the New Democratic Party 14%.

Flying Glass but No Votes

Students turned out in large numbers to the meetings during the campaign. Their chief concern at every gathering was pollution. Some of them had devastating facts about the raw sewage being dumped into the city harbour and the Fraser River. I must say there was a world of difference between such well-prepared young people and some of the Yippie candidates. They assured Chamber of Commerce audiences that all food was poisoned and that free transportation and free stores were the least they demanded. But even the Yippies seemed pale in contrast to one muscular Maoist, who came over from Victoria to a mass student meeting at the University of British Columbia. He punched home his protest by attacking the mayor. The mayor estimates that the incident won him at least 5,000 votes. I got some of the flying glass on the platform, but no extra votes.

One of the most stimulating public meetings was staged at a large high school by the students, who controlled the entire proceedings through a microphone. Slides were flashed upon a large screen, the name of a candidate was boomed out, and he was invited to comment on the slide being shown. Thus, one candidate found himself called upon to comment on a coloured photograph of his own factory belching forth clouds of black smoke. A young millionaire was told to stand up and comment upon a slide which depicted an unpainted hovel about to fall down a cliff. The smart remark, "That fellow has a problem," was quickly responded to by a huge man in the audience, "Yes, poverty, playboy!"

The facets of campaigning adequately in a city like Vancouver are complex. With the city's polyglot population, the candidate should be conversant in several languages. During the election I broadcast my platform on Radio Canada to French-speaking Vancouverites. Chinese is the second language of the city and I actively campaigned in Chinatown. The Chinese Canadians gave a warm welcome to my fellow candidates from The Electors' Action Movement (TEAM). Two of our young aspirants were Jack Yee, a psychiatric social worker, and Shirley Chan, a university student who had rallied her people to prevent a freeway from slashing through Chinatown.

Through TEAM, my twenty-six fellow candidates and I had the active support of 1,200 volunteers, who carried out the most menial tasks of the campaign: licking stamps, putting up 1,500 fluorescent signs, raising money in a lean year, and scrutineering at the polls.

In retrospect, one thing I learned from my venture into the political arena is that the electorate finds it difficult to consider the critical issues of the day for any lengthy period of time. Diversions and side shows creep in, and a circus atmosphere often pervades the campaign. It becomes increasingly difficult to tell electors the cost of not doing something about rapid transit or pollution. As well, a voter on the defensive cannot be sold a programme of publicly financed low-cost housing. He complains that he paid for his house, and that his neighbour should do likewise.

Cities Short-Changed

However, the role of the civic electorate is bound to gain increasing prominence because the cities of the future will contain the major portion of Canada's population. Consequently, more and more civic officials are now emphasizing the need for new sources of funds from higher levels of government. It is important to remember that the bulk of Canadians still live in cities which are financially short-changed. Often, even representatives of the people who are elected to serve in either provincial or federal capital cities forget the plight of less-favoured urban areas. This paradox must soon be redressed by Canada's federal government before the country's metropolitan areas present further ugly scenes of frustration and discontent.□

William C. Gibson, MSc '36, MD '41, is presently on staff of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of British Columbia.

Society activities

In light of changing times, The Graduates' Society's Board of Directors is presently reviewing the organization's mandate.



Principal Robert Bell chats with two younger graduates before addressing the February 8 meeting of the Ottawa branch – his first speech to a Society branch since taking office.

It has become increasingly evident over the past few years that The Graduates' Society may be trying to make old machinery serve new purposes and carry out new workloads for which it was never designed. On the initiative of President David Culver, the Board of Directors therefore commissioned management consultants to review the 1880 statement of incorporation that the Society exists to afford members "the means, by united efforts, to more effectively promote the interests of the university and to bind the graduates more closely to one another and to the university, and to operate as a charitable, benevolent, and philanthropic institution."

Rather than rewording those objectives, the consultants proposed four possible interpretations and suggested the Society choose one of the models. The first option is simply to promote the interests of the university. The Graduates' Society would then be little more than a university department, planning programmes designed to maintain the interests and moral support of influential and gift-giving alumni.

If the second model were chosen, the Society would be an informal organization acting first in the interest of McGill University and secondly in the interest of graduates. However, without an effective, deliberate definition of the interests of alumni, the Society would become bound more closely to the expressed interests of the university rather than to a balanced appraisal of those interests by graduates. That trend is apparent now, and the consultants say their study reflects concern and opposition to the current situation.

The third model involves a broader interpretation of the incorporated objectives, with the following order of priorities:

- to afford its members a means of self-expression;
- to be a responsible voice of graduates as well as a mosaic of special interests;
- to promote the interests of McGill, as interpreted by graduates;
- to bind the graduates more closely to one another, through social, cultural, and intellectual activities;
- to operate as a charitable institution, but ensuring that the expenditure of funds raised meaningfully expresses the interests of the Society and the university.

That option might be expanded into a fourth model, in which the Society's formal organization would be independent in fact and in appearance from the university. That would ensure that the activities are by and for graduates, and that the expenditure of funds expresses the interests of alumni.

The Board of Directors has already spent two meetings considering the proposals, and is now soliciting the views of branch executives and other interested graduates. Hopefully, by the end of April all opinions will have been collected and the directors can then distil from the comments the basic resolutions which will meet the changing needs of The Graduates' Society.

The general membership is invited to obtain copies of the report's conclusions from the branch secretary and to express ideas to the directors.

Meet the Principal

Since he took office, Principal Robert Bell has been almost exclusively concerned with the university's current financial problems. Nevertheless, one of the prime tasks of a new principal is to become acquainted with his constituency. And in the case of McGill, that involves attending meetings of the many branches of alumni scattered throughout the world.

On February 8 the principal took a hurried trip to the nations capital for his first formal branch meeting snce taking office. After a brief dinner with he branch executive, Dr. Bell spent an hour-and-a-half talking to the 125 graduates who braved a vicious snowstorm to meet hin. Speaking on "What's Right with McGill," th new principal tackled the constant accusations that the university is not fully integrated into Quebec, is overflowing with radical students and staff, and is beset by insurmountable fiscal problems. In addition, he detailed many achievements of the university which hav gone unnoticed.

The principal drew an enthusiastic response to his address. Many questions came forth, which Dr. Bell handled in his usual candid fashion. Moreover, a number of graduates stayed long after formal adjournment to chat informally with the principal and Mrs. Bell.

In coming months Dr. Bell is slated to attend several other branch sessions.

Another highlight of branch meetings this spring will be the presentation of *Images*. A colourful, lively look at the university, this fifteen-minute movie was produced for the Society by three architecture students. It should provide a vivid impression of McGill that speakers or publications could never hope to equal.□

Where they are **and** **what** they're doing

'03
Robert D. Forbes, MD '03, has been honoured by the American College of Surgeons at its annual meeting in Chicago as one of two living founders of the college.

'10
Ashley A. Colter, BSc '10, has received an honorary doctor of laws degree from St. Thomas University, Chatham, Ont.

'20
James A. MacDougall, MD '20, has been honoured by Rumford (Maine) Community Hospital and the Maine Medical Association for his half century of practice.

'25
Eugene A. Forsey, BA '25, MA '26, PhD '41, has been appointed to the Senate of Canada.
M. Ralph Kaufman, MD '25, who has retired as professor of psychiatry at Mount Sinai School of Medicine, and as psychiatrist-in-chief and director of the Psychiatry Department at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, was honoured at a testimonial dinner at the New York Hilton.
G. Earle Wight, MD '25, has been reelected president of the International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine, and is chairman of the Medical and Surgical Section of the Association of American Railways.

'26
J. Angus Ogilvy, BA '23, BCL '26, has been elected a vice-president of the Royal Bank of Canada.

'27
Mrs. H. W. Johnston (*Beatrice Lyman*), BA '27, MA '29, has published a history of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, entitled, *For Those Who Cannot Speak*.

'29
Dr. Carlton F. Taylor, BSA '29, has returned from three years of agricultural production research in India, and is now in Pennsylvania State University's International Agricultural Programs Office.

'31
Hope Lowry, MA '31, was named honorary homecoming queen at Adrian College, Mich., where she taught foreign languages for forty-three years.



Focus

Father Donald O'Rourke can boast a life of infinite variety. A Montreal dentist for twelve years, O'Rourke, now fifty, entered Boston's Pope John XXIII National Seminary for delayed vocations in 1967, and is now one of three priests serving St. Jean Brebeuf parish in Ville LaSalle.

The decision to enter the priesthood was the culmination of an idea that had lingered with him since his high school days but was superseded by service in WW II and then by a decision to enter dentistry at McGill.

"I kept putting it off," Dr. O'Rourke says. "But when I was forty-four, I read an article by Cardinal Cushing on the seminary for delayed vocations, saying that the age limit was forty-five – so I realized it was now or never."

While he was in the seminary, Father O'Rourke had to give his Kerry blue terrier, Kelly, who had been a fixture in his dental office, to his sister. However, parting with the dog was not the only adjustment he had to make to his new life: "A professional man who is a bachelor becomes selfish in many ways. In Boston I lived with sixty other men like myself, and the communal setup of the seminary helped us to learn how to think of others' needs."

Father O'Rourke believes his years in the secular world have been advantageous to him as a priest. "A man who goes straight through to the priesthood from college tends to be highly theoretical, while the delayed vocation priest has a greater tolerance towards people's problems and perhaps a more personal approach. Living on my own for so long and having esablished a profession have given me an insight into how people have to struggle in our society. I think I relate well to people because of this." Consequently, he recommends that a young man contemplating the priesthood take at least a year's holiday from theology to work in secular society.

Father O'Rourke describes himself as "third man on the totem pole" in his present position at St. Jean Brebeuf, although the three priests really work as copastors. His duties include working with LaSalle's St. Vincent de Paul Society to provide poor families with material goods and counselling on budgetary and family problems; handling the parish's juvenile recreational clubs which work with over 300 young people; and offering weekly prebaptismal instruction to young couples. Those activities, he feels, demonstrate that the Catholic church of today is much closer to the personal life of the individual than in previous times.

Upholding the church's position on clerical celibacy, Father O'Rourke asserts, "To a married man, the person of first consideration is his wife. A priest cannot serve as effectively with divided allegiances."

He is, however, anxious to see his church promote the spirit of ecumenism among the various religions. "The idea of ecumenism is the understanding of each other's differences, without trying to compel another to change his beliefs. We all must exist with the differences, and live and work in harmony."

In the rectory office, to which Kelly has adapted as easily as to his master's old dental office, Father O'Rourke views his careers past and present with no complaints. "I enjoyed being a dentist – I derived a great deal from my rapport with the patients that makes me a better priest. As for now, I feel I'm doing what I want. This isn't the type of job where you can chalk up your accomplishments. You really gain your success through the people you help."□

'33

Magnus Iyke, BSA '33, PhD '36, is president of the Insitute of Food Science and Technology (U.K), and has written several books, the most recent being *Synthetic Food.*

'34

Eric L. Hamilton, BCom '34, has been elected president of Canadian Industries Ltd.
W. Leslie Hutchison, BEng '34, has been elected president of the Engineering Institute of Canada, Montreal.
Alice Johannsen, BSc '34, has been appointed acting warden of McGill's Gault Estate and director of the Nature Centre at Mont St. Hilaire, P.Q.
Donald R. McRobie, BCom '34, a past president of The Graduates' Society, has been elected to the McGill Board of Governors for a five-yearterm.

'35

John B. Aigel, BEng '35, has been elected to the presidency of the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers.
Lucien L'Allier, BEng '35, DSc '66, has been elected vice-president of the American Transit Assoc., Boston.

'36

K. G. K. Baker, BA '32, MA '33, BCL '36, has been apponted vice-president and secretary of Wabasso ltd., Montreal.
Philip A. Edwards, MD '36, GDipMed '45, has been elected to the New York University Sports Hall of Fame.
Rachmiel Levine, BA '32, MD '36, has been named melical centre director of the City of Hope Hospital, New York City.
William H Mathews, MD '36, has left his post as pathologist-in-chief of the Montreal General Hospital to become Callaway Professor of Pathology at Woodruff Medical Center, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.
Basil Rabbett, BEng '36, has been appointed coordinator of environmental control for Shell Canada Ltd.

'37

Paul-Antone Giguere, PhD '37, a member of the Laval University executive, has been named a Companon of the Order of Canada.
Samuel R. Stovel, BSc '37, has formed Louisbourg Mines Ltd., to mine the area next to Louisbourg National Park, Cape Breton, N.S.

'38

John I. Cooper, PhD '38, professor emeritus of McGill,has joined the University of Guelph History Department as a visiting professor of Canadian and American history.
Mrs. Agnes Johnston, BA '38, MSW '62, is on leave of absence from the Montreal Children's Hospital to head a project involving the Children's Service Centre, the Family Service Association of Montreal, and the Society for the Protecton of Women and Children.

'39

Charles S. Davidson, MD '39, is the author of *Liver Pathophysiology*, an investigation of clinical problems of liver disorders.
Morton M. Korenberg, BSc '36, MD '39, has written *The Eye of Childhood*, an actual psychiatriccase history treated as a novel.
R. McCallum, BEng '39, is now director, international personnel, of the Northern Electric Co. Ltd.

'40

Gladys Bean, BA '40, DipPE '41, director of athletics and physical education for women at McGill, has received a PhD from the University of Michigan.
Richard H. Peck, BSc '40, is a Fellow of the American Society for Metals.
Charles M. Thomson, BCom '40, has been appointed a group vice-president of Canron Ltd.

'41

Ross A. Chapman, MSc '41, PhD '44, director general of the Food and Drug Directorate of the National Health and Welfare Department, received an honorary doctor of science degree from the University of Guelph.
Alpin O. Drysdale, BEng '41, has been elected manager of planning for Louisbourg Mines Ltd.
Thomas A. Harvie, BEng '41, has been elected vice-president, international, of Associated Spring Corp.

'42

Frederick A. Bain, BEng '42, has been appointed director of environmental conservation for the Sun Oil Co. Ltd.
Maurice B. Hamovitch, DipSW '42, has been honoured by the Alumni Association of the University of Chicago's School of Social Service Administration for his participation in community projects.
Robert F. Stapells, BEng '42, has been appointed director, product support, transportation group, of MLW Industries.

'44

Abbey Cohen, BEng '44, has been promoted to manager of the Technical Information Centre, Electron Components Division, of RCA Ltd.
Irving J. Massey, BA '44, is the author of *The Uncreating Word: Romanticism and the Object*, which discusses the gradual impoverishment of language since the Romantics.

'45

Auray Blain, PhD '45, has been named assistant scientific director of Montreal's Dow Planetarium.
Paul D. Byers, MD '45, has been appointed dean of the Institute of Orthopaedics in London, Eng.
C. Norman Halford, BA '45, has been named vice-president, institutional services, of Halle and Stieglitz, Inc., for New England and Canada.

'46

E. Peter Heybroek, BCom '46, has been appointed project manager and principal-elect of a new flying instruction school located in Sorsti, Uganda.
William N. Stronach, BCom '46, has been appointed vice-president, manufacturing, of William Neilson Ltd.

'47

W. S. Boyle, BSc '47, MSc '48, PhD '50, has been elected a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers for "scientific contributions, inventions, and technical leadership in semiconductor electronics."
Arnold A. Brenhouse, BA '47, has been awarded a doctor of laws degree by New York Law School, the American Jurisprudence Award, and the Murray Stockman Prize for work in the field of evidence.
Julius Frank, MSc '47, is the director of the Animal Pathology Division of the federal Ministry of Agriculture.
Robert E. Layton, BEng '47, has been named president of John Abbott College, the new English CEGEP to be located in Montreal's west-island area.
Bernard Panet-Raymond, BEng '47, has been appointed executive vice-president of Quebec North Shore Paper Co.

'48

William J. Dixon, BA '48, DipM&BA '62, has been named president of the Carpet and Rug Division of West-Point-Pepperell, Inc., in Dalton, Ga.
Donald L. Gowing, BSc '48, has been appointed vice-president and senior actuary in the Employee Benefit Plan Department of Johnson and Higgins Willis Faber Ltd., Montreal.
William D. Levy, BEng '48, has been appointed general manager of the Chemicals and Commodities Division of Quebec Steel Products Ltd.
Lloyd O'Toole, BSc '48, is studying for a master of health services administration degree at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.
Gordon M. Pfeiffer, BCom '48, has been appointed vice-president and general manager, Chrysler Leasing Ltd., in Toronto.
H. G. Rindress, BEng '48, has been elected president of the J. P. Porter Co. Ltd.
David L. Townsend, BEng '48, MEng '53, has joined H. Q. Golder and Associates as a principal of the firm in the Toronto office.

'49

D. H. Cohoon, BEng '49, has been appointed executive vice-president responsible for management of Cadbury Schweppes Powell Ltd.
J. J. Doyle, BSc (Agr) '49, MSc '50, is in Maser, Lesotho, supervising an FAO/SIDA fertilizer project in Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.
Knut Grotterod, BEng '49, has been appointed vice-president, production, and general manager of Nova Scotia Pulp Ltd.
W. Gordon Kearns, BA '49, has been appointed marketing services manager, textiles, of Du Pont of Canada.
Gerald W. MacFarlane, BCom '49, has been appointed sales manager of Quebec Containers Ltd.
Charles E. Makepeace, BEng '49, has formed a sole practitioner consulting service in Ottawa, dealing with metallurgical corrosion and other aspects of engineering.
Robert C. Paterson, BCom '49, has been elected to the McGill Board of Governors for a five-year term. He is deputy general manager of the Investment Department of the Royal Bank of Canada, and a past president of the McGill Society of Montreal.
John F. Stinson, BEng '49, has been named vice-president, operational staff, of Bell Canada, Montreal.
Gordon H. Woodhouse, BEng '49, MEng '50, has been appointed general manager of Canadian Bronze Co. Ltd.

'50

Jean J. Bleau, BEng '50, has been appointed manager of personnel and industrial relations (Quebec) of Canron Ltd.

Mrs. S. Cohen (*Elinor Brown*), BCom '50, MSW '65, has been appointed as a professional social worker for Côte St. Luc's Community Action Committee.

Mrs. R. C. Harmstone (*Teressa Rakowska*), BA'50, has been named executive director of the League of Women Voters of the United States.

G. A. Kader, BSc '50, is now a lecturer in science at the Springfield College of Education, Durban, South Africa.

Charles A. McCrae, BCom '50, has been appointed group vice-president, finance, at Dominion Textile Ltd.

Ronald Melzack, BSc '50, MSc '51, PhD '54, has recently published a children's book based on Eskimo legends, *Raven, Creator of the World.*

Robert D. Mueller, BEng '50, DipM&BA '57, has been appointed manager, marketing and support services, in the Services Division of RCA Ltd.

Donald G. Smith, BA '50, has been appointed account supervisor in the Montreal office of *Maclean's Magazine* and *Le Magazine Maclean.*

'51

R. Chamberlain, BEng '51, DipM&BA '63, has been appointed vice-president, engineering, of the Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd.

Gerald J. Cleary, BCom '51, has been appointed vice-president, finance, of the Facelle Co. Ltd., Toronto.

Charles A. Fugere, BCom '51, and family will be residing in Nairobi, Kenya, for two years, through the Canadian International Division Agency programme of CNR.

Peter M. Jackin, DDS '51, has received a master's degree in education from the University of Iowa.

Stephen E. Juhasz, MD '51, PhD '62, is the president-elect for the 1971-72 Faculty Collegium of Stritch School of Medicine, Maywood, Ill.

W. David Parsons, BSc '46, MD '51, has been appointed part-time lecturer in medicine and the history of medicine at Memorial University, St. John's, Nfld.

Ray A. Shaver, BSc '51, has been appointed coordinator, environmental control, of Texaco Canada Ltd.

'52

Mark Dranov, BSc '52, MSW '56, MBA '60, has been appointed vice-president and director, industrial relations, of Scott-LaSalle Ltd.

Mrs. D. M. Paltiel (*Sarah Weintraub*), BA '52, principal of Dalkeith School, Montreal, has been elected to a five-year term on McGill's Board of Governors.

Winifred Ross, MSc '48, MD '52, DipMed '64, has been appointed assistant professor of radiology (therapy) at the University of Maryland Hospital in Baltimore, Md.

F. Spencer Skelton, BSc '52, has been appointed vice-president, marketing, of Joseph E. Seagram and Sons Ltd.

W. Stauble, BSc '48, MD '52, DipMed '57, has been elected a full member of the British Psycho-Analytical Society.

'53

Mrs. Philip Kolodny (*Mildred Bercovitch*), BA '53, was admitted to the Quebec Bar in June, 1970, and is with the firm of Phillips, Friedman, Bey & Sirota, in Montreal.

E. James Lattimer, BA '50, BCL '53, was admitted to the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem at an investiture held at Government House, Ottawa, by Governor General Roland Michener.

Judith Speyer, BA '53, MA '56, has received an MAT from the Rhode Island School of Design, and now teaches art at the Providence Country Day School in Providence, R.I.

'54

Philip J. Errington, BCom '54, has been appointed sales manager of the Lakeshore Division of Westmount Realties Co.

William A. Saunders, BSc '54, is now development manager of Solar Chemical Corp. in Leominster, Mass.

Milton Winston, BA '51, BCL '54, has been appointed executive director for Quebec and eastern Ontario of the Zionist Organization of Canada.

'55

James M. Donnell, DSc '53, MD '55, chairman of the Department of Surgery, St. Louis Hospital, Berlin, N.H., has been made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada.

W. Blair Douglas, BCom '55, has been elected vice-president, administration and finance, of the Continental Can Co. of Canada Ltd.

John M. Fraser, BA '55, has been named chargé d'affaires in Peking by the Canadian government, and upon appointment of a Canadian ambassador to China, will become counsellor of the Peking embassy.

John C. Pick, BSc (Agr) '55, has been named vice-president, sales, for Diversey (Canada) Ltd.

Darryl E. Townsend, MD '55, has been appointed gynaecologist-in-chief at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.

'56

George R. Arellano, BEng '56, has been appointed vice-president of Price Paper Corp., New York City.

W. Paul Hughes, BArch '56, has been appointed chief architect of the Planning Department of Marshall Macklin Monaghan, Toronto-based engineers, surveyors, and environmental consultants.

Charles Johnson, BEng '56, has been appointed president of Johnson Wire Weaving Ltd.

William T. Perks, BEng '56, has been appointed dean of the Faculty of Environmental Design at the University of Calgary.

N. J. Themelis, BEng '56, PhD '61, has been appointed manager of Noranda Research Centre's Engineering Division.

'57

R. L. Calder, BEng '57, has been elected director-at-large of the Society of the Plastics Industry of Canada.

John A. Edge, BEng '57, has been appointed manager of plant services at Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Ronald P. Jaeggin, BEng '57, is now vice-president, sales, of the Hydraulics Division of Houdaille Industries, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

Casimir G. Stanczykowski, BCom '57, founder, president, and general manager of CFMB radio, Montreal, has celebrated his twentieth anniversary as Polish broadcaster for radio station CHLP.

'58

Andrew J. Bobkowicz, BEng '58, PhD '63, and his father have been jointly awarded the Texaco Science Award by the Textile Technical Federation of Canada.

Gerald Burke, BSc '54, MD'58, has been appointed chairman of the Division of Endocrinology and Nuclear Medicine at Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, and associate professor of medicine at the University of Chicago's Pritzker School of Medicine.

Roger A. Knudson, MSc (Appl) '58, has assumed the posts of college counsellor and assistant psychology profesor at Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pa.

Dr. Erwin K. Koranyi, DipPsy '58, has been appointed to the staff of the University of Ottawa.

'59

Frederick H. Lowy, BA '55, MD '59, has been appointed chief of the Department of Psychiatry at Ottawa Civic Hospial, and associate professor of psychiatry at the University of Ottawa.

Leon Rucker, BEng '59, DipM&BA '62, has received a PhD in operations research from the University of Pennsylvania.

'60

Henry Auster, BA '60, has written *Local Habitations*, a study of regionalism in George Eliot's early novels.

Ian Binnie, BA '60, has taken a year's leave of absence from his law practice to become special legal advisor to the Tanzanian government for nationalization of some foreign companies and negotiations with the World Bank.

Harry B. Cohen, MA '60, PhD '64, has received a major research fund award and a cash prize from the American Psychological Assoc.

Robert W. Hosein, BEng '60, assistant professor of management at Sir George Williams University, is on leave of absence to pursue his PhD at Purdue University, Ind.

'61

Joseph S. Blumer, BCom '5', BA '58, BCL '61, has been appointed honorary consul of Finland in Montreal.

Morton Korn, MD '61, has been certified a specialist in cardiovascular diseases, and has opened his office in Miami Beach, Fla.

David F. Merchant, BSc '61 MEd '67, was awarded a Canada Council Doctoral Fellowship and is presently pursuing a PhD in counselling psychology at the University of Alberta.

Moshe Safdie, BArch '61, has told the behind-the-scenes story of the building of Habitat '67, and has given his solution to the problems of cities in *Beyond Habitat*, published simultaneously in the U.S. and Canada.

'62

Ray Bartnikas, MEng '62, PhD '64, has been appointed manager of the Materials Science Laboratory at the Hydro-Quebec Institute of Research.

'63

J. William Atwood, BEng '63, received his PhD in electrical engineering from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Ill., and has accepted a position as assistant professor at the University of Toronto.

Dean Clay, BSc '63, has been elected president of Citizens for Social Responsibility in Science, a Montreal antipollution organization.

Liivi Kasak, BSc '63, has received a PhD degree from Queen's University, and is now an assistant professor in microbiology at the University of Quebec, Trois-Rivières, P.Q.

Michael B. Katz, MSc '63, is now a lecturer in the School of Applied Geology at the University of New South Wales, Kensington, Australia.

Mark D. Segal, BA '63, MA '70, has written "The Political Economy of Resource Distribution in Quebec Universities," a research paper for the Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec.

'64

E. K. Ahmedkhan, BEng '64, has been appointed engineering manager on the Film Products Business Team of Union Carbide, in Montreal.

Mrs. L. Doran (*Gail Storey*), BSc '64, MSc '68, is enrolled in the MA programme of the School of Social Work at the University of British Columbia.

John R. Garson, BCL '64, has been appointed assistant general counsel of the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations in Washington, D.C.

Gerald O. Kelly, BEd '64, MA '68, MEd '70, has been appointed director of student services at Dawson College in Montreal.

Wilbrod Leclerc, PhD '64, is the new head of the recently formed Canadian Surface Transportation Administration within the federal Ministry of Transport.

Garrett B. McCutchan, BA '64, has been appointed instructor of French at Kent State University in Ohio, and recently received a master's degree from Harpur College, Binghamton, N.Y.

Garry E. Norris, MSW '64, is local director of the Kenora and District Children's Aid Society, Kenora, Ont., and was selected as one of ten outstanding young men in Ontario for work with alienated youth.

John Sichel, BSc '64, PhD '68, is now assistant professor of physics at Laval University.

'65

John E. Froggatt, BN '65, has been awarded a teaching fellowship while completing doctoral studies in health education at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Dr. Ruth I. Kurtz (*Groome*), BSc '65, who recently received a doctorate in psychology from the University of Pennsylvania, has taken up residence in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and is associate professor in the Psychology department at the Pontificio Universidade Catholica.

Anthony D. Northey, BA '65, has been appointed lecturer in the German Department of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

Erwin Reichstein, BSc '65, has received his PhD in physics from the University of Minnesota, and is now a research associate at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.



Dal Brodhead, Company of Young Canadians' director, feels that the company's value lies in the impetus for change it injects in a community.

Focus

Twenty-nine-year-old Dal Brodhead, BA '65, the Company of Young Canadians' new director, avoids characterizing himself as a knight errant in the field of community improvement, or cloaking his organization in a mantle of sanctity. "The proof of our success is that we are not liked," he says. "Sure, the CYC screwed up administratively, but it never tried to hide that."

Brodhead, who joined the company when it was first being formed in the mid-sixties, feels the organization has progressed beyond "Kennedy liberalism" – sending young people from the urban, middle-class community into underprivileged areas – to a programme wherein organizers assist their own socioeconomic peers. To illustrate, he recalls his first CYC assignment on an island off the northern tip of Vancouver Island which had a predominantly Indian population. Brodhead lived with an Indian family, working at commercial fishing with the people, learning the Kwakwalala tongue, and assisting residents with social, economic, legal, and political problems.

"You Don't Work Miracles"

"You don't work miracles for a community," he explains. "You just learn its perspective and help people in the community to speed up changes." Now, however, the goal of his efforts has been achieved, and the project is being handled by an Indian staff, which is better able to assist the community than middle-class outsiders.

As head of the CYC, Brodhead supervises a $1.9 million budget, directing 18 full-time staff members and approximately 120 "volunteers" who receive relatively small salaries of between $270 and $370 per month. In building a staff he looks for volunteers who want to get something out of community work. He shies away from "people who say, 'I want to help people' – that smacks of do-gooders – and also from people caught up in stringent political ideologies. Their perspectives are too narrow."

However, because the CYC deals with people in society, Brodhead concedes that the organization cannot be apolitical. Nevertheless, he believes the volunteers should not force their own views on the communities in which they work. "We're not there to lead people by the nose," he asserts. "We do things most people don't feel they have the right to do."

Brodhead, a native Montrealer, casts a critical eye back on his McGill days. He feels his academic work has not served him nearly so well as the experience he gained by working on the committee that ran the Students' Union and through meeting people within the university environment. After McGill, he enrolled in law school at Laval University, but the academic routine became boring, and after the first term he dropped out to become involved in an adult education programme at Elliot Lake, Ontario. It was from there that he became interested in the CYC and went to seek their help with a project.

"Change Is a Damned Good Thing"

Considering the CYC's future, Brodhead expresses concern about the political footballing the organization has undergone in the past from politicians who feel threatened by social activism in their constituencies. "If the system is flexible, young people will be able to make necessary changes within it," he says. "A community that doesn't change is not a good community. Politicians must see that change is a noisy thing, a damned good thing."

Change is a word that crops up often in Dal Brodhead's conversation. He feels that the real value of the company, along with providing training in community work, is the impetus for constructive change that CYC projects inject in a community.

From the old house in Ottawa that serves as CYC headquarters, or while travelling to check up on projects, Dal Brodhead looks at the changes – sometimes with satisfaction, but never complacently – and notes: "We're at the point where we realize we don't have all the answers, but we think we have some approaches."□

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Charles N. Swisher, MD '65, has been awarded a one-year clinical fellowship to cover advanced medical training in paediatric neurology by the United Cerebral Palsy Research and Education Foundation of New York.
Robert D. Tamilia, BSc '65, MBA '68, has been appointed assistant professor of marketing at the Business Faculty of Laval University, P.Q.

'66

Brian B. Doyle, MD '66, has been promoted from captain to major in the United States Army Medical Corps.
David Gibson, BCL '66, has been appointed manager of the Policy Department of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.
James A. Harrington, BA '66, has been appointed branch manager of the Warehouse Service Center of Cadillac Plastic and Chemical Co., in Minneapolis, Minn.
Kenneth C. Johns, BEng '66, has been awarded a PhD in engineering by the University of London, and is now in the Department of Civil Engineering of the University of Sherbrooke.
Philip E. Merilees, PhD '66, has been awarded "The First Annual Research Award" of the World Meteorological Organization.
Robert Trottier, MSc '66, has completed his PhD in insect ecology at the University of Toronto, and is now a research scientist for the federal Department of Agriculture at Vineland Station, Ont.
Dr. André Villeneuve, MSc '66, has been promoted to associate professor of psychiatry at Laval University, Quebec City, and is a lecturer in the university's Department of Pharmacology and chief of the Research Division at Hôpital St. Michel-Archange.

'67

Robin Behar, BCom '67, will join Cott Beverages Ltd. as assistant to the executive vice-president after receiving his MBA from New York University.
W. Barry Dawe, BCom '67, has been appointed manager of the Accounting Department of Montreal Trust Co. in Winnipeg.
David D. Elcombe, BSc '63, MD '67, has been elected to membership in the Undersea Medical Society in Washington, D.C.
Brian A. Grosman, LLM '67, has been appointed professor of law at the College of Law, University of Saskatchewan. He will leave McGill in June to continue teaching and research on criminal law and criminology.
Penny Hocking, BA '67, has completed her master's degree in teaching at the Antioch-Putney Graduate School of Education, Yellow Springs, Ohio.
Wendy Hutcheon (Brooks), BSc '67, will receive her PhD in chemistry at the spring convocation at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, and has accepted a position at Oxford University, Eng.
Charles Kasner, BCom '67, has recently received his MBA from Columbia University in New York, and is working with Pitfield McKay Ross, a Toronto investment firm.
Rajesh Mathur, PhD '67, has joined the Medical University of South Carolina for research on reproductive physiology.
M. Lorraine Weir, BA '67, is lecturing in the English Department at the University of British Columbia.

'68

Etienne F. Cracco, MBA '68, represented Michigan State University at the 1970 Doctoral Consortium of the American Marketing Assoc. in London, Ont. He has edited a book, *International Business 1970: A Selection of Current Readings*, and has received a research grant from the Institute of International Business and Economic Development Studies.

Robert M. Hurley, MSc '68, has been awarded a Medical Research Council of Canada Fellowship.

David Klein, BA '68, has been awarded a Lingelbach Fellowship in international relations, and a Canada Council Fellowship for dissertation research in London, Eng.

Benjamin Lazar, DipEng '68, has received a doctor of engineering degree from Sir George Williams University.

Mrs. Douglas Topping (*Celia Moodie*), BSc '68, is working as a visiting dietitian in Maine for Specialized Management Services, Inc., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

George Whyte, MA '68, and his wife, Helen, are teaching an adult education programme on Manitoulin Island in Ontario.

'69

Stephen C. Jackson, BEd (PE) '69, who is currently pursuing his MSc at Springfield College, Springfield, Mass., has accepted a teaching position at Macdonald High School, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

Helen Panes, BN '69, is the new assistant director of nursing in-service education at the Montreal Children's Hospital.

Judy E. Schwartz, BA '69, received an associate of applied science degree with highest honours from the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York City.

'70

Denis C. Gagnon, BCom '70, has received the Harry A. Batten Fellowship Award at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

Deaths

'03

George H. Turner, MD '03, at Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. on Sept. 13, 1970.

'06

Gilbert Peat, MD '06, on May 13, 1970, in Victoria, B.C.

'07

Rev. S. J. Bridgette, BA '07, at Lambeth, Ont. on Nov. 1, 1970.

'09

Kenneth R. Ayer, BA '09, BSc '10, in Montreal on Sept. 23, 1970.

. Armand Mathieu, BCL '09, on Feb. 12, 1970, in Montreal.

Arthur J. Soper, BSc '09, at Brockville, Ont. on Oct. 13, 1970.

'10

Rev. Francis C. Sutherland, BA '10, MA '15, on Aug. 19, 1970, at Nampa, Idaho.

Focus

In this age of mass transportation and global air travel, people like Philip Beinhaker, BArch '64, are becoming increasingly indispensable. For the past four years, Beinhaker, twenty-nine, has been planning Montreal Airport II, the superairport of the future.

His involvement with the project dates back to 1967 when he was asked by Kates, Peat, Marwick and Co., management and technical consultants, to study long-range requirements for aviation facilities in the Montreal area and to develop a regional airport system. He was later made project manager of the joint government and private-sector team charged with the actual physical planning of the airport.

After Beinhaker's team had designed a master plan for the physical plant, they had to consider the specific factors of expenditure and site. "We began by studying future development at Dorval Airport and the concept of using it as a hub for a series of satellite airports. We found that Dorval could be developed to 1985 capacity, but only at great cost and great disposition to neighbouring residents. Further development beyond that time frame seemed impossible," says Beinhaker.

He learned that for about the same expenditure required to expand Dorval facilities – $100 million – a new airport could be built which would be five to six times the size of Dorval and which would not be limited in further expansion.

A Stimulus to Growth

After the option of expanding existing facilities had been discarded, the project team dealt with site selection. Several factors came into play. First, the site needed to have a high degree of accessibility – both to users and to the facilities at Dorval – so that air travel would be effectively linked. Most importantly, a site had to be chosen so that the airport's development would stimulate the regional economic growth of Montreal and Quebec.

After much deliberation, in March, 1969, the federal government decided on an area around the sleepy farm village of Ste. Scholastique.

Immediately upon the decision, citizens' groups sprang up to protest the establishment of the airport in a residential area. However, public meetings were held in the village to explain the effects the airport would have, including the stimulus it would provide for the region's economic development. Plans for the relocation of some citizens, including a phased approach whereby the least possible number of people would be disrupted in the initial phases of the development, were discussed. An information office was opened in Ste. Scholastique to provide counsel to the citizens on their rights and opportunities as a result of the airport project.

Beinhaker reckons that up to 10,000 people will ultimately be affected by the acquisition of the land in Ste. Scholastique, but the airport's benefits will be felt by the entire population of the Montreal region. He envisions Ste. Scholastique as not just another airport, but as an economic boon to eastern Canada.



Philip Beinhaker is head of a joint government and private-sector team charged with the physical planning of Montreal Airport II – the superairport of the future.

Beinhaker, who since graduation from McGill has spent four years studying town planning in Europe, traces his interest in environment, land, and urban planning to three sources: a family interest in property development; an emotional interest in the geometrics of form and shape; and an intellectual interest in the interaction between the physical development process, and economic, social, and political organizational processes.

Some of those interests have metamorphosed into recommendations from the Beinhaker team which will have wide-reaching implications for airport planning. For instance, Airport II will be environmentally planned. Compared to JFK's 4,900 acres, the new airport will be sprawled over 90,000 acres. The size of the land will circumvent the dilemma most North American cities encounter in finding a site close enough to metropolitan areas for easy access, but still having enough acreage around it to provide a noise corridor. Says Beinhaker: "Of particular note is the decision by the federal government to acquire the land around the airport so as to ensure that development will be compatible with the impact of flight operations in the future to prevent a repeat of the kind of incompatible situation of airport and urban community that has occurred at Dorval and other major airports of the world."

As well as eliminating the noise pollution problem, the land will allow for future expansion. Beinhaker's team estimates that the ultimate capacity will not match demand until between 2005 and 2025 A.D.

The efforts of both the federal government and the Beinhaker team will be realized when the first 747 jet touches down at Montreal Airport II in the spring of 1974.□

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'11

Archibald D. Campbell, MD '11, on Sept. 29, 1970, at Montreal.
Capt. George Hannah, BA '11, on July 21, 1970, at Weston-Super-Mare, Eng.
Mrs. Harry Wickwire (*Emma H. MacQueen*), BA '11, on June 9, 1970, at Vancouver, B.C.

'12

William M. Bolan, BEng '12, in Montreal on Mar. 27, 1970.
H. Townley Douglas, BA '11, MD '12, at Ottawa, Ont. on Dec. 7, 1970.
Col. Laurie H. McKim, MD '12, at Rawdon, P.Q. on Nov. 1, 1970.

'13

Edmund Parker Dale Harris, BA '13, at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Eng. on Sept. 27, 1970.
Dr. Louise E. Manny, BA '13, on Aug. 17, 1970, in Newcastle, N.B.

'14

Alfred E. King, MD '14, at Watertown, Mass. on Sept. 2, 1970.

'15

Linton H. Ballantyne, BA '15, at Cornwall, Ont. on Nov. 23, 1970.

'16

Dr. Vernon B. Dowler, MSc '16, in Dodge City, Kan. on Oct. 3, 1970.

'18

J. W. McKenzie, BA '14, MD '18, on Dec. 4, 1970, at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

'20

W. Ewart Henderson, MD '20, in Chilliwack, B.C. on Mar. 19, 1970.

'21

Wilson J. Muir, BSc '21, on July 28, 1970, in Montreal.
René B. Perrault, BSc '21, at Montreal on Oct. 12, 1970.

'22

John G. Copeland, BA '18, MD '22, in Albany, N.Y., on July 11, 1970.
John McGregor, MD '22, on Sept. 16, 1970, at Bellingham, Wash.
J. Clifford Savage, LLB '21, BCL '22, at Montreal on Dec. 11, 1970.

'23

Hugh E. Burke, MD '23, MSc '25, PhD '29, on Oct. 25, 1970, in Montreal.
Thayer R. Carpenter, BSc '23, on June 15, 1970, in Halifax, N.S.
Rev. S. R. Collins, BA '23, at Ottawa, Ont. on Sept. 30, 1970.
Harold W. Vrooman, BSc '23, on Nov. 25, 1970, in Hamilton, Ont.

'24

Hilton H. Dier, MD '24, at Lake George, N.Y. on Oct. 1, 1970.
H. Gordon Goucher, BCom '24, on Aug. 8, 1970, at Middleton, N.S.
Mrs. O. R. Jackman (*Nellie Safford*), BA '24, in Washington, D.C. on Nov. 29, 1970.
Richard C. Whiting, MD '24, at Hartford, Conn. on Dec. 26, 1970.

'25

Carl A. Burgess, DDS '25, on Nov. 30, 1970, at Norland, Ont.
Franco Consiglio, BArch '25, in Montreal on Dec. 5, 1970.
Maxwell Goldenberg, DDS '25, on Dec. 1, 1970, at Montreal.

'26

Dr. Harold W. McGerrigle, BA '26, at Quebec City, P.Q. on Nov. 9, 1970.

'27

Ralph H. Kee, DDS '27, at Saint John, N.B. on Oct. 22, 1969.
Norman L. Martin, DDS '27, in Montreal on Sept. 19, 1970.

'28

Mrs. R. F. Leslie (*Jessie Bailey*), BA '28, BSc '38, at Montreal on Oct. 22, 1970.
John E. Whitworth, MD '28, on June 30, 1970, at Bangor, Maine.

'29

Norman W. McLellan, MD '29, at Saint John, N.B. on Sept. 2, 1970.
Mrs. Henry Silverstone (*Dora Lazarus*), BA '29, on Sept. 2, 1970, in Montreal.

'30

Paul J. Glasgow, BCL '30, in Toronto, Ont. on Sept. 19, 1970.
Dorothy Wiselberg, BA '26, MD '30, at Montreal in Nov., 1970.

'31

George T. Burke, MD '31, on Nov. 8, 1970, in Ventura, Calif.
F. Ralph Connell, MD '31, at Rothesay, N.B. on May 31, 1970.
James P. Cropper, BSc '31, BEng '33, on Nov. 15, 1970, in Montreal.

'34

Ronald M. Leathem, BA '34, MA '36, at Toronto, Ont. on Jan. 9, 1971.
Esmond Stiles, MD '34, at Ellsworth, Maine, on Oct. 10, 1970.

'35

Leigh J. Crozier, BA '30, MD '35, at Malpeque, P.E.I. on Jan. 3, 1971.

'36

Edward D. Hagerty, MD '36, on Apr. 12, 1970, in Manchester, N.H.

'38

Vincent G. Kosnar, BEng '38, in Feb., 1970, at Ottawa, Ont.
George Wishart, MSc '38, in Belleville, Ont. on Feb. 23, 1970.

'39

Pierre L. Dessaulles, BCL '39, on Aug. 31, 1970, at Montreal.
John H. McDonald, BA '36, BCL '39, while on vacation in Taxco, Mex. in Dec., 1970.

'40

James H. Bannon, MD '40, on July 29, 1970, at Seneca Falls, N.Y.
George W. Stewart, BEng '40, at Montreal on Sept. 19, 1970.

'41
Peter R. Charlton, BCom '41, on Dec. 22, 1970, in Montreal.
Joseph R. Petrie, PhD '41, at Montreal in Jan., 1970.

'43
John A. Drummond, MD '43, on Oct. 20, 1970, in Montreal.

'44
Satoru Watanabe, MD '44, at Hope, B.C. on Sept. 1, 1970.

'45
Mrs. Maurice Auger (*Monique Pichette*), BCom '45, in Trois-Rivières, P.Q. on Sept. 10, 1970.
Arthur J. McInerney, MD '45, on Nov. 4, 1970, at Fredericton, N.B.

'46
Edward C. Fabrizio, DDS '46, on Nov. 25, 1970, at Berlin, Vt.

'48
Gerald F. Moore, MD '48, at Perth, N.B. on Oct. 11, 1970.

'49
William D. Adamson, BEng '49, at Toronto, Ont. on Nov. 1, 1970.
Hugh T. Bigg, BSc '47, MD '49, on Nov. 7, 1970, in Jamestown, N.Y.

'50
Richard A. Ogden, BA '50, at London, Eng. on Oct. 26, 1970.

'51
Paul Christie, MD '51, on Sept. 5, 1970, at Toronto, Ont.

'52
J. Pierre Lecoq, BSc '50, MD '52, at Granby, P.Q. on Dec. 4, 1970.

'54
Pauline Donalda (*Lightstone*), HonDMus '54, at Montreal on Oct. 22, 1970.
Dr. David J. Power, DipAnaes '54, on Dec. 8, 1970, in Ottawa, Ont.

'59
Mrs. David Alexandor (*Madeleine Singer*), BA '59, at Ottawa, Ont. on Nov. 22, 1970.

'69
John N. Ali, BEng '69, on Aug. 29, 1970, in Kimberley, B.C.
Barbara E. Calder, BScN '69, in Montreal on Dec. 5, 1970.

Obituaries

William H. Brittain, BSA '11, LLD '55

William Harold Brittain, former dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and vice-principal of Macdonald College, died in Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., on Feb. 1, 1971, at the age of eighty-one.

Born in Fredericton, N.B., Brittain attended Macdonald College, and was the Gold Medallist of the first graduating class in agriculture. He served as provincial entomologist in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, and then completed his doctoral studies at Cornell University in 1921.

In 1926, he was appointed professor of entomology at Macdonald, and eight years later became dean of the Agriculture Faculty, a position he held until his retirement in 1955. As dean, Brittain established the Faculty's reputation for academic excellence and research achievements, and contributed much to the rural community served by Macdonald College.

He acted as principal of McGill in the 1937-38 session, prior to the appointment of Principal Douglas, and in his long and distinguished career served as president of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, the Canadian Association for Adult Education, and the Home and School Federation.

In recognition of his services to the university and community, Brittain was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree upon retirement, a rare distinction for a staff member. After retiring from Macdonald, he established the Morgan Arboretum, which boasts the Canadian Centennial Birch Trail, planted by Canada's premiers at the Founder's Day convocation in 1967.

Brittain also enjoyed writing poetry (which he preferred to call "verse") and telling stories to his many friends. His years of service to Macdonald, McGill, and Canada showed a unique talent for leadership, and a deep appreciation of both humanity and nature.□

Arnold D. Heeney, BCL '29, LLD '61

Arnold Heeney, cited by Prime Minister Trudeau as "Canada's public servant *sans pareil*," died on Dec. 20, 1970, in Ottawa at the age of sixty-eight.

Montreal-born Heeney received his early education in Winnipeg. He earned a degree from the University of Manitoba, and attended Oxford University in England under a Rhodes scholarship. He received his law degree from McGill in 1929 and served on the Board of Governors until his death.

Heeney's long government service commenced in 1938. After two years as principal secretary to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, he became clerk of the Privy Council Office and secretary to the Cabinet War Committee. Between 1949 and 1952 he served as undersecretary of state for the Department of External Affairs, under the department's minister, Lester Pearson.

He was appointed ambassador to the North Atlantic Council in 1952 and represented Canada in Paris at the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Between 1953 and 1962 – except for the years of 1957 and 1958, when he served as chairman of the Public Service Commission in Ottawa – Heeney was Canadian ambassador to Washington. An articulation of his views on Canada-United States relations appears in the 1965 report commissioned by Pearson and President Lyndon Johnson, which he wrote with the American ambassador to Canada. The report recommended that "in the absence of special Canadian interests or obligations," the two countries should "avoid so far as possible public disagreement upon critical issues." However, it warned that "Canadian authorities must have confidence that the practice of quiet diplomacy is not only neighbourly and convenient to the U.S., but that it is, in fact, more effective than the alternative of raising a row and being unpleasant in public."

Heeney's understanding of problems uniquely Canadian was also clearly shown in a report published in 1958 – during his chairmanship of the Public Service Commission – advocating a greater use of French in the civil service, some ten years before this issue came into political prominence.

Heeney accepted the post of chairman of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission in 1962, a position he held with one interruption until his death. Since 1967, in addition to his International Joint Commission post, Heeney also headed the Canadian contingent on the permanent Joint Board of Defence.

One of his last public acts was the signing of the International Joint Commission report on lower Great Lakes pollution, delivered to the American and Canadian governments at the end of 1970.

The breadth and scope of Arnold Heeney's unstinting service to Canada was summarized by Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who said, "Canada has lost one of her most talented citizens – one who in a single lifetime contributed the equivalent of several full careers."□

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April 30
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May 12
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May 27, 28
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8 lectures. Dinner.
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Changing every 2 months
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Perspective: In the beginning

These recollections of the university in its early years describe a rural loveliness which modern generations of McGillians have never enjoyed.

by Edgar Andrew Collard

Early McGill students knew the campus when it still had farmlike features – furrows of plowed land, cattle grazing in the fields, and a stream flowing down the eastern side.

The old farm of James McGill had originally extended down to about La Gauchetière Street but the portion below Sherbrooke was sold to raise funds in the university's hard beginnings. The farmhouse stood just east of where McGill College Avenue now runs, and a little above de Maisonneuve Boulevard. A friend who visited James McGill there on an August day in 1804 found him "in a very commodious country house, about a mile from town."

When the university opened, the campus was "almost in a state of nature." So it remained for many years. The first attempt – made in the 1840s – to use it for college classes failed, partly because "the distance at which the college" was "situated from the city" involved "great inconvenience to both lecturers and students." The first two buildings, corresponding to the central section and the east wing of the present Arts Building, had to be abandoned in the early 1850s.

A description of the campus as he first saw it was given by Sir William Dawson at the end of his long principalship:

When I accepted the principalship of McGill, I had not been in Montreal, and knew the college and men connected with it only by reputation. I first saw it in October, 1855. Materially, it was represented by two blocks of unfinished and partly ruinous buildings, standing amid a wilderness of excavators' and masons' rubbish, overgrown with weeds and bushes. The grounds were unfenced, and pastured at will by herds of cattle, which not only cropped the grass, but browsed on the shrubs, leaving unhurt only one great elm, which still stands as the Founder's Tree, and a few old oaks and butternuts, most of which had to give place to our new buildings. The only access from the town was by a circuitous and ungraded cart track, almost impassable at night. The buildings had been abandoned by the new board.

I had been promised a residence, and this I found was to be a portion of one of the detached buildings aforesaid, the present east wing. It had been very imperfectly finished, was destitute of nearly every requisite of civilized life, and in front of it was a bank of rubbish and loose stones, with a swamp below, while the interior was in an indescribable state of dust and disrepair.

The Arts Building (then known as McGill College) was repaired and completed. It was reopened in 1861 and the students who used it in the next twenty-five years enjoyed a rural loveliness unknown to their successors. What the campus was like then has been described by Albert George Brooke Claxton, BCL '85:

No one of today's generation realizes the joy and the beauty of the fresh and green college grounds . . . . On the east side of the avenue from Sherbrooke Street there was a wealth of beautiful trees – lovely maples, sturdy oaks and several grand elms.

In the spring, besides the soft green foliage, the hawthorne bushes from opposite the great butternut tree right down to Sherbrooke Street were a mass of lovely blossoms, white and cream, which "wafted around their rich perfume." The small burn came out from under the sidewalk in front of the first Medical Building [where the Administration Building stands today], running all the way to the south side of the grounds and disappearing under Sherbrooke Street.

About where the Engineering Building now stands there was a waveless pond about forty yards by twenty nearly hidden by the towering banks, and on its edges buttercups and some blue flowers flourished daintily. A sand path wended its way through the east side of the grounds and beyond it, on the University Street side, there was an abundance of clover, violets, and an occasional wild strawberry plant. Several cows were pastured below Dr. Dawson's garden.

Charles Ebenezer Moyse, LLD '03, found the countrified campus, with stream and hayfield, quite delightful when he arrived from England in 1878 to begin a long career at McGill, which included being dean of the Faculty of Arts and vice-principal of the university. He has left this picture:

Where the range of science buildings now stands stretched a large open space with trees, level and unbroken except where it was cleft by a winding ravine that began near the University Street entrance and ended at Sherbrooke Street. Along one side of the ravine, about halfway down the slope, ran a path which led to a rustic bridge thrown over a stream that flowed beneath. Near the centre of the open space stood a bandstand, once used, I have been told, by the military when they were quartered in Montreal; at its upper end, and just beneath the slope under and along the east wing, a portion of ground had been enclosed for a garden. On the other side of the avenue, and a little lower down, lay a smaller fenced-in garden, and from it to Sherbrooke Street stretched an uneven meadow which still showed what appeared to be traces of former ploughing. It yielded a substantial crop of hay in the autumn.

The campus provided drinking water in those days. In at least two springs the water was fresh and pure – with a refreshing taste that students remembered all their days. The memory of the springs was recaptured when a description of the campus in the 1880s was written in old age by Nevil Norton Evans, BSc '86, MSc '92, for many years McGill's professor of chemistry:

. . . the college grounds were separated from Sherbrooke Street by a wooden fence, and wooden gates led into the avenue. Just inside, on the left of the entrance, was a picturesque little stone lodge, where lived the groundsman with his family. During the excavation of the railway tunnel under the mountain, this little building was so injured by the blasting that it had to be taken down. . . . A wooden sidewalk ran from Sherbrooke Street north to the main building.

To the east of the avenue was some grassy, level ground, beyond which, and behind the houses on University Street, there was a picturesque little glen. Through this there ran a little brook, or burn, which gave the name *Burnside* to James McGill's farm. Beside it there wound a delightfully shady path, much admired of lovers; and nearby was a spring of delicious, clear, cold drinking water, now, alas, under the Chemistry and Mining Building.

Behind the college [the Arts Building] was a spring furnishing delightful drinking water, as did the one already mentioned, and the effects of many a dry lecture were sanctified by libations therefrom. Once a small lizard, or something of that nature, came through one of the taps in the Presbyterian College, to the great consternation of the Calvinists, who had memories of having heard of straining at gnats and swallowing camels. For some time after this frightful occurrence, early morning arrivals at the college might see a procession of budding ministers proceeding to the spring, armed with toothbrushes, there to ablute in safety.□

Edgar Andrew Collard, a noted historian, is editor emeritus of the Montreal Gazette.



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1971 Travel Programme

The McGill Society of Montreal

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Reunion Weekend

September 30
to
October 3, 1971



Reunion Caption Contest

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- Participant must be a McGill graduate (or know one).
- Using green ink, print in block letters, no more than twenty-four points in height, captions for our thirsty homecomers. Humour preferred.
- Entries must be received no later than 8:47 p.m. on June 11.
- Entries should be sent to Reunion Caption Contest, McGill Graduates' Society, 3618 University Street, Montreal 112, P.Q.
- All entries become property of the Reunion Committee.
- The winner will be required to answer a skill-testing question. (The skill-testing question: In which direction does the inscription on the south-west side of James McGill's tomb face?)
- The winner will receive two tickets to the multimedia extravaganza planned as the highlight of Reunion Weekend.

McGill News

May 1971
You can jest about women's liberation, get angry about it, or criticize it, but you can't ignore it, for it encompasses every aspect of our society. See page 9.

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Notebook

McGill News
Volume 52, Number 3
May, 1971

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n this edition we take an in-depth look at the problem of educated women in society, an issue we believe affects more people than any other problem in North American society.

We open with a summary of the basic issues of the women's movement and the findings of Canada's Royal Commission on the Status of Women, paying special attention to McGill Professor John Humphrey's dissenting opinion on the commission report. We follow with graduate Lionel Tiger's thoughts on biology and sexual roles, and interviews with eight female graduates who have overcome societal pressures to achieve positions of prominence in their respective fields of endeavour.

While preparing the opening article Editorial Assistant Erika Covert was inspired to write an opera to illustrate the issues of women's lib. We therefore offer *Femina!*, a modern opera about a working-class girl's unremitting struggle for liberation.

The issue concludes with a survey of the McGill situation. We look at the findings of the university's sex discrimination committee; Assistant Editor Darlene Kruesel reports on her one-week stay in McGill's new coed residence; and Edgar Andrew Collard writes of VC in its early days.

On Thursday, April 8, only 212 days after Dr. Bell declared before the press that McGill was suspending intercollegiate athletics, the principal once again went before the media – this time flanked by Athletics Director Harry Griffiths and Martlet Foundation President Roy Heenan – to announce that the university will field a football team next year. Because of financial support from graduates, the decreased costs of operating in the new Quebec sports circuit instead of the moribund OQAA, the ingenuity of the Martlet Foundation in recruiting volunteer coaching and medical staff, and the university's willingness to provide facilities, athletes wearing McGill colours will compete in the gridiron next fall.

As the word flashed through the city that alumni had saved the football team, this writer felt a strange twinge of regret. Granted, the university will not spend much money for football next year and the scale of the huge operation has been cut down. Also granted is the importance of intercollegiate athletics in forging a university spirit. Although in six years at the university this writer has rarely witnessed any impressive school spirit at sports events, an all-Quebec league may promote greater university rivalries and bring the campus together.

Nevertheless, at a time when the university is plagued by austerity, it would seem that graduates intent on helping McGill could have found other areas to which to direct their funds.

Moreover, while to some alumni the suspension of football seemed like the end of the world, it may, in fact, have been an opportunity for the university community to rationally study intercollegiate sports. Does McGill need intercollegiate athletics or can it satisfy students' needs with a better intramural programme? Which intercollegiate sports are necessary? Why should players in major sports travel with all expenses paid and students representing McGill in minor sports often have to pay their own way? Should intramural athletes have to play their sports at dawn in order to keep the playing facilities free at prime time for the intercollegiate heroes? What is the value of university money spent on athletics compared with funds for other student projects and for famous speakers programmes for the university community?

Those and many other questions must be answered. And now, before the university's intercollegiate sports programme mushrooms to its former size, is the time to begin the debate.

In the past year-and-a-half, while publishing the *McGill News*, the Editorial Board has been reexamining the Graduates' Society's communications flow, with a view to increasing the information output to alumni while simultaneously reducing costs.

In March, the Editorial Board settled on a new publishing format. (It is for this reason that there are no class notes in the current issue.) However, it soon became apparent that next year we will have to work on a substantially lower budget than anticipated.

Rather than continuing to rethink our communications flow "on the run," the editors have decided to devote the summer to rethinking what we publish and why, studying changes which could be made, and implementing a new format for McGill's alumni periodical. We will therefore abandon our normal July issue and settle for a short summer bulletin to keep graduates informed of essential university news.

We will return with a new format in September, when we plan to take a special look at McGill research. Have a good summer. *H.S.*

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What the Martlet hears

Old Arguments Bring New Hope

When the university set out last fall to prune its operating budget, Principal Bell made it quite clear that cost-cutting procedures alone would not put McGill on sound financial footing, but that they would have to be accompanied by an increase in university revenues from public and private sources.

In the last two months, the university has therefore initiated a public and private campaign designed to improve its funding from the provincial government. In early March, speaking to the Rotary Club of Montreal, the principal unveiled the university-financing scheme he had been proposing to the Quebec Department of Education:

"The provincial government would give every university a grant based on some kind of fair and reasonable formula, at a level such that the universities could operate in a standard way, but could not make any great pretences to excellence.

"Every university would be empowered to receive gifts, grants, and bequests from any source in order to achieve that extra measure of excellence which is what most donors hope for when they give a gift to the university.

"In order that some universities should not have advantages over others, the government itself could be one of these donors, giving discretionary grants to whichever of the universities it felt needed or deserved them.

"Under this scheme, any donor could be assured that the university's basic grant would not be reduced by his gift, no matter to what purpose he directed it, and private giving to all universities would be encouraged.

"At the same time, the government would retain control over the total amount of grants that it had to provide, and over the balance between the various universities."

While the principal was presenting those long-term proposals for improving financing procedures, he was also leading a forceful private campaign to convince the government to augment McGill's grant for the coming year. University officials were bombarding Department of Education officials with "special cases" which might justify increased funding to the university. In addition, top administrators met with McGill graduates in the provincial government, and prepared a brief for the cabinet which documented what the university felt to be injustices done to it over the last half-decade by the provincial government.

The brief, which was a rehash of McGill arguments in the past few years, compared the treatment which McGill, Laval, and the University of Montreal have received from Quebec. It pointed out that if McGill were funded so that it could spend the same amount per student as the University of Montreal, it would receive $8 million more than last year, $5 million more than the Department of Education has indicated it will grant this year, and $7 million less than the institution would receive under the Ontario system of formula financing. McGill officials advised the government that funding should not be increased at the expense of other universities, but that the extra $5 million it is seeking should be given in addition to the total grants, serving to rectify the inequities of the past and to put Quebec universities on a comparable base.

At press time the results of the university's campaign were unknown. However, indications were that the politicians were aware of the university's plight and that over the next few years the provincial government will act to right old wrongs.□



Say It Again, Robert

March 31 marked the 150th anniversary of the signing of McGill's charter. Quite naturally, the day was filled with festivities commemorating the occasion. The Women's Associates, a group of wives of staff members, held a dinner at Place des Arts, with Principal Bell as guest speaker; a grass-roots movement of Faculty Club members induced the club to

Opposite page : To mark the 150th anniversary of the signing of McGill's charter, Robert Bell signs Montreal's Golden Book, as Mayor Drapeau, Mrs. Bell, and Sesquicentennial Chairman David Bourke look on.

hold a special buffet dinner so that staff could celebrate; and Mayor Jean Drapeau invited the principal, Mrs. Bell, and Sesquicentennial Chairman David Bourke to City Hall to sign the Golden Book.

But the highlight of the day was a private banquet in the evening at which a select group ofstaff, friends of the university, and representatives of Quebec universities and the federal, provincial, and municipal governments gathered to pay tribute to McGill. The main speaker was novelist Hugh MacLennan, but the show was stolen by Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa. Forced to confine his Redpath Hall stay to an hour because of a budget debate in the National Assembly that evening, the thirty-eight-year-old technocrat cheered up the McGill community when he asserted, "McGill University can and must continue to be a first-rate institution."

The premier noted that "the government of Quebec is aware of the problems of McGill University, of its importance and social role. It will act fairly toward this recognized centre of learning and the men who are devoting themselves to it.

'I hope that this happy anniversary will also be an opportunity for deep reflection which will allow McGill to carry out that task which belongs to it in Quebec, where the desire for peaceful coexistence is the dominant characteristic of the two main ethnic groups whose relationship between each other must be more balanced than ever before."

Bourassa's kind words certainly weren't as pleasing to the university as increased grants from his government would be. Nevertheless, they did hold open the possibility of better times in the future.□

The Top Ten

The reading tastes of McGill students are catholic, to say the least. When surveyed on the uttermost popular books, outside of course material, the Mansfield Book Mart reported that the biggest seller among students this year was *The Teachings of Don Juan*. That book and the other nine most popular volumes are listed alphabetically below:

A Child's Garden of Grass, by Jack S. Margolis and Richard Clorfene. A funny how-to book on the nature, acquisition, and use of marijuana, with truly helpful information on buying, growing, and smoking.

Civilisation, by Kenneth Clark. A personal view of how western Europe evolved after the collapse of the Roman Empire and produced the ideas, books, art, and individuals that make up a culture. From the BBC television series by British art historian Kenneth Clark.

The French Lieutenant's Woman, by John Fowles. A strange journey into the Victorian mind, with unpredictable twists, a brooding locale, and a multiplicity of endings.

Graphic Works, by Maurits C. Escher. Reproductions of the surrealistic, macabre, eccentric, and representational graphics of Escher, one of Europe's most original graphic artists.

The Little Prince, by Antoine de Saint Exupéry. The charming and enduring fable of the little prince who inhabits a tiny planet no bigger than a house.

Love Story, by Erich Segal. That slender volume with short, simple sentences that kept America in tears and Erich Segal happy all the way to the bank.

Macramé, the Art of Creative Knotting, by Virginia I. Harvey. A how-to book on macramé, the ancient art of tying knots in string to create lacy-patterned articles like belts and purses.

The Teachings of Don Juan, by Carlos Castaneda. An account of five years an anthropology graduate student spent with a Yaqui Indian medicine man. With the Indian as teacher, Castaneda learned about hallucinogenics and awareness.

Up the Organization, by Robert Townsend. A survival manual for successful corporate guerrillas, full of irreverent and iconoclastic admonitions on how to get the bugs – and the drones – out of your business.

White Niggers of America, by Pierre Vallières. The English translation of a bitter and explosive book about the history of Quebec which led up to the formation of the FLQ, and the aims, motivations, and programmes of the organization.□

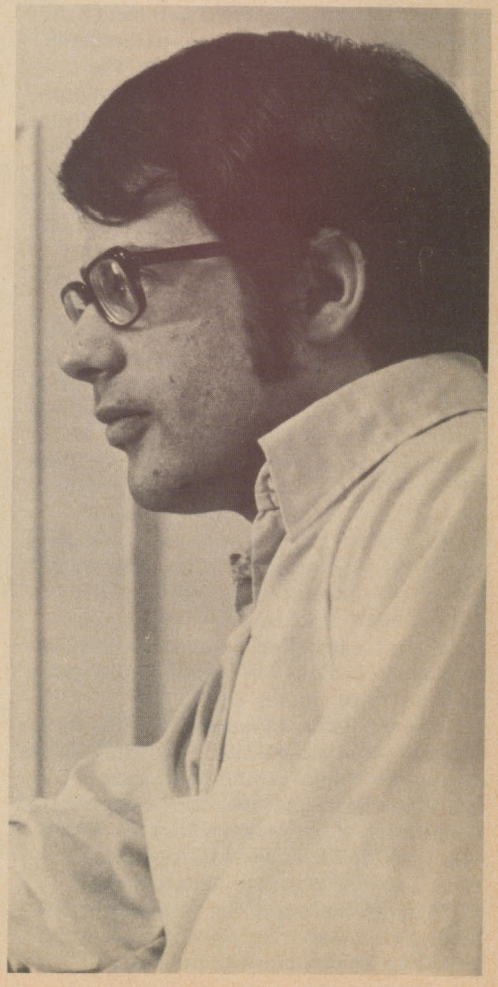
The Summer Works Project

His term of office not even officially begun, Students' Society President-elect Richard Pomerantz is already immersed in the biggest project of his administration – providing summer employment for McGill students.

Shortly after Pomerantz's pledge to improve the summer employment situation gained him an easy victory in this spring's Students' Society election, the federal government announced a massive $57.8 million programme to keep students occupied during the summer. Of that funding, $15 million will provide salaries for students to work on community-action programmes they themselves establish. The McGill Students' Society has therefore created its own summer employment programme, in the hope of grabbing a large share of the federal funds. Thousands of students have invaded the new president's office in the University Centre with proposals for projects or simply the desire to become involved in someone else's plan.

Although Pomerantz is enthusiastic about the response to the programme, he expresses concern because finalization of the grant is being held up by a jurisdictional dispute between the federal and provincial govern-

Below : Students' Society President-elect Richard Pomerantz is already hard at work coordinating the various McGill summer employment projects under the federal government's Opportunities For Youth Programme.



ments. "The federal government has already expressed its gratitude that McGill has made a concerted effort in organizing student employment – we're the only university that has screened the validity of the student programmes," he says. "Now the problems with jurisdiction are going to hold us up until June. Frankly, I'm sick of this political footballing with summer employment." He is worried that students will become turned off by the slowness and pettiness of the political process, if their projects are impeded by politicians.

Pomerantz contends that the poor relations between McGill and the Quebec government are partly responsible for the province's determination to take over the dispensing of funds. "The best thing about our summer employment plan is that it calls for students to take the initiative in planning projects," he explains. "Now the Quebec government has planned 600 projects, and wants to distribute them to the best political advantage. The federal government's criteria for student projects are: numbers of students involved, type of project, and geographical location. Quebec seems more concerned with merely placing projects where they'll look best politically."

In spite of the hassles, financing for at least some of the McGill summer projects seems assured. Among the ninety-five briefs Pomerantz has received, involving jobs for 1,200 students, four plans for day camps have been accepted. Two of the camps would operate on campus, making use of the university's swimming pool, football fields and athletic equipment, as well as the University Centre.

Another group plans to compile a photography book on Canadian youth, utilizing the buses and hostels being provided by the government to travel across Canada in search of subjects. Some ecology-minded students have already secured the free services of a Pepsi-Cola truck and driver to pick up glass and paper for recycling. Students involved in the summer projects will be paid $1,000 apiece for about three months' work.

However, Richard Pomerantz's plans for his administration will not end in September when the summer employment programme ends. His campaign for the presidency also promised stabilization of the Society's finances. Along with Vice-Presidents David Sprague and Allan Tanny, Pomerantz plans to combat the threat of bankruptcy by "bringing in new funds, rather than merely saving money, and providing the students with programmes that will justify the $24 fee they contribute for Students' Society activities." He feels that the advice of a management consultant firm and federal grants for community-action programmes will both bolster finances and supply McGill students with meaningful programmes.

Pomerantz's summer employment programme and his long-term plans for putting the Students' Society back on its feet financially are based on his conviction that today's student, no longer volubly radical, "is more interested in doing community work than radical politics." He is also determined that the Students' Society must present an accurate picture of the entire spectrum of the student body – "long- and short-haired alike."

To illustrate that the summer works projects are already accomplishing that aim, he says: "Many employers and companies have already approached us about supplying materials for our projects, or about hiring kids for the summer. They approve of the individual and resourceful motivation of the kids."□

Up the Library

Many people are so used to assessing universities in terms of illustrious faculty and renowned graduates that they forget the single most important component in a student's or professor's ability to expand and flourish intellectually is the ready availability of knowledge.

The post-WWII literary explosion – the publication of new volumes on every conceivable subject, and the reprinting of old and ancient titles in better editions – has placed improvements to library collections on the top of every university's priority list. Moreover, the increasing use of microfilm and other technological devices for storing knowledge has antiquated many existing library systems.

Although McGill can boast of the most comprehensive library in the province, by the application of an accepted formula the university is some 600,000 volumes short of mere adequacy. Thus, almost two years ago, McGill recognized its dilemma by setting up the University Libraries Commission, under the chairmanship of former vice-principal Robert Shaw, to conceive a more efficient library system for the university. That the commission was highly sensitive to the importance of its task is evidenced in Robert Shaw's words of introduction to the commission report: "The university that solves its library problems within the next ten years will be the great university twenty-five years from now."

The library report, weighing in at three pounds, contains forty-two recommendations. Some are intended for immediate implementation, while others, dependent upon the availability of funds, are more long range.

Probably the most important proposal, and certainly the most immediate in terms of implementation, calls for a policy of "controlled decentralization." Five area libraries would be established to bring the almost 100 existing libraries at McGill into a coherent system. Under the five area libraries – the McLennan Humanities and Social Sciences Library, the Redpath Undergraduate Library, the Physical Sciences-Engineering Library, the Life Sciences (or Bio-Medical) Library, and the Law Library – will be nineteen branch libraries, allocated according to location, nature of material, and size of collection.

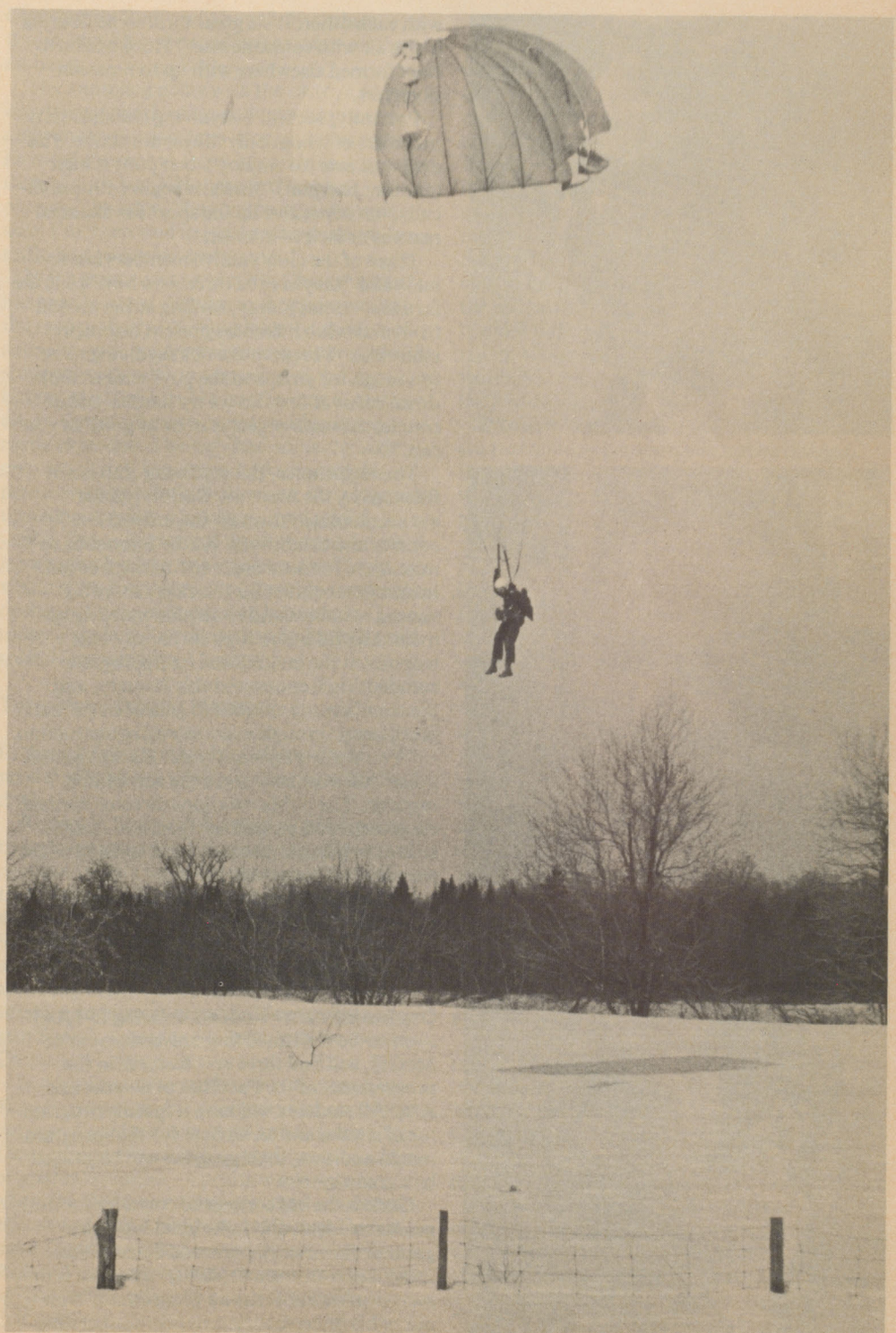
Controlled decentralization was suggested as the commission felt a totally centralized "super library" would be difficult to manage. The "area library" system also requires less drastic restructuring because McGill has already been moving in that direction through various inarticulated ways.

Although a completely centralized technical services system would be a financial saving for McGill, the commission recommended separated technical services for each area library. It was felt that the various cataloguing methods dictated by the varying needs of libraries from different disciplines would obviate a uniform cataloguing system.

Another recommendation which could be implemented immediately concerns library personnel, whose salaries are high compared to book acquisition expenses. The high ratio is due to number of employees rather than individual salary levels, and the commission therefore recommended attracting high-calibre staff by offering competitive salaries, thus hopefully necessitating fewer personnel.

Three librarians, three members of the academic staff, three students, and Mr. Shaw comprised the commission, thereby insuring that all interest groups were represented in the deliberations. The fate of the University Library Commission Report is now in the hands of Senate, which has appointed a committee to study it. If the report is accepted, an estimated $40 million will be needed to implement the forty-two proposals, a sum to be derived from sources as yet unknown.

During a parachuting session in early April, Kathy Fox, president of the McGill Skydiving Club, comes to a soft landing in a field covered with snow.



However, if the library report does contain the answer to McGill's library troubles, and if the report is implemented, the university can take comfort in Graduate Studies Dean Hitschfeld's contention that "the university that can solve its library problems can probably solve anything."□

The Wild Blue Yonder

The average person thinks of a skydiver – an individual who enjoys jumping out of planes and parachuting to earth – as an eccentric, if not downright unbalanced, daredevil.

However, Kathy Fox, BSc 3, sits behind her desk at the McGill Skydiving Club and smokes a cigarette like anybody else, as she describes the fascination of the sport to a dubious reporter who suffers from vertigo wearing high-heeled shoes. "The media have given skydivers a very bad image. Reporters and commentators who know nothing about it play up the danger and the gutsiness of the divers. We're just normal people."

Nor are skydivers as fearless as the media would have you believe. "You never get over the fear," says Kathy, the club's president. "You just learn how to handle it. The novice jumper gets frightened in the plane, or when he's poised outside for the jump. The experienced jumper does his worrying the night before."

McGill's parachuting club, which has been operating since February, 1969, offers courses of instruction to students for a modest fee. The first ten jumps – after twelve hours of on-the-ground instruction – are made with a chute that opens automatically. "At first," Kathy explains, "you aren't aware of what's going on. Then when the chute opens, there is a sense of freedom that is indescribable."

After initiation with the automatic parachute, the student graduates to a manually employed chute which opens at his discretion. The object of skydiving is to increase the free fall time before pulling the ripcord, and to graduate to higher and higher altitudes. As they become experienced, some jumpers work to gain greater accuracy in landing on a small target area, while others prefer to perfect style manoeuvres and aerobatics during the free fall.

"One of the most exciting things in diving is making hookups," Kathy says. "Several people jump simultaneously in a small area and through bodily manoeuvres – you can move any way but up – come into formation

storms for the purpose of forecasting and combatting them.

Despite his new responsibilities, Hitschfeld is anxious to keep up his academic research and work with students. "Even though the deanship is an administrative post," he remarks, "it is still very much related to research and scholarship, and brings with it the responsibility of administering graduate student programmes. I deal with graduate students from admission to the Faculty through to thesis evaluation and acceptance."

Although the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research holds an important place at McGill, and has grown rapidly in the last few years, Hitschfeld feels that enrolment will now level off. "This more modest growth is due to economic austerity, and to a lessening of undue expectation as to the immediate economic value of graduate work. Students are beginning to realize that scholarship is not always readily convertible into hard cash."

Dean Hitschfeld believes that his own academic background is of benefit to him in his new role. "It is important that a graduate studies dean have a scholarship and research background, that he be published and used to working with students. I think my own experience in these areas will stand me in good stead."□

Exchange of Credits Approved

McGill has long recognized the advantages of having students take courses at other Montreal universities if they are unable to take them at McGill. However, there have never been formal procedures for interuniversity study and no credit has been given for such outside work.

In recognition of the problem, Academic Vice-Principal Michael Oliver met in December with the vice-rectors of Sir George Williams University, the University of Montreal, and the University of Quebec at Montreal, to draft an agreement permitting students to register each academic year for up to twelve credits (two full courses) at one or more of the other universities. The agreement was ratified by Senate in March.

Registration for courses at another university will be contingent upon written authorization from the dean of the student's Faculty to insure equivalence of credit, and upon acceptance of the student by the host university. The student will still be bound to follow the course patterns and requisites of the programme in which he is enrolled at his home university. Moreover, the host university will not be responsible for special arrangements for students who have examination timetable conflicts. In spite of those stipulations, Mrs. Jacqueline Wright, secretary to the Academic Policy Committee, foresees "no real problems in the operation of the system."

The exchange of credits between the four universities, which goes into effect in the fall, will provide students with broader course selection. It will also facilitate the Quebec government's attempt to prevent duplication of programmes among universities, since students will be free to benefit from the strongest departments in the four universities. Sir George Williams, for example, is limiting its classical studies programme to survey courses because McGill has a complete classical studies programme.

Another advantage of the exchange system will be increased contact between French and English students, and hopefully a higher rate of bilingualism among all Montreal students.

There will be no extra cost to the student attending courses at an outside university; the home university will be required to pay the host registration costs. Therefore, if more students sign up at McGill for extra courses than attend other Montreal universities for courses at McGill's expense, the university can realize financial as well as academic benefits from the plan.□

An Economic Conundrum

It's not the sort of problem you'd find in a high school algebra book: given a large university with tenured staff and students enrolled in systematic course progressions, how could you trim 5.7 percent of expenditures from each of eleven Faculties ? Unfortunately, you can't get the answer out of a textbook either, and McGill's deans, faced with the conundrum, have had to work out their own innovative solutions for the coming budgetary year.

The last decade has seen an era of rapid expansion for universities in the friendly climate of economic prosperity, which makes it psychologically difficult for McGill to adapt to a period of austerity. Nevertheless, although reluctant to limit existing academic programmes or to hew away at staff any more than absolutely necessary, the university's Faculties have trimmed operations and curbed expansion to meet the 5.7 percent budgetary cut prescribed for them last fall by Senate and the Board of Governors.

Clerical staff, separate structures such as institutes and schools, and part-time and untenured faculty were the major casualties of the current cuts. The bulk of the money was saved by not replacing staff members who had resigned, and, in a few cases, by not reappointing untenured faculty members.

While the deans feel they handled the current cuts with a modicum of difficulty, they still display anxiety about the repercussions of budgetary cutbacks. The Faculties of dentistry, management, and music all express concern that expansion plans have been injured or destroyed by budget reductions. Education and engineering harbour misgivings about the more drastic effects future cuts would have on them and on other Faculties.

Therefore, merely solving the problem of the 5.7 percent reduction does not allay all qualms. McGill's Faculties are definitely looking ahead with trepidation to the long-term effect of present trimming, and to the prospect of more austerity. According to the deans, should it become necessary to make further cuts, McGill faces the danger of seeing its Faculties seriously damaged, since it would be muscle and not fat that such cutbacks would eliminate.□

The Last Blaze of Glory ?

In mid-April scores of Montrealers took part in the Redpath Museum's Phoenix Festival, a week of special events held to mark the museum's official closing under McGill's sponsorship.

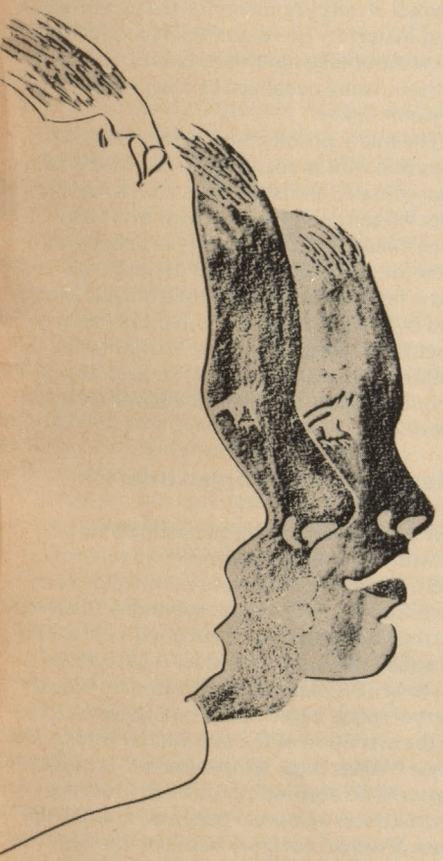
Although the museum, which is Quebec's only natural history collection, will be closed to the public after eighty-nine years of display, the many geological and zoological specimens will not be dispersed or disposed of, and historians who come to McGill from other universities will still have access to the museum's valuable research resources.

The festival, which featured displays from the Montreal Gem and Mineral Club, the Zoological Society, and audio-visual demonstrations, was organized by the museum's staff and the McGill University Museums' Auxiliary to give the public a last-minute chance to see the collections and to make them aware of the closing. Hopefully, there will be sufficient public outcry that the government or a charity might help the museum to rise from the ashes.

The price of being female

The underlying plea behind the women's movement is: women are human beings, and want to be treated accordingly.

"Man is willing to accept woman as an equal, as a man in skirts, as an angel, a devil, a baby-face, a machine, an instrument, a bosom, a womb, a pair of legs, a servant, an encyclopaedia, an ideal or an obscenity; the only thing he won't accept her as is a human being, a real human being of the female sex." – *D. H. Lawrence.*



You can joke about women's lib, get angry about it, or criticize it, but you can't ignore it, for the issue encompasses every aspect of our society, simply because sexuality does.

To what extent the women's liberation movement will alter society, however, is unknown. Certainly, some gains will be achieved, just as the suffragettes wrested concessions for women years ago. But to what degree our social system's infrastructure will be modified depends upon how much a society already sniped at from many quarters will tolerate from the more radical elements in the women's movement.

Perhaps in reaction to the radicals, the despairing comment generally heard when the subject of women's liberation comes up – and it comes up all the time these days – is, "What do these women want?" The movement's demands encompass abortion, day-care centres, equal pay, and an end to sexual stereotypes, but the underlying plea is: women are human beings and want to be treated accordingly.

When radical feminist Kate Millett, author of *Sexual Politics*, spoke to a huge audience at McGill in February, she suggested that this lack of credibility of women as a group arises because "people think of them as the individual relatives of men. They think of them as wives, mothers, daughters, girlfriends, mistresses, enemies, chicks."

More important, that is how women think of themselves. Conditioned from childhood to vie for the attention of men, females have a legendary distrust of each other which inhibits confidence in another woman's leadership and in groups formed within the sex. They therefore fear alienating men by participating in a movement which excludes, at least in its membership, the other sex.

Despite psychological opposition, however, organizations concerned with female rights have burgeoned in the last few years, and existing women's groups have become concerned with the issue. The new groups range from WITCH (Women's International Terrorist Conspiracy from Hell), whose chief spokesman, Robin Morgan, does not believe sexism oppresses men as well as women; to the Radical Lesbians, who hold that men are entirely dispensable; and on to government-appointed bodies like the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada, whose seven-member panel included two men. Documenting the aims and activities of the many branches of the feminist movement would be exhausting. However, it is possible to briefly examine the issues common to all groups, radical and conservative alike.

A State Execution?

Kate Millett told her McGill audience, "About three times a day, a woman dies . . . from an illegal abortion – and that's very like a lynching. Or perhaps it's more like a state execution, because the law is responsible for her death." Through Criminal Code legislation, governments presently assume responsibility for the unnatural termination of pregnancies, a power feminists argue belongs to the woman herself, married or unmarried. According to Canada's liberalized abortion law of July, 1969, a woman may receive a hospital abortion if a three-doctor panel decides the pregnancy's continuation will jeopardize her health. Because of ambiguity about when a patient is so endangered that she needs an abortion, the decision is in practice left to the discretion of individual hospitals and doctors, many of whom prefer not to handle abortions.

The result is that the bulk of abortions are not performed in hospitals. In 1970, there were only 181 legal abortions in Quebec – under 5 percent of the Canadian total – and all but 1 were done at non-Catholic English hospitals in Montreal. In fact, only 14 of 250 Quebec hospitals have even set up abortion panels.

In addition to the law's interpretation being coloured by the religious and moral proclivities of individual hospitals, many people feel a woman should not have to justify her reasons for an abortion before a panel – usually male – nor should she, as a last resort, have to feign insanity if it is denied.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada, tabled last November and now awaiting government action, recommends abortions on the decision of a woman and her doctor up until twelve weeks of pregnancy, and abortions after that if men-

tal or physical risk is involved. Even that proposal, radical by Canadian standards, views abortion as properly belonging under the Criminal Code, and, after the twelve-week limit, takes the decision away from the woman herself.

Feminists argue that the present legislation's inequities and the high instance of illegal abortions result from the patriarchal attitude of legislators (usually men), doctors (usually men), and religious leaders (always men) towards women and their reproductive functions.

Shortly after ratification of New York's recent liberal abortion law, the state's Roman Catholic bishops issued a statement complaining that "each day they [abortionist doctors] grow wealthier from the killing of unborn children . . . some of whom have been heard to cry as they were dropped into surgical trash cans." The question of abortion as murder is, of course, raised constantly, especially by adherents of the Catholic Church. Feminists argue that greater damage is done to child and mother by permitting an unwanted baby to be born than by aborting it. They further decry the tacit assumption that women who conceive unwanted children should pay the price of bearing them unless some higher authority gives benevolent indulgence for the pregnancy's termination. That attitude completely ignores the fact that desperate women will seek abortions – legally if they can, and illegally if they must.

Motherhood under Scrutiny

Related to the abortion question is the concept of motherhood, which has been veiled from time immemorial in a mantle of sanctity and is now coming under scrutiny. The term "nuclear family" has become a cliché in the past few years, describing the isolation of today's two- or three-children family. The unit generally lives far away from relatives and, being highly mobile, often moves away from neighbourhood friends. The only adults to which the children have prolonged exposure are often their parents.

The Royal Commission on the Status of Women has also pointed out that today's children spend more time alone with their mothers than in previous generations. The father-child link can be impaired by the mother's dominance, and the youth is also deprived of the aunts, grandmothers, and cousins who could influence her or his development.

Moreover, many women become bored and frustrated in the home, and are detrimental to their children's healthy development. The alternative – and often a financial necessity – is that the woman take a job outside the home. However, she must silence the self-reproach society has inculcated in her, the voice that says she is deserting her children to neighbours and baby-sitters.

Day Care: Not Kiddy Parking Lots

An answer to the dilemma could be collective child care, but Millett voices the feminist view when she asserts: "We are not interested in mere kiddy parking lots. Child care must be child development; it must be a better place for the child, not just a place to stow the child away."

The royal commission's day-care recommendations reflect the attitude that children should be benefited by such a system. The commission wants a network of day-care centres established and administered by an appointed Child Care Board. They would be financed by the provincial and federal governments, with fees determined on a sliding scale according to means. Day-care systems, it should be noted, are widely employed in the Scandinavian countries and the Soviet Union, and visitors have reported favourably on the learning atmosphere the children encounter there.

The stumbling block to widespread establishment of day-care centres will be opposition from those who feel a mother who leaves her family during the day is a bad mother, and those who do not accept society's responsibility for the young. Such attitudes are related to the lack of acceptance of woman's role outside the home. Although women represent one-third of Canada's labour force, careers for them are secondary and temporary. In matters of taxation, unemployment benefits, and wages paid for services performed, the working woman finds society unwilling to accept her as part of a valid work force. The two-and-a-half million paid female workers in Canada earn on the average 15 to 21 percent less than men in comparable jobs. More significantly, females are concentrated in lower ranks – clerical and retail work, and assembly line labour – with only 1 percent in top management or governmental positions. Add to that the oblique discrimination in passing women over for top executive posts because "men won't work for a woman," and the true picture is presented: women do not rise in careers as fast as men, and women at the bottom are paid far less than their male counterparts.

Many working establishments offer the likelihood of pregnancy taking their employee from her job as justification for not promoting women to high-ranking jobs. If that is true, it seems a strong argument for the institution of paid maternity leave, so that women can take a few months to have their babies, and return without being penalized by remaining in the bottom ranks.

The many problems of women find their common root in social attitudes toward them. Last summer, pollster Louis Harris surveyed a selected sampling of American wives and determined that the majority are happy with their lot. In fact, 70 percent declared that home life is far more rewarding than outside careers, and two out of three are convinced men are essential to their happiness. However, the majority believe men do not respect women's opinions, tending to regard them as mindless sex objects.

Men Consider Women Inferior

The poll illustrates the interesting paradox of women's view of themselves in relation to men. Home- and husband-oriented by early conditioning, women are inevitably frustrated by the knowledge that men often – consciously or subconsciously – consider them inferior. Kate Millett blames the situation on sexual stereotyping, based not in biological fact, but in the evolution of the patriarchal system. She says: "What these temperamental socialization patterns do accomplish through life is the formulation of human personality along the lines of sexual category based on the needs and values of the dominant male group – what its ruling members would cherish in themselves and find convenient in subordinates. It works out a bit like this: aggression, intellect, force and efficacy for the male; passivity, ignorance, docility, virtue – alias sexual repression – and ineffectuality for the female."

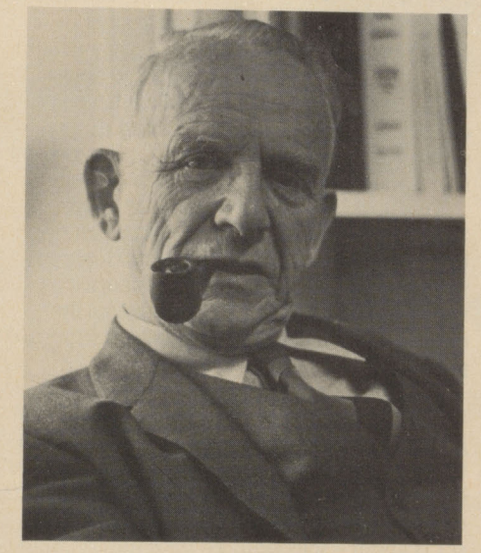
Whether one believes the stereotypes are the products of a patriarchal society or not, one cannot deny they give men a dominant place in society and encourage women to depend on males and seek subordinate roles. Interestingly, such stereotypes persist even in radical

political organizations. The realization that male political activists have the same tendencies as their more hidebound fathers to relegate women to kitchen work and typing, while the men discharge the important tasks, was the catalyzing factor in the resurgence of women's liberation. In the blossoming of radical movements in the early 1960s, women were at first eager to help in the real work of political movements; however, statements like Stokely Carmichael's – "The place of women in the Civil Rights Movement is prone" – turned their attentions to the cause of females as an oppressed group.

Attacking social attitudes to women at their source involves delving layers deep into sexist discrimination rooted in Greek philosophy, Roman law, Judeo-Christian religion, and, indeed, every facet of our history. Discrimination finds expression in the psychology of Sigmund Freud, which states that power drive in the female is a subconscious desire for a penis; in advertising that intimidates women by impressing upon them the necessity for physical beauty and housewifely competence; and, finally, in a society that ascribes certain immutable characteristics to the male, leaving the female with those that add up to childish ineffectuality.

The appropriate solutions to the problems of women depend on the viewpoint of the person considering the matter. Those women involved in altering certain unjust aspects of our system, such as abortion, tax and wage laws, without changing the entire structure as we know it, will cite those demands and seek quiet, persistent, and legal means to achieve their goals. The more radical elements of the women's liberation movement insist that an end to sexual discrimination can be found only in undermining the entire patriarchal system. Furthermore, they feel that only a complete restructuring of men's and women's sexual views towards each other will ensure freedom of expression and pursuit for both sexes.

Assuming an air of cautious optimism, one can at least say that if women achieve a greater measure of self-determination in their means of livelihood and greater freedom of choice in their lifestyles, that will mean an overall gain in human freedom. In the words of Kate Millett, women's liberation involves "the liberation of men as well as women, for men are oppressed by this system as well."□



Law Professor John Humphrey, who dissented from the final report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women, believes discrimination for *women works against their interests.*

A Dissenting Voice

At the end of the report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women appears the eighteen-page minority opinion of John Humphrey, BCL '29, who dissented from several of the 167 recommendations. Humphrey, a member of McGill's Law Faculty, filed his report after great internal debate. "I was hesitant to do it," he recalls, "because I feared the public might feel my disagreement was rooted in the fact that I am a man. However, I realized that filing the minority report was the only honest position I could take."

Professor Humphrey, former director of the United Nations' Division of Human Rights, feels that "women should have the same rights as men, according to the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, for which Canada voted in 1948." He disagrees with certain royal commission recommendations on "special rights" for females, believing discrimination *for* women "works against their real interests, and is likely to perpetuate their present inferior status."

Humphrey cites prescribed minimum quotas for women in public and civil service training programmes and on Canada's Senate as examples of misguided concern for women's rights. "You do not eliminate one injustice by creating another," he says. "Women must owe their appointments to their qualifications as individuals and not simply to the fact that they are women."

Humphrey criticizes the commission's proposal that salary compensations be made in some but not all traditionally female public service occupations, because that would be discriminatory against those women whose occupations are not up for salary compensation. Similarly, he contends that paid maternity leave for female employees, although sound in intention, will be discriminatory if implemented in the manner suggested by the commission. Assimilating maternity leave under the Unemployment Insurance Act, he says, "would discriminate against . . . other working women who are childless and intend to remain so, and also against nonworking women, including those who are pregnant, all of whom must contribute . . . to make the scheme work."

Although Professor Humphrey believes strongly that day-care centres are needed to free women to take on careers and professions, if they so desire, he disapproves of the federal government's assuming 70 percent of the cost, as proposed by the commission. The present Canada Assistance Plan and the Central Mortgage and Housing Act, he points out, are adequate to aid provinces in setting up day-care centres. Moreover, the brunt of the burden should be on the provinces, he believes, since day-care centres are an extension of education, which is a provincial responsibility, and since economic disparities between provinces make indiscriminate transfers of federal funds to all provinces inequitable.

Despite his dissenting report, John Humphrey has laudatory words for the commission: "It got nearer the grass roots than any other royal commission by soliciting briefs from and consulting individuals and organizations across the country. Besides, just by virtue of the commission's existence, changes have been made."□

Lionel Tiger: Biology and sexual roles

Lonel Tiger, author of the best-seller *Men in Groups*, discusses the biological bisis of human social behaviour, sexual rdes, and discrimination *for* women.

McGill News: How did you get interested in the biological basis of human social behaviour?

Lionel Tiger: While teaching political sociology at the University of British Columbia, I became concerned with what human beings bring to political structures. One day in class somebody asked why there were so few women politicians. I gave the predictable liberal answer that "things will be better soon and we'll just have to try harder." However, that didn't seem adequate. Cross-culturally, there is a fantastic uniformity in the relationship of political procedure and sexuality. It seemed that since sex is so important for animals, studying men and women in politics might be a good method of looking at the biological infrastructure of social behaviour.

In 1965, I spent the summer in England, where much of the research in that field was happening. I talked to as many people as I could and became extremely excited about doing a fairly searching study of sexual differences, male-to-male relationships, and the effect of biology on behaviour. I received a special award from the Canada Council, and spent a year-and-a-half researching and writing *Men in Groups*.

News: You've come under attack from ardent women's liberationists such as Kate Millett. How do you feel about their criticism?

Tiger: I've been forced, because I'm as sensitive as anybody else, to argue that *Men in Groups* is a feminist book, because, if anything, it's antimale. My social criticism, such as it is, is about male activities.

For example, I made a comment about some poor fellow who was initiated by a McGill fraternity; he was beaten up by some students who were presumably helping him into a new state of life. I was trying to indicate the tendency of males to form risky groups and observed that females would probably change the situation if involved to any large degree. I suggested, furthermore, that the patterns of excluding females from politics and of their disinterest in politics are so strong that radical social change is needed to alter the situation.

To a large extent I have been attacked because people associate any discussion of biological differences with racism. However, while races are not important categories biologically, sexes are. Males and females do different things with respect to species survival problems.

I should also point out that people like Kate Millett have a profound misunderstanding of gregarious species. You can read through her book, *Sexual Politics*, and not see the name of Charles Darwin, who was the first major writer on sexual politics because he dealt with what sex is about – selection. To omit him is about as narrow-minded as anyone dare be.

News: Could you briefly explain the process of male bonding as described in *Men in Groups*?

Tiger: The hypothesis is that there is a relationship between males based on biology, just as the male-female relationship is related to reproduction and marriage. The male bond has to do with defence, politics, and hunting, which is as necessary to species survival as reproduction is.

Of all the primates, the human is the only one which divides labour to get food and then shares the food. Generally, the females gather the vegetables and the males hunt for the protein. Because of this division of labour, females are rejected in the "hunting" situation – the higher levels of management. That results from the very complicated functioning of the central nervous system. It has a lot to do with aggression and basic sexuality, which are closely aligned in the central nervous system and the brain. It is a very mysterious process, and many people pronouncing on the matter are not aware of the depth of the issue they are attacking. To change the situation, one first has to understand it.

News: Need the male-female bond necessarily be a sexual one?

Tiger: A male colleague and I have just finished a book in which we contend that one good bond precludes another. You can't have an endless number of different serious relationships with people. If you happen to be a male prime minister, sleeping with the minister of finance, who is female, the relationship is different from the normal cabinet bond.

My example is somewhat frivolous but not altogether so. Sexuality is very powerful. It's a common human theme that sex intrudes into relationships and situations.

Relations between a twenty-three-year-old male and a female of similar age are therefore different, in at least one important sense, however curtailed that may be, from those between two twenty-three-year-old males or two twenty-three-year-old females. While there are a number of "pally" marriages, there are also many "unpally" divorces, and a lot of disruptions in normal family life because of children.

News: How do children make it difficult for marital partners to have a "pally" relationship?

Tiger: There is much work involved in having children. One can argue that it's difficult for parents to be lovers because the parental bond is very different from the mating bond.

Desmond Morris, in *The Naked Ape*, made a very far-fetched argument about the pair bond: humans fall in love forever, and then take care of their young. Actually, the pair bond concept describes only a very brief period, and Morris is confusing courtship, in which the pair bond is very strong, with parental activity. Communities spend a lot of effort keeping unmarried people apart. Yet once they get married there are all kinds of legal sanctions to keep them together – laws about divorce, separation and such things – which suggest the pair bond is not a natural pattern.

News: What happens to sex roles in a kibbutz or other commune where work is shared equally and fairly nonspecifically by the sexes?

Tiger: The division of labour in a kibbutz is, in fact, far more severe than in the rest of Israeli society. On the kibbutz there is the stark problem of maximizing economic return and defence security, which means jobs get very segregated. People have confused political egalitarianism with sexual equality. The egalitarian communities, however, have involved a high degree of sex role differentiation.

It may well be that communal childrearing has to develop, but in Montreal, for example, that would involve extending the Protestant School Board's control into the nursery, which I, for one, having been in that system, would rather not see. Inasmuch as a lot of the present

Editor's Note: Lionel Tiger, BA '57, is the author of the best-seller, Men in Groups, *a study of the biological basis of human male-to-male relationships. He has received several Canada Council fellowships for his studies on the biological factors which underlie human social behaviour. Tiger, thirty-four, has taught at the University of British Columbia, and is now associate professor of anthropology and director of graduate studies at Rutgers University in New Jersey. A graduate of the University of London, he is married with one child.*

This interview was conducted by Assistant Editor Darlene Kruesel.



rhetoric about social change has to do with establishing quasi-bureaucratic institutions, it strikes me as an unnecessary rejection of intimacy.

In addition, to willfully extend the power of bureaucratic institutions into complicated matters such as raising children – when bureaucracies have proved they cannot handle the running of prisons or hospitals – is a mistake.

News: Is it possible for man and wife to share equally in childrearing?

Tiger: In many cases they do. One of the main arguments of the feminists is that the nuclear family enslaves the woman and that the father has nothing to do with the family structure.

In fact, it's quite the opposite. When there was a very extended kin system, it was probable that males had much less to do with the childrearing because there were five or six women around to share the work. When there's only one woman and one man, and occasionally the woman gets tired, has to go out, gets ill, or just doesn't want to look after the child, then the man does it.

News: How do women bond with each other?

Tiger: Since the book was published, we've received far better information about women, in part because females have been doing field work among the primates and they see different things.

Females, like males, form very elaborate groups, but the groups have a different function and emphasis. Females are much more concerned with microstructural and intimate affairs, and males with macrostructural matters. This does not imply that males do more important things, just that their activities have a larger scope. You can't argue, for example, that it's more important being a sergeant than being an aunt unless you believe that males are more important than females.

Females are very important in influencing those males who achieve power. It appears very difficult for males to be politically powerful without the consent of the females of the community.

News: In studying the relative abilities of males and females, how can we tell what is socially conditioned and what is genetically programmed?

Tiger: We can't. A gregarious species, particularly one that takes as long to mature as the

human, is bound to experience much learning. The best example was the Harlow experiment, in which young Rhesus monkeys were kept away from their mothers after birth and didn't learn to relate to them. As a consequence, they couldn't relate to anybody, couldn't reproduce, and many were severely damaged organisms.

However, we can try to determine what is easier for animals to learn. In our culture, one could say, for example, that it is easier for little boys to learn cops and robbers than for little girls to do so. Cross-culturally, men and women learn very different things. While it could be argued that this is evidence of a major conspiracy against women in our society, I doubt it, because men are insufficiently conscious of the situation to maintain a conspiracy of such magnitude. Also, men are not clever enough to run such a conspiracy. Nor are females that stupid to accept it.

On the other hand, while it is clear that learning goes on through the entire life cycle, there are some relatively invariant structures. It is known, for example, that to develop normally infants require fairly extensive care from adults, even though they're not "learning" anything specific when being cuddled and held.

In *Men in Groups* I assume there is no difference between learning and genetics, but that we are programmed to certain things. You don't learn to live your life cycle, for example. You keep changing; your body ages; your behaviour changes; your rate of activity changes; you get puberty at a certain time; and you die at a certain time. That is all programmed genetically within predictable limits, and it's idle to assume that it has no effect on behaviour.

News: What can be done to give sexual equality? If social behaviour is biologically determined, it seems the feminists are bound to lose.

Tiger: Not at all. Ponce de León wanted to solve the problem of aging, so he went sailing off to find the fountain of youth. However, serious researchers on aging processes are being more helpful. Similarly, the feminists are dealing with one of the most pervasive of all human realities and must do research on the subject. Unfortunately, many of the feminists assume that patriarchy is a peculiarly human phenomenon. One can, in fact, find an unbroken line of male dominance right back to the terrestrial baboon.

Certainly the task before the feminists is not simple. They are faced with redefining social possibility using that most important element of social change, the individual. Nothing may come of their efforts. There have been a number of feminist upsurges in the past, and it's uncertain whether they accomplished their goals.

There's an interesting book, *Everyone Was Brave*, which argues that the American feminist movement failed because it didn't pay attention to the effects of being female – namely, having children. I've argued with a number of feminists that by denying the dignity of motherhood, they are alienating their major constituency, because most female voters are mothers.

News: You must admit, however, that no matter how many kids one bears, it doesn't have the status of managing a large corporation.

Tiger: True, in our culture, successful executives have more status than successful housewives. But that's not necessarily the society I would like to live in. The success ethic can lead to a robber baron situation. I wouldn't consider it more successful to be chief of the debt-collection agency in General Motors, for example, than to be a slovenly housewife in a slovenly neighbourhood.

Nevertheless, because of our current norms of status, we need to make changes to allow women to contribute more effectively to the labour force. One major problem is that women who have babies are forced out of the system, and it's hard to get back in. That's something that could be altered relatively easily, however. It's done with men in various countries who enter the army and then get their jobs back.

Getting women into politics will be more difficult and we may need a quota system. For this reason, the suggestion made by the Royal Commission on the Status of Women of appointing female senators is interesting. In fact, the Senate might finally have some effect if it introduced minority elements, like women, who are actually a majority, into public life. It's more important at this stage, however, for women to become cabinet ministers.

News: How do you account for female leaders such as Indira Gandhi and Golda Meir rising to power?

Tiger: Indira Gandhi is the daughter of a prime minister. That is an enormous advantage, like being a widow of one.

Golda Meir was chosen as an interim prime minister since the community couldn't decide between Dayan and Allon at a time when it was poised between peace and war. Meir was the compromise choice. She has turned out to be a very good leader – which proves that women can be, particularly women of her age because she is past the sexual-reproductive period.

News: You have advocated that a career structure be created to compensate for women. How would this work?

Tiger: I don't want to get into a ten-point programme. However, one can extrapolate from the present to determine what changes could be made. It's probable that women will have to be discriminated for. For example, they need to receive maternity leave, whereas if a man wants a special leave to go off and live in the Rockies for six months, he needn't receive it.

The work week will have to be changed so that an employee can work two days, two hours, or two minutes, and still be considered full time for such things as pensions. Presently, in most companies one works full time or just casually. Women get exploited because if they work less than full time, they don't receive any fringe benefits.

Interestingly, women used to be prevented from working overtime in the United States. Now, because of the equal rights amendment, employers can demand that they work overtime. Therefore, in some cases, women are being discriminated against because they are no longer being discriminated for. They can't work forty-eight hours a week or stay late at the office. They have to be home because they have responsibilities.

It might also be necessary to have a quota system. An employer would need to have a certain number of women in certain positions.

News: Would test-tube babies free women to take on careers?

Tiger: It would be very upsetting if doctors were mucking about making babies. Although they may claim it can be done technically, they haven't a clue about the complex social interplay between the mother and the foetus.

We can't run proper kindergartens; we can't organize a suitable judicial system that won't keep people waiting two years for a trial; we can't organize a public transport system that gets people where they want to go easily; we stink up the air. Now the claim is made that we can duplicate one of the most subtle of transactions – creating a child.

Anyway, what's wrong with having a baby?

Eight faces of Eve

To probe the problems which face the female college graduate bent on a career, the *News* has interviewed eight alumnae in various occupations.

Claire Kirkland Casgrain, Quebec minister for tourism, fish and game, feels that the tourist industry should have been accentuated in the province years ago.



One favourite theory of cynics is that the goal of every female college student is to get her MRS. Once she has trapped her quarry, the theory goes, any careerist ambitions she formerly professed will be swept away, and, despite all her education, she will sink into suburban obscurity mothering her 2.4 children.

While societal pressures often make that theory all too true, there are still many women who rise above established norms to pursue a career. The *News* has interviewed eight such graduates, seeking subjects with diversity in age, McGill degree, and occupation.

The opinions and lives of these McGill graduates might shed some light on the advantages and disadvantages female college graduates face.

"The Job Is More Than Full Time"

"Going into politics involved a great deal of soul-searching on my part," recalls Claire Kirkland Casgrain, BA'47, BCL'50, the first and only woman elected to the Quebec National Assembly. "The circumstances which thrust me into the political arena were largely beyond my control. My father, Charles Kirkland, had served the riding of Jacques-Cartier for twenty-two years. Though I had often helped him in his campaigns, I had never envisaged such a career for myself. In 1951, he died and his riding was vacant. My father's organizers encouraged me because they felt that a woman MNA would be good for the Liberal party."

Mme. Casgrain had been practising law for nine years and had built up a large clientele, so she was not politically unknown. She easily won the by-election, and retained the seat in the general election the following year. In 1964, she was appointed minister of transport and communications in the Lesage cabinet. Though her party went down to defeat in the 1966 election, Mme. Casgrain was chosen by a heavy majority to represent the new constituency of Marguerite Bourgeoys. After the 1970 Liberal sweep, she was appointed minister of tourism, fish and game.

"Tourism should have been accentuated in Quebec years ago," asserts the new minister, "but some people were under the mistaken

Journalist Susan Altschul covers the Quebec political scene as well as general news from the busy editorial office of the Montreal Star.



notion that we were merely an agricultural province. If we had started developing our parks and natural resources earlier, we would be the number one province in Canada for tourism now."

Since taking over the portfolio, Mme. Casgrain has adopted an aggressive tourism policy. Five new provincial parks will be opened this year, encompassing 3000 square miles of park area, 2000 lakes, and 40 rivers. Most of the park area is near Montreal. In addition, the department is establishing fishing sites or "water spots" in the Montreal area with picnic and boat rental facilities.

"The job is more than full time," she stresses. "There are always decisions to be made and a giant budget to be handled. Since I became a minister, I have had to spend three or four days out of the week in Quebec City, so I cannot see my family during those days."

Mme. Casgrain, however, has always managed to carefully balance her career with her responsibilities as a wife and mother. After receiving her law degree, she practised for nine years, during which time she was married and gave birth to her three children. As she recalls: "During those years, I had little help, and my two oldest were still in diapers. I would put them to bed and then would be up till all hours typing out my legal procedures. Those were tough times, but I was young enough to take it."

Mme. Casgrain encountered no discrimination because of her sex when practising law. "Women had been admitted to the Quebec bar ten years earlier and there was little residual discrimination," she says. "However, that changed drastically when I entered politics, and I had to face discrimination even within my own party ranks. That experience made me aware of the problems which women face and in my maiden speech in the legislature in 1962, I pledged to work towards improving the lot of married women in particular."

Since entering the legislature, Mme. Casgrain has been intimately involved with the promulgation of Bills 16 and 10. The former, which became law in 1964, guaranteed the personal rights of married women to administer their own property. The latter, passed in 1970, resolves the pecuniary relationship between man and wife. "It took several years, but those two laws brought about drastic changes," she observes. "I admit it will take some time before society fully accepts them, because there are still cases of bank managers refusing loans to married women unless they have their husbands' signatures. I feel it is my role to interpret these laws and their significance to the women of Quebec."

Although enthusiastic about the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women, Mme. Casgrain is less kind towards the radical elements of the feminist movement. "I would not join such a group," she says. "Perhaps at the time of the suffragettes, such tactics were necessary to call attention to the plight of women. But we have won a great deal now, and the feminists should realize that they will get nowhere by antagonizing legislators.

"Their big stumbling block right now is to convince other women of their equality. Some women are not willing to educate themselves, or to support other women political candidates for example. Generally, in voting patterns, women tend to take their husbands' advice, although in recent years the trend has reversed somewhat."

"I Loved the Aura of Parliament"

For Susan Altschul, BA '63, a journalism career began when she got a summer job at the Montreal *Gazette* after graduation from McGill. That stint spurred her on to do a year's study at Carleton's School of Journalism, after which she returned to the *Gazette* to write for the women's pages.

"That entailed, much to my dismay, covering junior league teas," she reminisces. "After much bitching and my volunteering for nights

Florence Seymour Bell, at eighty-two, is Canada's oldest working female lawyer.



and weekends on general news, I was finally taken off that beat and put onto education."

In 1968, the rival *Montreal Star* hired Susan. A year later, she was assigned as parliamentary correspondent to the Quebec provincial legislature, the first woman to receive such a posting with the newspaper.

"That was the most exciting part of my career," reflects the London-born journalist. "I loved the aura of parliament, and was intrigued by the finer points of the bills that were under discussion. The most exciting story to cover was the 1970 provincial election. We were at the Bertrand home when he conceded defeat. It was a very emotional scene."

Although breaking into journalism was fairly easy for Susan, she is aware that there are others who are not quite as fortunate and is therefore sympathetic with the aims of women's liberation. Nevertheless, she feels journalism is rapidly opening up for her sex: "Women don't have to stick to covering the fashion pages any longer. Right now, breakthroughs are being made in politics and finance. The only area from which women are *de facto* segregated is sports."

Her experiences on the two Montreal newspapers have shaped some very definite opinions on the recent inquiry into the Canadian media by a Senate committee. "The Davey Commission did a fantastic job of studying the corporate aspect of the press, but little on the communications aspect," she explains.

Susan observes that although the press has a liberal bias in the United States, it has a conservative bias in Canada. "But that fact does not upset me," she continues. "Objectivity has become a myth. A responsible press should therefore be subjective, aware of its biases, and should take pains to explain those biases to the people. As it is now, newspapers have unspoken stands on issues, and people take what they read in the newspapers as gospel truth."

"Attitudes Are Changing"

Florence Seymour Bell, BCL '20, is a woman of many distinctions. She was the first woman to practise law in Quebec. In addition, at eighty-two, she is Canada's oldest working female lawyer.

Mrs. Bell's career began at age sixteen, after high school matriculation, when she landed a job in a legal firm. One day, a partner in the firm asked another employee, "Who is that little girl typing out there ? Don't send her back into me!" Women were not easily accepted then and the firm was eager to put Mrs. Bell out into the streets.

However, Mrs. Bell explains that "the story has a happy ending, because I eventually became that partner's private secretary, and one day he said to me: 'You know, you'd be more use to me if you were a lawyer!' So on my salary at the legal firm, I financed my way through law school at McGill."

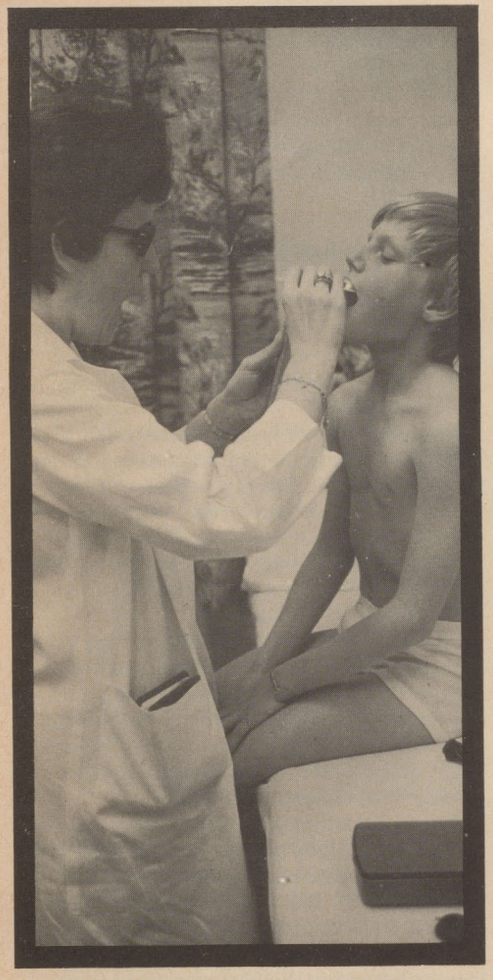
After graduation there were further hurdles in store for the lady lawyer. Because membership in the Quebec bar was not open to females until 1941, Mrs. Bell could not practise her profession. Undaunted, she hit upon the idea of gaining admittance to the Nova Scotia bar, thereby becoming eligible to practise law in Quebec even though she could not plead a case in court. By default, her specialty became corporation law, which does not require any court activity. Finally, in 1957 she was admitted to the Quebec bar, and was made a Queen's Counsel six years later.

Aside from the built-in legal restrictions, Mrs. Bell claims she has never encountered any sex discrimination. "People's attitudes are rapidly changing," she notes. "Today there are over 175 women lawyers in Quebec. That should be indicative of something."

"Children Frightened Me"

When Mimi Belmonte received her McGill medical degree in 1952, she had little intention of becoming a paediatrician. "I was an only

"Say ah," implores paediatrician Mimi Belmonte to one of her many young patients at the Montreal Children's Hospital.



child," she recalls, "and children frightened me to death. But a doctor under whom I did part of my rotating internship gave me the courage to treat children and like it."

In subsequent dealings with children, she came across many who suffered from diabetes, and has since become highly involved with treating that disease. The work is very challenging, she notes, "because though modern medicine has the means at its disposal to treat diabetics, so many patients receive bad treatment."

To counteract that problem, Dr. Belmonte established a clinic for diabetic children at the Montreal Children's Hospital, where she has practised since graduation. The clinic's main function is to educate the child's parents in relevant points of physiology, diet, and insulin. "It is crucial to give parents an understanding of the disease, because many, out of ignorance, impose unnecessary restrictions on the child. The disease causes many psychological problems for the child, so it is important to give him moral support and allow him to lead as normal a life as possible," asserts Dr. Belmonte.

Dr. Belmonte is also one of the founders of Camp Carowanis, the only camp in Quebec for diabetics. Several Montreal doctors organized Carowanis in 1958 to help diabetics gain from the camping experience, which is generally closed to them because of their special dietary and medical needs. Camp Carowanis provides a yearly opportunity for over 200 diabetic French- and English-speaking children to enjoy a three-week summer camping experience. The camp has even trained its own staff; twenty-five of the counsellors are graduates of the organization.

Dr. Belmonte sees the camp as indispensable to the correct care of diabetic children. "There are children there from every religious denomination and economic stratum, and from every area of the province." she observes. "The camp can reach out to a much vaster population than the hospital can cope with."

Besides her work with diabetic children, Dr. Belmonte runs a small hospital-based clinic for children with cystic fibrosis, is an associate professor of paediatrics at McGill, and serves as a member of the Dominion Council of Health, an advisory body to the federal minister of health. "Of all my activities, however, the most rewarding is the contact with the children," observes Dr. Belmonte. "A paediatrician has a rather unique doctor-patient relationship. I play with the kids, but do all the serious dealing with the parents. The children are such simple patients. They have no other worries, about their jobs or families, for instance, so they are less complicated from a psychosocial viewpoint."

Dr. Belmonte does not hold that women make better paediatricians than men, even though she feels women traditionally are better with children. "It is a personality trait, not a sexual one," she says. Although Dr. Belmonte does note that there are more openings for women in paediatrics than in other fields, she maintains there is little discrimination as to sex in the medical profession – mainly because there are so few doctors.

"If a woman is willing to take on heavy responsibilities, she will encounter little discrimination in her career," comments Dr. Belmonte. "Many women expect to be everything to everybody. They want special treatment because they are women, yet they want all the privileges of equality. The two don't go together. I don't think a woman should feel demeaned if she stays home to mother her children, because her presence with her young family is vital to their development."

"Women's Lib Is Long Overdue"

Ink blots are not an annoyance, but rather a source of inspiration for Stephanie Zuperko Dudek, BA '43. An associate professor of clinical psychology at the University of Montreal, Dudek is conducting research into creativity and Rorschach ink-blot techniques.

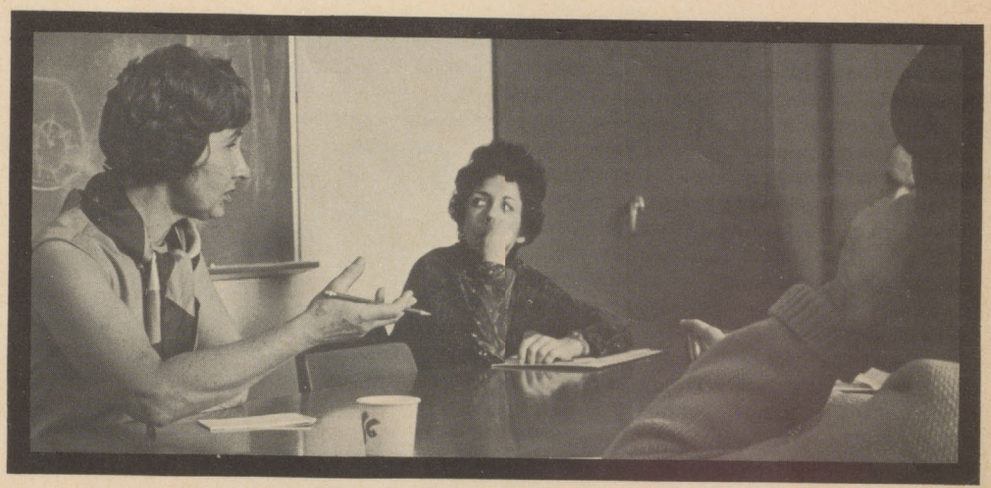
Professor Dudek's interest in psychology stretches back for more than twenty years. After graduation she worked for a year as an advertising copy writer, during which time she met Louis Dudek, now of McGill's English Department. The two were married in 1944 and went off to Columbia University, where Stephanie took her master's degree in psychology. For the next few years, she studied and worked at a part-time research job at Columbia's Psychiatric Institute. "The job was removing warts from people either through hypnosis or suggestion. I worked mostly with the children and used suggestion. The children were very open to suggestion, and often the process worked," she comments.

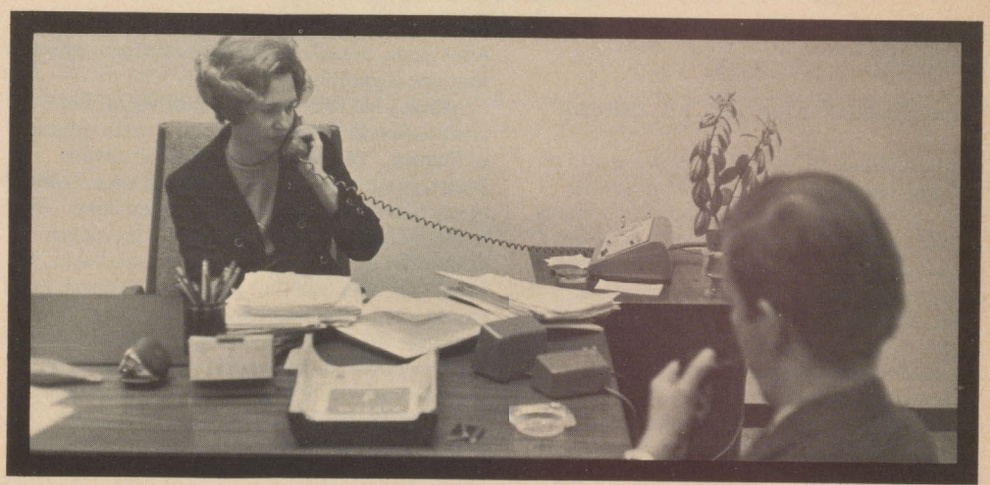
Through that research, Professor Dudek became fascinated with the clinical aspects of psychology. After getting her doctorate at New York University, she came to Montreal's Allan Memorial Institute as head of the Clinical Psychology Department. In 1964 she left to do research, and in 1969 joined the University of Montreal.

Throughout the years, the Rorschach test has been one of Professor Dudek's pet research projects. "Rorschach measures imagination and fancy," she explains. "I was trying to prove that artists have more imagination than nonartists, as measured by the Rorschach technique. I worked with two control groups, one made up primarily of painters, poets, and sculptors, and the other of intelligent, but highly uncreative people. On the whole, the second group had little spontaneity or projection, and had very tight personality factors. The artistic group, on the other hand, were open to the environment and interacted strongly with it."

Below : Professor Stephanie Dudek conducts a seminar on clinical psychology at the University of Montreal.

Bottom : As secretary and counsel for Northern Electric Co., Joyce Reed's responsibilities include dispensing legal advice to corporation executives.





Professor Dudek finds the Rorschach esearch fascinating because "although all the Rorschach tests are basically the same, every- ne is different. Each new person is a course in sychology. Every encounter is exciting. If ne has a true research orientation, he is con- tantly testing hypotheses with the people he neets. If one has an open mind, research will pen twenty new questions for every one it olves. If a person thinks that he has all the nswers, then research must be very boring."

As well as working with Rorschach theories, rofessor Dudek has studied the maturation rocess of culturally deprived children in the chool system, and has performed therapy with chizophrenic children. That, plus her job at ie university, has given her a close view of oday's younger generation. "Today's kids are righter," she notes. "They have an earlier nd a better start on life and know which way up. They are acknowledged as people earlier. t a university, it is the students, not the pro- ssors, who make the place stimulating. arvard, for example, is a good school pre- sely because the kids have an exciting critical titude."

The Lithuanian-born psychologist expresses milarly liberal views towards the feminist ovement. "Women's liberation is long over- ue, and I am glad that people feel strongly out it. No gentle evolution will get women nat they want. In the process, unfortunately, e pioneering radicals will suffer and pay the ice, but if a movement is going to make an pression, it must be extreme.

"I have never been psychologically moti- ted to join the movement, however. I came om a fairly orthodox eastern European mily tradition, and I have been conditioned accept womanhood as a subordinate sition."

Men Are Suspicious"

secretary and counsel for Northern Electric ., Joyce Borden Reed, BCL '62, is the ghest woman executive in the Bell Canada tem. "It is not usual for a woman to get to s level of management," she says. "I am one a handful of people who report to the presi- nt. I think that this is a significant move for men."

Mrs. Reed recalls that she always wanted to a lawyer with a large company. "After one r of articling, I decided not to go into ctice. I thought that getting into a company was the best means of becoming involved in the legal aspects of major business projects," says the Montreal-born executive.

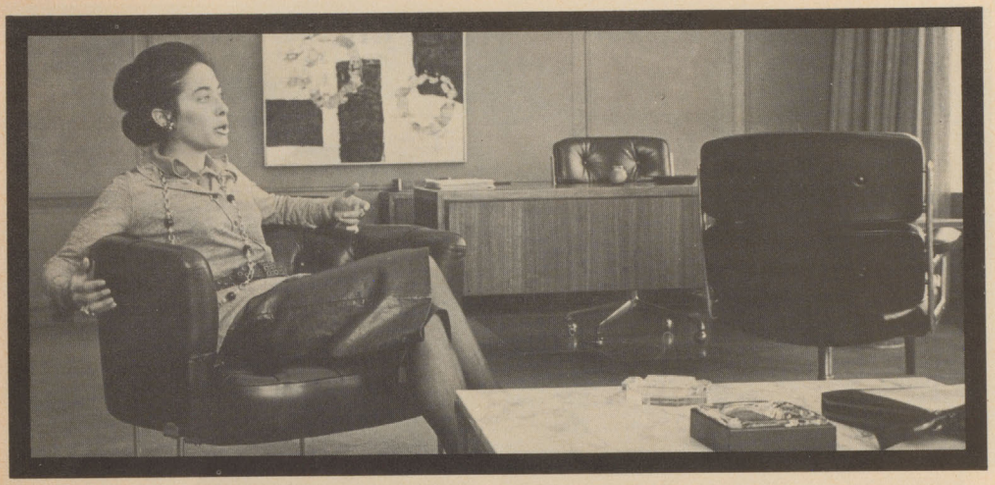
Mrs. Reed joined the firm in 1963 as a lawyer. Two years ago she was made assistant secretary, and last December assumed her present position. She is responsible for giving legal advice to the corporation executives and for organizing board of directors meetings.

Because of her experiences at Northern Electric, Mrs. Reed has very definite opinions on how women fare in the business world: "A woman must be a bit better qualified than a man applying for the same position if she wants to get the job. Even then, once she has been hired, there is a strong tendency for men to watch the woman carefully. Men are not discriminatory; they are just suspicious. But as long as they give a woman a chance to prove herself, they are fine business associates."

Mrs. Reed has little sympathy for the feminist movement. "The world doesn't owe anyone a living, including women," she asserts. "Many women don't want to work hard at something, but would rather take the easy way out. Also, women don't support women nearly as much as men support them. The stereotype of the hard-boiled woman executive is one which other women very easily believe."

Mrs. Reed has noticed some decided differences of approach between the sexes at the board-room level. "Women are more practical. During meetings, they concentrate on the ends they are setting out to achieve. They have more intuition in the decision-making process, and they are more aware of subtle arguments and

Registered stockbroker Monica Mintz makes split-second investment decisions and has contact with stock market analysts from all parts of North America.



Fashion coordinator Judy Schwartz finds that because she tests fabrics and style ideas for herself at home, she can offer customers better advice.



subliminal cross-currents of opinion in the board room."

"The Pulse of a Nation's Economy"

Monica Mintz, BCom '68, lives in a world of bull and bear markets. A stock trader with CEMP, a Montreal-based investment company, Monica trades securities, makes investment decisions, and has contact with stock market analysts from all parts of North America.

Monica observes that an open mind and an ability to cope with changing circumstances are the two main prerequisites of her job. "The stock market is the pulse of a nation's economy," she says. "It is dynamic and volatile. Many decisions are split second and irrevocable. What is true today might not necessarily be true tomorrow."

Monica's start in finance came through a summer job she had with an investment firm. After graduation, she worked as an assistant in one of Canada's largest brokerages, Baker Weeks. While with the company, she became a registered stockbroker, taking three sets of examinations – one in Canada and two in the United States. She is the first Canadian female licensed to practise in both countries.

Working in the world of finance has taught Monica about mistakes an investor can make. "The main problem is that it is hard to be a part-time investor," she notes. "People who have very unsophisticated knowledge of the market and are at the mercy of some broker are bound to get hurt. A person must devote time and knowledge to investing. It is a very personal thing. One must set intelligent goals for oneself in either long-term returns or short-term gains. Most importantly, one must know that one is gambling."

Monica has encountered little sexual discrimination in the predominantly male sphere of finance. "My being a woman has always been a positive thing, never a hindrance. Some of my friends who are career women have encountered discrimination, but it has never existed for me. If a man sees that a woman is a capable broker and that her advice is good, he would just as soon take advice from her."

On the broader topic of women's liberation, Monica contends that certain goals which the feminists advocate, such as abortions and day-care centres, don't really fall under the category of women's problems. "They are first and foremost social problems and necessities."

She admits salaries in some sectors are discriminatory, but maintains that a woman with the proper capabilities and ambition will get where she wants if willing to wait a bit longer for recognition. "That is a problem any minority group faces," she says, "and it will eventually change. Until it does, though, one of the tragedies of this generation is the educated woman, for whom the doors of opportunity have been opened at university. Later this same woman must remain satisfied with the responsibilities of a household."

"Looking for a Creative Field"

"Ever since I can remember, I have been sewing," says Judy Schwartz, BA '69, a fashion coordinator for a Montreal textile firm. "Before that, I never followed a hobby through. I had done everything from ballet to piano lessons. Finally, we sold the piano to get me a sewing machine."

It was therefore only natural that after graduation from McGill, Judy entered the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York City to study fashion buying and merchandising. "I didn't want to pursue a professional degree in an academic subject, and I was looking for a creative field because I can express more of myself in a creation rather than in words," she explains.

According to Judy, the job of fashion coordinator has a false image of glamour: "The profession began in the United States in the twenties, when a textile mill would hire a fashion designer. She was generally a woman from a high class who had sophisticated knowledge and contact with style."

As fashion coordinator, Judy develops style ideas for the sampling seasons. The ideas come from Europe and New York, and she reinterprets and readapts patterns to suit the clothing manufacturers that her company serves. She also makes decisions as to what patterns, colours, and basic raw materials the company will work with for the upcoming fashion season.

Judy feels that she is in a profession where being a woman is a decided advantage: "I have earned respect because I know what I am talking about in terms of fabric information. I am a home sewer; I test fabrics and style ideas for myself at home. Therefore I can offer much better advice to the customer. Besides, in matters of colour, women are by far the better judges. Most men are colour-blind."□

Femina!

by Erika R. Covert

In her February address to McGill students, Sexual Politics *author Kate Millett stated that the media exploit social causes to such an extent she could visualize the day when a popular brassière company, panicked by the bra-burning of feminists who consider those garments symbolic of oppression, would come up with an ad: "I dreamt I went to a women's lib meeting in my _____." Considering already existing advertisements like the one that presents a woman in a Superman costume and proclaims, "You've Come a Long Way, Baby," in order to convince women they shouldn't be content with men's cigarettes, one can easily imagine Millett's dire prediction coming true. The logical extension of advertising of that ilk is the appearance of plays and articles which cash in on a subject as potentially dangerous – and humorous – as women's liberation. As an example, we offer* Femina!, *a modern opera about a working-class girl's unremitting struggle for liberation, which presents the issues of women's lib and then proceeds to undermine them by demonstrating that men really are superior. Perhaps this sort of chicanery will never happen, but it is wise to be prepared if it does.*

Act one scene i

The scene opens in the steno pool of a typically sterile office building. The secretaries and stenographers are on their coffee break, and the topic of conversation is Femina, our heroine, who has been employed by Misogyny and Company for a few brief months.

Chorus: Poor Femina, sweet Femina, why is she so sad?
Conditions in the steno pool, they really aren't so bad.
It's true, they pay us less than men.
It's true, we don't advance.
But we are sure the stronger sex
Should always wear the pants.
Poor Femina, sweet Femina, when first she started here,
Planned to use the steno pool to rise to a career.
She finds that she will never rise
Above a certain rank;
She finds that girls are never found
In board rooms at the bank.
We don't see why she complains
That it is men who hold the reins;
The goal of every woman's life
Is: be a mother and a wife.
A girl who wants a long career
Has something very wrong with her!
Dear Femina, sweet Femina, has such a pretty face.
She would make a lovely bride in gossamer and lace.
She could marry the vice-president and leave the office grind;
An executive who's clever has a clever wife behind.

At this point, Femina enters, a pretty girl with a wistful expression on her face. She has overheard her coworkers discussing her, and attempts to tell them why she has no future in the business world:

Femina: I graduated from college replete with useful knowledge;
I know all there is to know of Donne and Michelangelo.
In fact, there's little unknown to me –
I have the general arts degree!
But I made a grave mistake while still a girl unripe –
A high school course I chose to take, to teach me how to type.
This cursed craft once learned, I mastered this hard rule:
A girl with sixty words a minute
Finds her job has nothing in it
But the steno pool.
When men come out of college who have my brand of knowledge,
They aren't asked to type a letter;
They can hope for something better.
They make decisions every day
With just the strength of a BA!
Why don't women have the chance
To make more money and advance?

Femina's sad soliloquy is interrupted by the arrival of Mr. Misogyny, the company president, and the stenos scatter in a panic, and return to work at their desks.

Mr. Misogyny: Femina, I'm meeting with the board today.
Make ten cups of coffee and bring them right away!
Exit.

Femina sighs sadly, and exits with grim determination to put an end to her oppression – after she has made the coffee.

scene ii

We find Femina at home that evening, in the tidy but modest apartment she shares with her widowed mother, who knits placidly while Femina paces restlessly around the living room.

Femina: Ah, mother dear, why can't you see
I'm justified to make my plea?
Why should I type for men all day
And take home very little pay?

Mother: What a sweet child you were, Femina!
Why, your late dad and I used to say:
"Our dear little daughter will be
A successful fine woman one day."
But one trait you always have shown,
I've pondered on night after night –
You never know how to conceal
The fact that you're awfully bright.
For, men resent a girl who seems to know more than they.
A girl should always act as if her head is filled with hay.
What a fine girl you are, Femina!
But your wit you too often display.
Just act far less smart than you are,
And then you'll be married one day!

Femina: There is one thing that I can do,
But there's no point in telling you.
I plan to show the corporation
I protest discrimination!
Tomorrow is my demonstration!



scene iii

The scene opens in the men's club to which all the executives of Misogyny and Company belong, a true male preserve from which females are strictly barred, except in the private rooms. The executives in business suits, sporting attaché cases, are gathered at the bar or seated at the fine mahogany tables, singing the praises of a men-only club:

Men's Chorus: What bliss! Such joy we find in our retreat,
Where never once is heard the tread of female feet.
Where never once is heard the women's nagging chatter,
Discussing all those things that simply do not matter.
What bliss! Such joy, they can't contact us here,
Wheedling on the phone, "Be home soon, my dear."
Wheedling on the phone, making us all wonder
If getting married wasn't just a very tragic blunder.
Here we raise a merry glass,
And discuss the latest pass
Made at a new secretary.
Or, perhaps we choose to carry
On a very small affair –
There are private rooms back there!
What bliss! Such joy to be as God intended,
Noble males together, by females unattended.

Suddenly, Femina, alone and valiant, enters, and a horrified hush falls as she sits down at the bar. A waiter hurries over and whispers to her that she must leave, but she shakes her head, and will not budge. Annoyed, the men surround her and harangue her to go, until a young man – the son of Mr. Misogyny, and first vice-president of the company – appears. He sits down beside Femina and orders them both drinks. The other men, intimidated by young Desmond Misogyny's support for Femina, sit down sulkily and ignore the girl. Desmond looks deep into Femina's eyes and sings:

Desmond: Oft, so oft, have I found
That the women of beauty and grace
Have nothing at all in the mind
That's back of the marvellous face.
Long, so long, have I searched
For a woman courageous and true,
A woman of depth and ideals,
And ah, that woman is you!

Femina: Oft, so oft, have I heard
That the men think a woman a child,
A creature to fondle and spoil,
To praise if she's docile and mild.
Long, so long, have I found
That females aren't thought to have brains –
The body is all that men want,
When pulchritude fades, their love wanes.

Desmond: Oh, it is not so with me.

Femina: We shall have to wait and see.

Desmond: My heart is aching for your plight.

Femina: Mere sympathy can't put it right.

The other men, angered by Desmond's sympathy for Femina, burst out angrily:

Men's Chorus: God! God! God! What do these women want?
Whence derived their pleas for liberation?
The husband's lot is toil and perspiration.
Such parasitic women! They've no consideration.
Men! Men! Men! We're masters of our kind;
Women, say, what earthly use are they?
They're meant to cook and tend our babes all day.
For men should always rule 'em! and ever have the say!
Yes! Yes! Yes! and ever have the say!
Men should have the say!

Femina, *to Desmond:* You see the kind of odds I face?

Desmond: I'll help you gain your rightful place.

Men's Chorus: Her rightful place is at the sink!

Femina: Ah, that is what you monsters think!
You cast a woman in a role;
You bind and gag her very soul.
You won't admit she has the right
To rectify past history's slight.

The men laugh derisively.

Femina: You laugh at me – well, that's just fine.
The laugh heard last, it will be mine!

scene iv

Several days have passed since Femina's occupation of the men's club. Desmond, whose intervention with his father has saved Femina from dismissal, is lunching with her in the office cafeteria, since she has refused to allow him to take her to an expensive restaurant. Desmond wants desperately to marry Femina, and he pleads his cause, oblivious to the curious glances of other employees in the cafeteria:

Desmond: You don't believe I understand
What you are struggling for;
You think I'm just another man
Like those you've met before.
I pride myself that I am fair
And of a liberal bent –
Oh Femina, I'm glad, I swear,
That you are militant!
And if you'll only marry me,
I'll prove that I'm sincere.
No restless housewife you will be,
You'll have your own career!



Femina: A career you say, once I marry ?
What as – a private secretary ?

Desmond: The nepotism I can use will give you what career you choose.
I'll make my father quite content with a female top vice-president!

Femina, *to herself:* It's more than I can do
To pass up such a prize –
A female top executive
Would open up men's eyes!
Besides, I love my Desmond too,
Why should I ever rue it ?
A decent job and love that's true . . .
To Desmond
All right, my love, I'll do it!

Beside himself with joy, Desmond grabs Femina by the hand and hurries her out of the cafeteria, intent on breaking the good news to his father.

Curtain

Act two scene i

Several years have rolled by, and we find Femina pacing restlessly about the living room of her beautiful colonial home, holding a bundled-up baby in her arms, and seeming very discontent. She confides her woes to her maid, who is hovering in attendance:

Femina: Almost every other day, somebody is bound to say,
"Ah, Femina, ah, Femina, how fortunate you are!
You have the things we all desire: clothes, a home that we admire,
Your husband is so good to you – how fortunate you are!"

Maid: And madam, you must not forget you have a lovely car!

Femina: Foolish girl, do you not see, these trifles do not interest me ?
A home, prestige, what use are they, if freedom is the price to pay ?
My girl, I have a tale to tell of one who loved too fond and well:
When married first, I had a post
Of some import – this is no boast.
(A VP in my husband's firm
He wooed me under such a term.)
But oh! the treacheries of men!
Imagine my great horror when
Upon the death of Desmond's sire,
My husband took o'er the empire.
And to me said my subtle spouse,
"I want you home to run our house.
A child now is on the way;
The company is mine today.
As president, I feel it sound
To have my wife in the background,
To organize our social life –
In short, I need a full-time wife."
And so, I've lost my fine career
And pine in aching boredom here.

Maid: Madam, would I could hear more,
But someone's ringing at the door.

The maid goes to the door and admits Mabel, a friend of Femina's from her steno pool days. Femina rushes to greet her:

Mabel: Oh Femina, the company is torn by bitter strife.
I've come to plead our cause to you; you are the boss's wife.
The firm has had a policy all pregnant staff to fire.
They let us go without remorse, and other girls they hire.
Now we demand they change their ways, and give us all paid leave.
To have our babies and return – that's fair, we all believe.

Femina: Very fair it seems to me. My husband – he does not agree ?

Mabel: Your husband and the other men
Refuse to acquiesce.
And so we plan a protest march
Our feelings to express.
This is why I come to you.
You are the only one
That all the men will listen to.
Oh please, do say you'll come!

Femina: At last, at last, I spy a chance for me to break my chains.
I'll lead the band, I'll make demand that you achieve these gains.
Mabel, Mabel, lead the way, and let this be our cry today:

Femina *and* **Mabel** *sing as they exit:* Let us have our babies,
And pay us when we do.
Women have their rights, yes,
For we are people too!

scene ii

In front of the main door outside Misogyny and Company some fifty women are angrily chanting slogans and brandishing signs. Femina mounts a concrete bench beside the big revolving door:

Femina: In the Middle Ages, women were in cages!
Nothing ever changes while chauvinism ranges.
When we're working, low pay;
When we're mothers, no pay.
Tyrants when they hire us,
Monsters when they fire us!

Her militant melody is interrupted by the arrival of Desmond, flanked by a contingent of vice-presidents and other high-ranking executives:

Desmond: Misguided Femina, what is this I see ?
My wife demonstrating against the company!

Femina: Not against the company, but against all tyranny.

Desmond: And what will my stockholders say,
To see my own wife act this way ?

Femina: They'll say injustice must be great
To turn a wife against her mate.

Desmond: Come away, your spouse commands!

Femina: Give these women their demands!

Desmond: But Femina, I can't do that.

Femina: Then I'm not leaving, and that's flat!

Desmond: Think, think, I beg you
Of your only child.
Must he be the victim
Of actions rash and wild?
Will he grow up lonely,
No mama at his side –
For I would divorce you
To save my manly pride!
The choice, my dear, has thus arisen:
Choose motherhood or activism!

Femina: Husband, Desmond, is there limit
To your wily, scheming guile?
Do you think these threats will make me
Justice and my friends revile?
No hints of quick and cruel divorce
Or loss of child, will change my course.

The women applaud wildly at that, and the men, distressed, go into a hasty whispered conference. After a few moments of consultation, Desmond turns again to Femina:

Desmond: You your fateful choice have made.
Pray God you'll never rue it!
You would see these women paid.
If I decline to do it,
I face a long and woeful life
Without you as my loving wife.
My own, my love, so be it;
Our nuptial ties I sever.
Your tragic fate, I see it:
A woman brave and clever,
A fine career to call her own,
But bitter, sad, and old – alone!!

All the women except Femina begin to weep at this dismal picture, and Desmond continues:

Desmond: But apprehensions of this sort
I know to you are naught.
An intellect of great import
Will not by qualms be caught.
But let me make one further point,
That may your firm resolve disjoint:
Of your friends I'll take a poll
To discover which are true
To the cause that grips your soul,
And who would say, like you,
That they won't be involved with me,
Who vetoes paid maternity.
Who would take their leader's place
By the side of man so base
He declares right to your face
Your scheme he does oppose?
If you came to live with me
You'd share in all my property,
Have money and security –
These possessions just because
You'd observe one single clause
Which is, to drop your social cause.
Now, is there any who affirms
She'd accept my stated terms?

All the women, married and unmarried, young and old, pregnant or otherwise, rush forward to Desmond, clamouring to be chosen to take Femina's place. Femina stands by in silence, horrified at her sisters' treachery. Desmond stops the women's pleas by holding up his hand for silence.

Desmond: My Femina, believe me, I make this demonstration
Only to acquaint you with one strong consideration:
Don't place your faith in women to a revolution make;
For if they ever have to choose
A man to win or cause to lose,
The man they'll always take!

Femina: I concede, the day is yours,
And wrong was I, I see,
To think that other women are
As militant as me.
I'll come home and be your wife,
And never will ask more of life
Than to live beneath your loving sway
And wait upon you night and day.

The women, who realize they've undermined their own cause, disband and straggle away disconsolately. The men slap each other on the back in hearty congratulation of their own brilliance, and sing as Desmond and Femina join hands:

Men's Chorus: With what decisive victory we men have won the fight!
They will say in history we did what's only right.
We showed the women once again we are the clever gender.
A cunning ploy was deftly used to make the girl surrender.
The girls can't think like we do, and not a woman can
Choose a revolution ahead of a good man!
So give three cheers for women – they really are good sports;
A little simple maybe but, they look so great in shorts!

Curtain□

Erika R. Covert is editorial assistant of the News.

McGill discriminates...

☐ always
☐ never
☐ hardly ever

McGill has set a precedent among Canadian universities in its comprehensive investigation of sexually discriminatory practices within the university.

by Louise Abbott

The growing concern for women's rights has spawned inquiries into sex-based discrimination in many institutions, and universities have been among the prime targets under investigation. In 1969, the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) conducted a study which revealed that women "in the same field, with the same rank, and with the same competence (as measured by highest degree earned and by age) as men, earn on the average about $1,200 less than men." Although limited in scope, the CAUT study paved the way for further investigations into the problems of female academics.

McGill has been the first Canadian university to follow through with its own systematic and comprehensive search for discrimination. The Senate Committee on Discrimination as to Sex in the University, after a year of research, has released a forty-three-page document which focusses primarily on McGill's academic staff and peripherally on students.

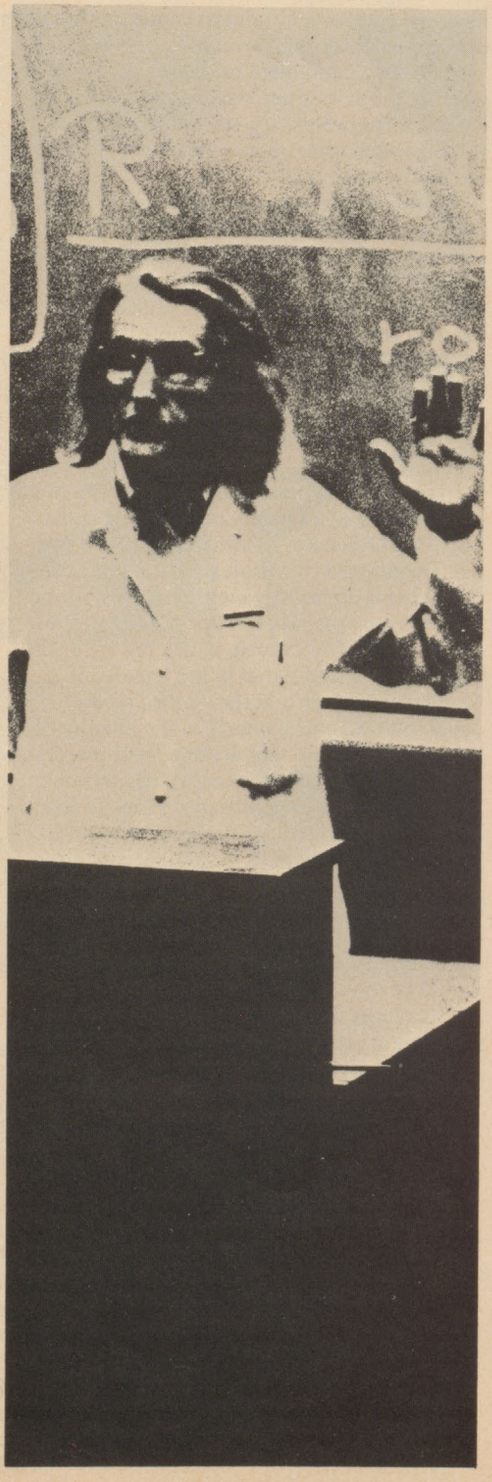
To the chagrin of university liberals, the committee's findings were less than pleasant. The report attests to the existence of both covert and overt discrimination on campus. "What we have found," Committee Chairman Brian Grosman says, "is that the university isn't very different from the community as a whole in its treatment of women."

Although some kinds of discrimination – disparaging remarks, for example, or the habit of according academic titles to male staff members while referring to female faculty by their social titles – are too subtle to be compiled, the committee had no trouble in documenting inequities in several spheres of university life.

For instance, in its study of 979 full-time faculty members, the committee found that most of the 179 women are clustered in the ranks of lecturer and assistant professor, with their salaries from 6 to 10 percent lower than those of their male counterparts. Furthermore, there has been no trend in recent years towards a reduction of that salary differential.

Overall, the average salary of the female academic lies more than 20 percent below that of the male, a difference which again mirrors the heavy concentration of women in the lower faculty ranks.

Moreover, the committee discovered that, though her qualifications are in most cases better than a man's, a woman is likely to receive a considerably lower starting salary. At the level of assistant professor, for instance, a woman's starting salary is almost $900 less than that of a man.



Promotion is a second area of unequal treatment. The committee found, for example, that 15 percent of female associate professors have spent more than ten years in that rank compared with 7.5 percent of males, and 16 percent of female assistant professors have spent five years at that level compared with 8 percent of males.

Committee findings on the admission rates for women students to graduate and professional schools at McGill were more encouraging, however, indicating "the shortage of female students in various professional areas is a reflection of the low application rate rather than a restrictive admissions policy." Generally, as high or even higher a percentage of women applicants are accepted as male. However, certain professional schools attract far fewer women than men. While the graduate Faculty has 32 percent female students, the School of Dentistry has just 10 percent.

Turning to facilities for women, the committee deplored the lack of a day-care centre at McGill, which "results in *de facto* discrimination against female staff and students," and the lack of a maternity-leave policy at the university. "Maternity leave without pay is a sort of penalty clause," the report argued, and "the absence of a compassionate policy on maternity leave denies women equal opportunity."

In light of those findings, the committee outlined a series of remedies. First, to rectify the salary discrepancy, the committee recommended that "a special salary award should be made to female staff to close the gap between their salaries and those of their male colleagues of equal rank." Moreover, since the starting salary abyss is a major factor in subsequent salary differences, the committee also proposed that "chairmen and deans be instructed that starting salaries should be related only to academic qualifications, and that the university should not take advantage of a weaker bargaining position of female appointees by offering them lower salaries than they would offer to males of equal qualifications."

To put an end to the practice of relegating women to the lower faculty ranks on a long-term basis, the committee urged that decisions

McGill's committee on sex discrimination determined that the salaries of female academics are 6 to 10 percent lower than their male counterparts'.

on the promotion of female staff be made on academic grounds alone, and that the recruitment of females to the higher academic ranks be actively encouraged.

To alleviate the shortage of women in various professional areas, the committee suggested that McGill "publicize the fact that qualified female students are accepted on an equal basis with male students," and "encourage young women to widen their scope in professional areas."

To eliminate *de facto* discrimination arising from childbirth, the committee recommended a minimum five-week maternity leave with pay and the establishment of an on-campus day-care centre with flexible hours and proper supervision. The committee insisted that baby care facilities are as much the university's business as residences or health services, and advocated that day-care services be provided at a nominal charge, with fees scaled to the mother's earnings.

While the committee's request for position papers – when it was carrying out its study – produced surprisingly few submissions, publication of the report provoked substantial comment and controversy across campus. Professor Margaret Gillett, of the Faculty of Education, comments that "the report has to be considered significant, perhaps even shocking, because it brings evidence of unfairness in an academic community, which likes to think of itself as ideal." One of the student representatives on the committee puts it even more harshly: "Everyone expected that McGill was as bad as everywhere else; it's turning out that it's worse."

However, despite its detailed documentation, the report's claim of discrimination did not pass unchallenged. During a Senate discussion of the report numerous charges of spurious reasoning were laid against the committee.

Psychology Professor Dalbir Bindra claimed that the "whole argument of the committee report is based on the assumption that the academic worth of men and women is equal." The salary award, he contended, contradicts the spirit of the report. "The recommendation says that special salary awards should be made to some staff members because they are female – not because of their academic worth."

Arts and Science Dean Edward Stansbury advised that within his Faculty's Arts Division there is no significant difference between the salaries of men and women in the same professional category, although the report revealed discrepancies for the university as a whole.

Stansbury's comment raised the question of whether the committee's aggregate statistics did not misrepresent the situation, an issue Principal Bell took up in a speech a week after the Senate session:

"Owing to the way our society is organized, women tend to drop out of the career progression along the way, so that women are relatively overrepresented in the junior ranks and underrepresented in the senior ranks. Even if the men and women are on exactly the same pay scale in every rank, the average pay of women will be lower than that of men.

"There is a second mechanism, equally subtle, by which men and women can have different average salaries. Let us suppose that we have a peculiar imaginary university which consists only of a Faculty of Medicine and a Faculty of Education, both of equal size. We will imagine that the professors in the Faculty of Medicine are mostly men, with a few women, and that the professors in the Faculty of Education are mostly women, with a few men. We will further suppose that in the Faculty of Medicine, the men and the women receive equal salaries, and similarly in the Faculty of Education. Now in that arrangement there is nowhere any salary discrepancy between men and women in similar jobs, but suppose now we assume that faculty salaries are generally higher in medicine than they are in education. This would mean that there were more women professors on the lower scale and more men professors on the higher scale, and once again the average salary of a woman professor would be lower than that of a man."

The report was to come in for its most damning criticism, however, from Chancellor Donald O. Hebb, a renowned physiological psychologist. The one-page memorandum he submitted to Senate after the discrimination report had been tabled concluded that the document was "out of touch with academic and psychological reality."

"There is discrimination in the university, but it is not general, and the idea of raising all women's salaries by $1,000 a year is absurd," charged the outspoken academic. "Also, it does not prove discrimination to show that women are promoted more slowly despite being equally well trained. Are they equally productive in research? Until that is shown, there is no case. The record shows that a small proportion of women are outstandingly good and must be recognized, but women on the average are much less productive of significant original research. On the average, they are bound to get less promotion in a university that values research."

In its tone, Dr. Hebb's report seems to conjure up the bogy of women's natural inferiority: "From an early age, boys are not only more active physically and more aggressive, but also less willing to follow, and in these respects they show a picture that is general in all mammalian species . . . . The inborn male aggressiveness is a factor in research, and so obviously is the greater aptitude for mathematical thinking, and a greater interest in abstract problems. Given two new PhDs, male and female, equally promising as teachers, which is likely to add to the university's reputation by doing and publishing significant research? The man is, on the record, and so he is more valuable to the university on the average."

Campus reaction to Hebb's statement has ranged from the emotional, "He's a male chauvinist defending male supremacy with pseudoscientific justifications!" to the more rational, "Dr. Hebb simply cannot ignore the myriad cultural obstacles that women face."

Professor Frances Henry of anthropology, a senator, stands solidly in the "anti-Hebbian" camp. Commenting on the issue, she says, "It is ridiculous to suggest that it is proven or shown that women are less productive than men. By what criteria? Numbers of pieces of paper or what? I think the idea of linking aggressivity and dominance to the urge to do research is equally erroneous. There's a vast gap between being domineering or aggressive and being motivated and committed to produce research. I don't see where one translates readily or easily into the other."

The raging debate sparked by the committee report on sex discrimination suggests that the issue of women's rights is a very sensitive one at McGill. The discrimination report has been sent by Senate to an implementation committee, after the university's highest academic body made clear its reservations about the findings and its disapproval of the special salary award. What McGill does now with the report will be a barometer of the university's commitment to being an agent of change in the area of women's rights.□

Louise Abbott is a third-year honours English student.

Boys and girls together

Establishing coeducational residences such as the one at Molson Hall may be a solution to the low-occupancy levels of McGill's student residences.

by Darlene Kruesel



e male and female students in the iversity's coed residence share erything from the pool tables to the ning boards.

ce January, Molson Hall, one-time head-arters for launching panty raids on Royal toria College and still considered by some one of the last male sanctuaries on campus, been converted into a residence for both es. Through the change, the university has ed a North American movement toward d housing, becoming the fifth Canadian ege to establish a mixed dormitory.

Despite its casual acceptance by the young, coed residence concept startles most parents o vividly remember their own university ex-ience: strict segregation of sexes, with limited visiting hours carefully clocked by stern house-mothers. Many parents fear the revolutionary departure in living style will sweep away the good clean fun of yesteryear – proms, group dating, and football games – and replace it with activities of a more explicitly sexual nature.

Besides anticipating the erosion of their children's morals, parents voice other less colourful apprehensions. They worry that their offsprings' academic pursuits will suffer. They also contend that the pressure-cooker coed environment will rob their children of privacy and the freedom to live their own lives.

None of those fears are borne out by this writer's one-week stay at Molson Hall in March. The residence is anything but a den of uncontrollable bedlam and promiscuity. It is relaxed, unsophisticated, and noisy. The sexes, freed from the tyranny of formal mixers, get to know each other through many varied casual encounters.

Students prepare snacks in the kitchenettes or cook communal dinners for the other residents on their floor. They play bridge, pool, and chess; hike up Mount Royal; or "tray" in the snow, using trays from the cafeteria as toboggans. Many students, I was told, smoke hashish and marijuana regularly, but as might be expected, I was not privy to those sessions.

The main pastime of the residents, however, is talking. There are spontaneous "rap" sessions over coffee almost every evening, in which the students discuss anything from the day's comics to residence gossip to politics and philosophy.

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So far, the many group activities have had little adverse effect on marks. Comments one female student: "Most of the guys are in engineering or medicine. They have a lot of studying to do, so naturally the girls tend to do more work as well."

Many residents ascribe the healthy communal atmosphere to the twenty-five-year-old residence director and the student staff of assistant residence directors and academic tutors. They help the students learn how to have friends and how to live with a group of people. However, the effect of Molson Hall's becoming coed should not itself be minimized. The casual activities encourage an ease and naturalness between the sexes which is enthusiastically endorsed by both students and staff.

"The dynamics of the group gently pressures each individual to go out of his way to be sociable and to participate in the specifically coed activities," observes one new female resident. Another student maintains that the coed situation helps isolated and alienated individuals in particular, and that many of the quieter males have come out of their shells.

A male resident claims the experience has had a maturing influence on him: "With the girls here, everyone is more conscious of how he acts, and how others act. If someone puts on airs, he gets put in his place time and time again by the group." A four-year veteran of Molson Hall comments favourably on the change in his fellow students since the residence became coed: "A lot of guys come here with the intention of going wild, but now that the girls are here, Molson Hall has become less juvenile and more mature. The guys are less frustrated and there is less rough play and practical joking." Brent Scott, Molson Hall residence council president, says, "Coed living is a form of therapy. People in such close contact become transparent to each other. But so far, this closeness hasn't caused any insurmountable psychological problems."

Molson Hall Residence Director Paris Georghiou, a graduate student in chemistry, echoes the positive reaction of the students. "The arrival of the girls has improved the normally staid atmosphere of a men's residence," he says. "It has also provided an easy relationship with members of the opposite sex which is essential to any student's well-being."

Not surprisingly, the coed arrangement has most notably affected male-female relationships. It has almost become a truism that coed housing fosters a family atmosphere in which residents regard each other as brothers and sisters. With a large circle of friends, students do not have to pair off as lovers to get to know each other. Platonic relationships arise easily because one no longer sees the opposite sex as merely a Saturday night accessory or a sexual object.

One female resident explains, "It's just like having 150 big brothers. You can learn to appreciate the opposite sex as people, and you see a completely different side of a guy from the dating situation." Many of the male students marvel at the relief they have experienced from the social pressure which used to build up toward the weekend date.

The opinions of the residents tally with Stanford psychologist Joseph Katz's findings in a study of coeducational living. Eliminating

he institutionalized barriers between the sexes ncreases friendships between them, rather nan sexual activity. Katz theorizes that ecause the residents regard each other as kin, ne ancient taboo against incest encourages elationships to remain platonic, curbing any ighly personal and emotional alliances.

Besides the incest taboo, physical proximity nd the calculated permissiveness of visiting ours discourage romantic bonds. Visits etween the sexes are banned between 2 A.M. nd 8 A.M.; though the rule is unenforceable, ne male resident says, "I couldn't spend a ight with a girl, because by the next morning, veryone in the residence would know. Besides, you break up with someone, or want to take nother girl out, the fact that we all live in the me building keeps you in pretty tight rein. heavy romantic involvement with a girl who ves here could be fairly difficult. Here a guy ust face the consequences of any of his ctions. So he is more prudent."

There are of course less platonic pairings, nd sometimes problems arise. Coed housing ill does make sex more convenient, if not ecessarily more frequent, and heavy love fairs can flare up and die away in rapid ccession. On the other hand, if there is any mance involved, the couple does have the pportunity for a more natural and gradual owth of their relationship.

Despite the unlimited possibilities for meeting the opposite sex, however, not everyone no lives in the coed dormitory is anxious to ng its praises. Some Molson Hall residents mplain of a lack of privacy, with the males ving too little freedom to be sloppy, and the rls too little liberty to lounge around in rlers and face cream. One or two male residents express displeasure with the girls who ve moved in, claiming they are "silly and ghty," and that "it is impossible to relax with at kind of 'broad' around." It is generally reed by the students that coed housing ould be only one option in a network of sidence choices.

The opposition to the establishment of a ed residence, however, did not come from e students. Setting up a coed dormitory at cGill has been a long and arduous process rked by poor organization and an inert iversity administration. Two-and-a-half rs ago the Students' Society set out to conuct its own cooperative coed residence. hough the student plan provoked the unisity into accepting the coed concept, the oject itself collapsed for financial reasons. At the onset of the current academic year, ns had been formalized to convert a male idence, Gardner Hall, into a coed dorm. at scheme also fizzled out. Because of poor blicity, the minimum requirement of fifty ls, specified by the Senate Subcommittee Residence Policy to warrant physical nges in the building, was not met. Student disappointment over the failure of Gardner Hall project helped sow the seeds he plan to turn Molson Hall into a coeducanal residence on an experimental basis for winter term. Another factor which sparked experiment was an application to move into all-male residence by two girls living in the udent ghetto." They had heard of the many ancies at Molson Hall and had no interest iving at RVC. Their request was taken to the

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university administration by Residence Director Georghiou and finally rejected.

The incident precipitated weeks of planning by the Molson Hall executive council and the residence director. In December, Georghiou presented a proposal that Molson Hall become coed to J. Ross O'Farrell, formerly director of McGill's administrative services and chairman of the University Residence Council. The council, which is the supreme administrative body for the university's residence complex, was divided in its consideration of the proposal. The main objection was that the scheme would only be economically profitable if a large number of vacancies were filled.

After several examinations by Principal Bell, the deans, and Senate, the controversial plan was finally ratified in late December. Molson Hall was given the green light to proceed with the pilot project in accordance with the recommendation of the Subcommittee on Residence Policy that the university provide a varied choice in residences. However, the council would allow only twenty-five transfers from RVC to Molson Hall in order to head off any massive exodus.

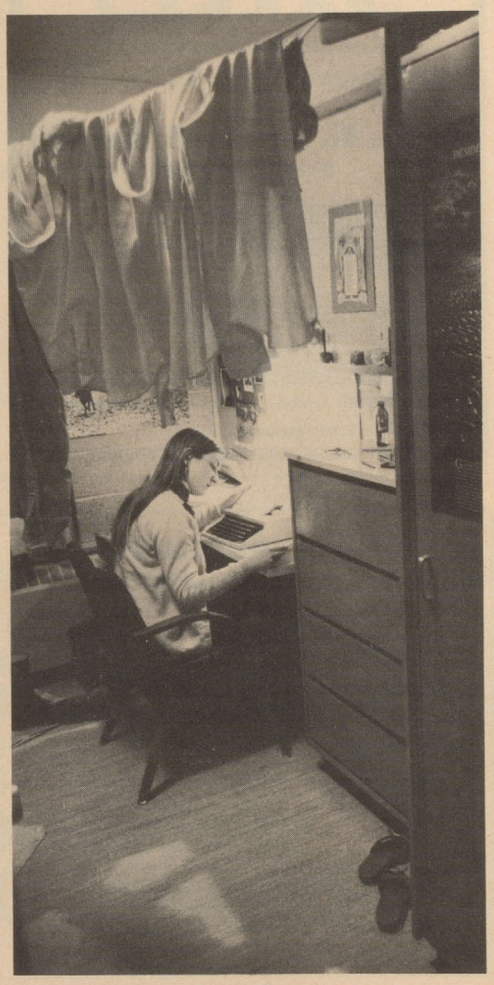
After the scheme had been approved, the Molson Hall executive council advertised for girls interested in entering the dormitory. They also had at their disposal a list of applicants for the abortive Gardner Hall project. Although it was midterm, 18 girls moved in en masse from RVC right after the Christmas break; since then, 8 other girls have moved in.

Unfortunately, the ratio of 26 females to 150 males is poor. At present, the girls are housed in both wings of the second floor. Next year, if the residence can attract 80 to 100 girls, the females will occupy one wing on each of the seven floors with the males occupying the opposite wings.

Even then the coed residence will be far from ideal because the physical structure of the building does not lend itself to maximum human interaction. The most successful coed residences have groupings of apartments – instead of individual rooms — with males and females in alternate units.

Most residents, however, are satisfied with the present setup, which allows freedom to move from one floor to another without the hindrance of a bell desk or an intercom announcement. The regulations are few; moreover, the students themselves make and enforce their own social rules within the guidelines of official university residence policy.

Despite the many group activities at Molson Hall, there has been little adverse effect on marks.



The interest and enthusiasm for the coed concept comes when McGill's residences are encountering extreme financial difficulties because of a sharp slump in student demand for institutional living. The dwindling of residence applications results from many factors. The university Admissions Office is recording a marked decline in applications, which affects the number of residence students. In addition, because of the establishment of the CEGEP programme, student enrolment at the undergraduate level is becoming predominantly local.

The demand for on-campus living is further curtailed because residences have been forced to jack up their fees to somewhat prohibitive rates. It now costs almost $1000 to live in residence for seven months.

Finally, new student attitudes have figured significantly in the residence plight. Many students consider institutional living too rigid and impersonal, and prefer the individualism of life in their own apartments. They are also dissatisfied with rigid residence governmental structures, and present many complaints about overly disciplinary residence directors.

The combined result of all those factors has been to decimate the McGill residence population. The men's network alone has over 200 vacancies, while RVC, the hardest-hit institution, has 150 of its 500 rooms vacant. A recent report issued on anticipated residence occupancy predicts that there will be approximately 500 vacancies by the 1974-75 session.

University administrators hope that the advent of the coed will boost the popularity of residence life in general. And their hopes appear to have borne some fruit. A McConnell Hall resident, who claims to speak for a sizeable fraction of residents, told the *News*: "I have been fed up with residence life here and have been planning to move to the ghetto, but the possibility of coed living throws a whole different light on the picture."

The university residence arrangements for next year have been made and reflect the present enthusiasm for the coed concept. Molson Hall will continue as a junior undergraduate coed dorm, while Douglas Hall, now a male graduate residence, will become coed for graduate students. McConnell Hall will continue as an all-male residence, and Gardner Hall, unless the residence occupancy situation substantially improves, will be closed.

Those arrangements have not been met with much enthusiasm from Gardner and McConnell Hall residents, who aspire to taste the joys of coed living. A recent survey taken at McConnell indicates that over 95 percent of residents would prefer coed living, with many stating their intention to move out altogether if the hall should remain all-male. Molson's and Douglas's privileged status has exacerbated the traditional rivalry among the various residences and an atmosphere of jealousy pervades the residence complex. The students' jealousy and the administration's willingness to expand the project may be the strongest indications that the coed experiment is the answer both for students searching for a humane living arrangement on campus and for the university's austerity-plagued administrators.□

Darlene Kruesel is assistant editor of the News.

Society activities

Each year as homecoming approaches, the committee planning the weekend talks effusively about its reunion being "the best ever." That same heady spirit is permeating the 1971 committee, and with some justification; there are already several indications that this year's effort will outdo all the others.

For starters, all graduates are being invited back to McGill this reunion to celebrate the university's Sesquicentennial. Secondly, reunion weekend coincides with the triennial Open House festivities, in which departments and Faculties prepare exhibits of their activities for the local community. Finally, the reunion committee, led by architect Michael Fieldman, has added several new features to the traditional slate of events.

As usual, the weekend will begin with the annual meeting of the Graduates' Society on Thursday, September 30. Following that dinner, the plan is to hold an informal evening with a popular entertainer, and already a preliminary acceptance has been received from a prominent French-Canadian personality.

Friday will see a repeat of last year's extremely successful Leacock Luncheon, in which three speakers subjected some 400 graduates to two hours of hysterical humour. In addition, medical graduates will have the chance to partake in an International Conference on Medical Research, sponsored by the Faculty of Medicine.

The recent announcement that McGill will field a football squad next year means that in all likelihood Saturday will see the continuation of the pregame luncheon, with many graduates also attending the sporting event itself. However, the reunion committee of Peter Blaikie, Althea (McQueen) Drummond, Pierre Lamontagne, and Ed Victor had expected the traditional football activities to be cancelled, and has been negotiating with a prominent North American author to have him partake in an Oxford-style debate. It is therefore likely that graduates will have a choice of events to pass the Saturday afternoon.

Saturday evening promises to be the highlight of the weekend – if not the highlight of Sesquicentennial itself. A joint Reunion-Sesquicentennial committee has been preparing an extravaganza tentatively titled "The Oktoberfest." Although details are far from finalized, for a modest cost graduates will be invited to a multimedia party on the lower campus and in a few selected McGill buildings.

The Oktoberfest will feature tents to house the various spectacles, a German-style beer garden, a gaming area, a spot for *aficionados* of rock music, and another section for those inclined towards the more traditional sound of Noël Talarico's orchestra.

Those surviving the Oktoberfest will have the opportunity to tour Old Montreal on Sunday morning. And at noon, the reunion weekend will come to a close with a repeat of last year's highly successful Folk Mass.

Busy Season for Branches

With the end of winter has come a resurgence in branch activities. Out west, alumni in Calgary, Saskatoon, and Edmonton exchanged opinions on McGill after seeing *Images*, a lively film which views the university through the eyes of four architecture students. Similar sessions are scheduled for Vancouver and Regina.

A poet and an author were the guest speakers at two recent branch sessions. The St. Maurice Valley group held a 150th anniversary dinner on March 31, the anniversary of the signing of the university's charter. Author David Legate appropriately recounted the contribution of Stephen Leacock to the McGill story. The highlight of the Toronto Ladies' Dinner on April 22 was a talk by noted Canadian poet Irving Layton.

The Ottawa branch also delved into the arts, sponsoring a special performance in the capital city of *Three Magic Words*, this year's Red and White Revue. The roaring '20s musical was well received, and may take to the road again to fulfil invitations from two United States branches.

Another innovative event was the conference on "Management in Quebec in the '70s," jointly sponsored by the McGill Society of Quebec City and the Faculty of Management. Graduates and guests took part in an afternoon seminar with a top-flight panel. The evening banquet of the French-language conference was addressed by Quebec Minister of Financial Institutions William Tetley, who tackled the issue of unilingualism.

The Montreal Scene

Montreal branch programming has been even more hectic than usual this year, with the addition of a third local group, The Young Alumni. An evening with Principal Bell launched the new branch's spring series of Tuesday evening events. A week later, 300 people were attracted to a lecture on stress by Hans Selye. Other programmes included a discussion among architects Ray Affleck, Joseph Baker, and David Farley on how society's misguided values have led to an urban crisis; a talk by George Springate, MNA, on civil liberties; and a panel discussion on labour-management problems. The sixteen-event rookie season of the Young Alumni ended with a "Dada Swizzle" happening, which mixed a discussion on new art forms with rum swizzle cocktails.

The two senior local groups, The McGill Society of Montreal and the Alumni Society, jointly sponsored an open forum on consumer power in March. The initiative for the panel discussion came from the Alumni Society, which is pressing for a more effective continuing education programme at McGill.

The McGill Society of Montreal's annual sugaring-off party on April 17 once again drew a large crowd of graduates and their children to the Morgan Arboretum. The Society also held its second businessman's luncheon of the year, with McGill physiologist David Bates speaking on pollution

Up, Up, and Away

McGill's financial hardships have led to at least one encouraging development. By their contributions to the Alma Mater Fund graduates are demonstrating an increased desire to assist the university.

"There is a new feeling – not of despondency – but of wanting to help," notes Alma Mater Fund Director Betty McNab. She advises that graduates have been motivated to contribute because Sesquicentennial celebrations have focussed attention on the university in a positive fashion. The new aura is negating any remnants of graduates' indignant reaction to student radicalism of past years.

The increased giving also reflects the novel canvassing procedures introduced over the past two years. Graduates are currently asked for donations only once in each income tax year, and are advised to specify, if they wish, the departments, Faculties, or areas to which their contributions should be allocated.

As a result of McGill's publicized hardships and the fund-raising innovations, it seems likely that the university will reach its $835,000 objective for the year. □

Perspective:

The gilded cage

These anecdotes of Royal Victoria College in the early 1900s are ample proof that McGill women used to have it much worse.

by Edgar Andrew Collard

The Royal Victoria College, founded and endowed by Lord Strathcona, was opened just before the turn of the century. Its evolution from generation to generation was largely determined by the character of its wardens. One of the most remarkable was Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, warden from 1907, when she arrived from England to assume her duties, until 1929. Some glimpses into life at the college in Miss Hurlbatt's day are given by Miss Dora Braidwood, BA '15:

Miss Ethel Hurlbatt was an Oxford graduate, tall and straight, wearing heavy grey suits and comfortable shoes – in her leisure time, often running shoes. She might appear stodgy, but underneath were fine human qualities. She got to know the girls at RVC and inquired about their welfare.

Miss Hurlbatt had an eye for everything that went on in the college. Her way was to leave little notes. Seniors could entertain their gentlemen friends in the upstairs sitting room. But Miss Hurlbatt's note went up: "When the hour of midnight approacheth, I will be in the lower hall to bid your guest goodnight."

Miss Hurlbatt was determined to learn to skate, though she was then about fifty and not physically active or well. Yet she appeared on the rink behind the college. She had brought a kitchen chair with her. She pushed it in front of her as she skated, leaning on the back of it. Sometimes one of the girls would be detailed to help support her.

A hockey team was formed at RVC. Every girl who had skates was put on the team, whether she could really skate or not. My sister, who could not skate at all, was made goalkeeper. Those were the days of long skirts. The costumes of the team consisted of sweaters and skirts down to one inch above the ankles.

Miss Hurlbatt chaperoned the skating party, held once a year on the rink at the west side of the campus. The girls were confined to the rink, so that they could be kept under surveillance. One of the girls skated off with one of the boys. Miss Hurlbatt reprimanded her severely when she returned. Had she not gone off into the dark, and with a man? "Nice girls," she emphasized, "do not do this."

Many of the classes were held in the RVC; the professors came over to lecture. They had their mannerisms and oddities. Professor Herbert Jennings Rose who taught compulsory Latin was a huge man, and had a peculiar way of balancing the pointer delicately between his desk and one of the front-row desks of the students. While he lectured, he would run toward the balanced pointer, as if to vault over it. But when he was nearly there, he would stop.

Paul Lafleur – "Polly" – the professor of English, had a running feud with Professor Hermann Walter, the professor of German. While "Polly" was lecturing, Professor Walter would come under the window with an enormous dog, which bayed. Professor Lafleur would run furiously to the window, shout a few words of challenge to Professor Walter, and slam the window shut.

Even in the early 1920s the evening activities of RVC girls were under official surveillance; the rules for returning to the college by a fixed hour were strict. A McGill graduate tells the story of what happened when he took an RVC girl to Childs' Restaurant for bacon and eggs after a dance in the Union. He wishes to remain anonymous. In his case anonymity is granted, for a reason sufficient and amusing.

Due to the fact that I held an exalted position on the Students' Council in the early '20s, I was invited to functions at the RVC, and so got to know the warden, Miss Ethel Hurlbatt.

On more than one occasion, too, I was her escort to dances at the Union where she kept a motherly eye on those of her charges who were present. There we waltzed sedately, both enwrapped in the white silk piano drape which she wore as a shawl, while we carried on light conversation about campus doings and world events in general.

She was a sedate but charming English woman – a product of the Victorian age. She took her position very seriously, as well she might, being *in loco parentis* to the female student body.

I also recall meeting several members of her staff, particularly Miss Gréterin who taught French and Miss Lichtenstein ("Licky" to the girls) who was instructress in music.

Miss Gréterin was charming and lively. The first time I danced with her I tried to find a common ground for conversation and, having recently returned from war service, I mentioned spending leave in Paris. "Ah," she said, "you know Paree – and which part of Paree did you like best?" I stalled a bit, trying to think of something to say, in my halting French, about the Louvre, the Arc de Triomphe, or what have you. Miss Gréterin, with a twinkle in her eye, said, "Ah, I zink it was ze part you do not wish to say." We got on very well.

"Licky" was a kindly soul, as instanced by the fact that if she happened to be the staff member on duty in the office on the night of a dance at the Union, she had a blind eye should it take a girl half an hour to make the journey from the Union to the RVC. (Residents were expected to return *immediately* after "God Save the King" was played.)

In my final year I had as my partner, not Miss Hurlbatt, but one of her charges, whom I found to be equally good company. It must have been a habit-forming practice, because it continued after graduation.

On one occasion we made up a foursome, the other couple being a resident and a fifth-year medical student, now a well-known physician. In those days it was the "in" thing to go to Childs' on Peel Street for eggs and bacon after a party. However, this was taboo for RVC residents – not considered ladylike procedure. Childs' was usually well filled in the early morning hours and some of the customers were, well, a bit boisterous.

On this particular night our dates expressed a desire to go "slumming." Teddy and I were complaisant to their wishes. They confided in one of their friends, who, out of the goodness of her heart, marked them "in" when she got back to the residence. I'm sure such action on her part had not been suggested to her.

The next morning Teddy phoned me, saying, "There's hell to pay at the RVC. The girls were caught out last night. They could be fired." So I said I would visit Miss Hurlbatt to plead on their behalf.

I found the warden in her office and said: "Miss Hurlbatt, I'm terribly sorry about what happened last night. I am entirely to blame, as I was the instigator."

She looked at me sadly. With almost a sob in her throat, she said, "Mr. ———, I always looked on *you* as the uncle of the RVC."

The matter ended there, although the girls came in for a good scolding. The real crime, of course, lay in the fact that they had been falsely marked "in."

Now, if any female Sherlock Holmes, on reading this, thinks that she can identify me, I counsel her to hold her peace. This has been a well-kept secret for nigh onto fifty years. Let it so remain. I do not wish that such friends as I have left should start calling me "Uncle" now.

Edgar Andrew Collard, a noted historian, is editor emeritus of the Montreal Gazette.

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1971 Travel Programme

The McGill Society of Montreal

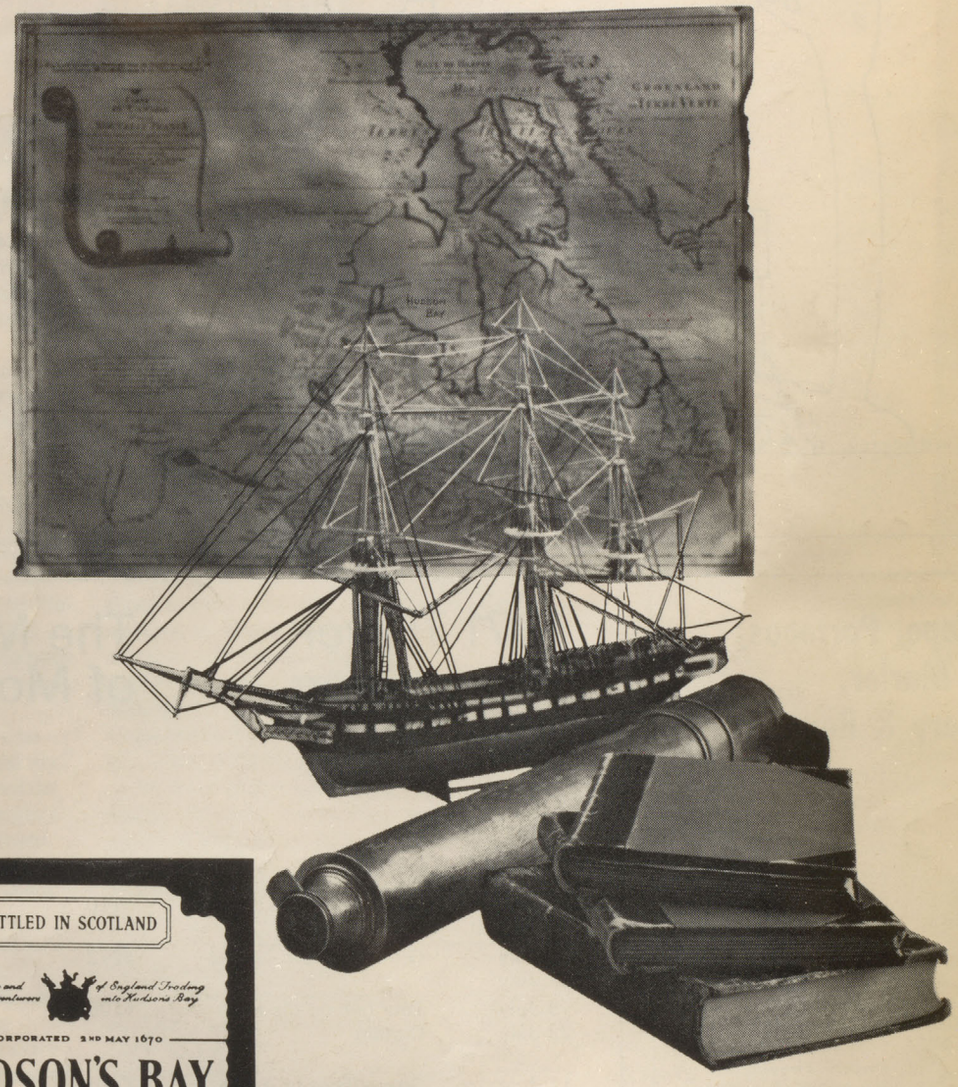
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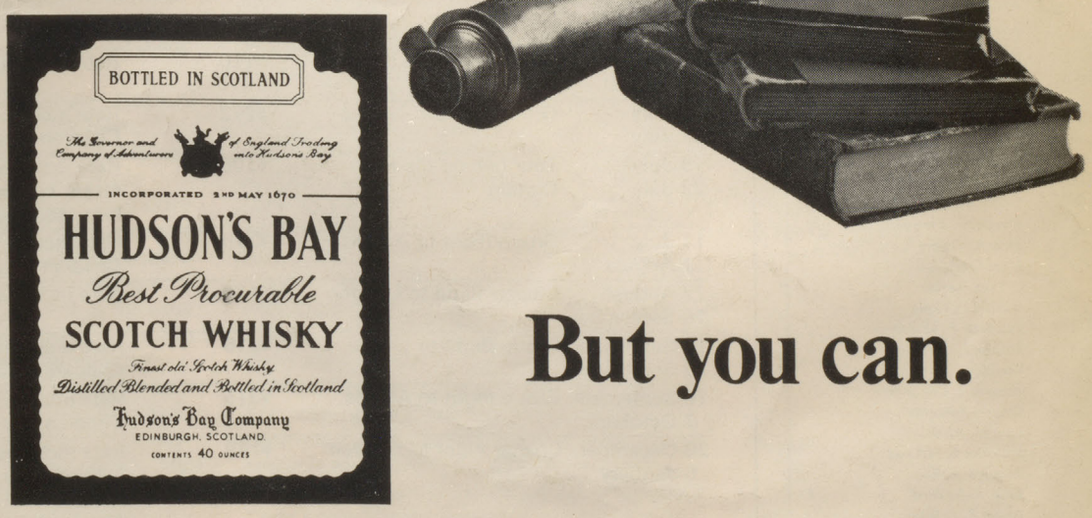
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McGill News

July 1971

McGill sets its course for the future, in a 158-page report on university activities and directions compiled by the Planning Commission for Principal Bell.



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McGill sets its course

Where is McGill University heading?

That difficult question has been posed many times in the past few years of student radicalism, financial belt-tightening, and general upheaval in the Quebec educational scene. In November, the university set out to answer it and created a seventeen-man Planning Commission to explore and develop alternative models for the university's future operation. Two months later Principal Robert Bell received a request from the Council of Universities, an advisory group to the minister of education, for a brief on McGill's orientation, which along with similar statements from other university heads would be used in preparing plans for rationalizing higher education expenses.

The Planning Commission, the obvious choice to advise the principal in framing his reply to the government request, met feverishly with deans and department chairmen to gather the proper data. In mid-June, Dr. Bell tabled the commission's 158-page "Orientations Report" for discussion by Senate before preparing his response to the Council of Universities.

The massive document serves as a magnificent summary of the university's operations. It outlines the institution's history and general objectives; provides a glimpse of the work of all the Faculties, major departments, and key ancillary service operations; projects enrolment by Faculty five years from now; and describes activities ranging from Educational Development Board research projects to the institution's complex decision-making process.

For those who expected the commission to present a bold blueprint for the future the report is a disappointment, however. With few exceptions the commission was content to summarize the existing situation and predict the future effect of decisions already taken by responsible university bodies. The course plotted for the McGill ship is appropriate, the planners feel; only a few navigational adjustments are needed.

The report declares in its introduction

that "McGill's excellence is best expressed in its graduate programmes, its research, its professional schools and its international character," and elaborates on each claim.

From 1923 until the '60's, McGill conferred one quarter of the PhDs awarded by Canadian universities, and even today it grants 11% of Canadian doctorates. Observes the Planning Commission: "As much as McGill has contributed to the development of graduate studies and research in Canada, so too has the emphasis contributed much to McGill. It has enabled the university to attract the best academic staff and thus to offer an undergraduate education of the highest order."

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Following the description of McGill's historical orientation is a statement of future objectives: "McGill sets for itself goals of excellence in higher education at the first, second, and third cycles [bachelor's, master's, and doctorate levels]; in scientific and cultural education as well as in professional education; in research as well as teaching. It believes that a balanced development of all these aspects of its life as a university must take precedence as an objective over the special development of any one of them."

One of the more visionary sections of the report explains how the university would attain excellence at the undergraduate level. The commission foresees that many students with uncertain academic goals, especially those interested in the humanities and social sciences, will follow more flexible, individualized programmes in which they will be expected to assume a greater responsibility for accomplishing the work they undertake. "For them," the commission members state, "the university will resemble more and more an open learning centre in which the distinction between full-time and part-time study will no longer obtain as rigorously as at present." To other students, the undergraduate degree will involve — through structured and more sequential programmes — concentrated preparation for further study.

The commission report looks carefully at McGill's future size, a source of great concern to government technocrats, and forecasts that during the next five years student enrolment will remain in the range of 12-15,000. The composition of the student body will be modified, however, as McGill phases out its temporary collegial equivalent programme of preuniversity education and adopts three-year undergraduate degree programmes.

Having considered historical trends and the anticipated effect of terminating the collegial courses, the commission projects how each sector of the university will develop in the next five years. Law, Education, Management, and Social Work are all expected to expand — either through increasing popularity of the specific field or because of present underdevelopment. Science and Arts are expected to shrink somewhat after dropping the collegial programme, which contributes a large portion of their student population, while Agriculture faces a more drastic student reduction when the collegial programme is terminated.

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Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of The Graduates' Society of McGill University will take place as follows:

Thursday, September 30, 1971
7:30 p.m.
Redpath Hall, McGill University

The work of the Society during the past year will be reviewed and the outgoing president will submit proposals concerning the objectives and activities of the Society. Audited financial statements will be presented. The newly elected officers will be installed.

Arthur A. Bruneau, Honorary Secretary

Graduates' Society Nominations



Robert B. Keefler



Hugh G. Hallward



R. David Bourke



Lawrence McDougall

For President
term one year:
Robert B. Keefler, BEng'50
manager, corporate planning, BP Canada Ltd.; educated Montreal and Ottawa; McGill reunion chairman, 1967; past president, School Committee, St. Leo-St. Paul's, Westmount.

For First Vice-President
term one year:
Hugh G. Hallward, BA'51
president, Argo Construction Co.; director of several companies including the Montreal Expos; member of McGill Senate Committee on Communications, 1968-71.

For Second Vice-President
term one year:
R. David Bourke, BArch'54
partner, Dobush, Stewart, Bourke; chairman, Sesquicentennial Commission, 1970-71; associate academician, Royal Canadian Academy of Arts; visiting lecturer, McGill Graduate School of Library Science.

For members of the Board of Directors
term two years:
Robert Carswell, BA'60, BCL'63
real estate lawyer with Ogilvy, Cope, Porteous, Hansard, Marler, Montgomery & Renault; vice-president, McGill Society of Montreal, 1966-68; chairman, 1970 McGill Homecoming; director, St. Andrew's Youth Centre, 1966; member, agency relations executive committee, United Red Feather Services; director, Canadian Audubon Society; director, business mathematics, Loyola College.

Leslie G. Ham, BA'51, BCom'53
vice-president, company operations, Pepsi-Cola Canada Ltd.; Red & White Revue, 1949-50; Class Treasurer, 1950-51; Winter Carnival, 1950-51; C.O.T.C., 1948-51.

Gilles Jarry, BCom'69
secretary to the president, Bank of Montreal; editor, *McGill Balance Sheet*, 1968-69.

W. James Reilly, BA'60
staff supervisor, traffic, DAS design, Bell Telephone Co. of Canada; president of Interfraternity Council, 1956-60; vice-president of the Scarlet Key Society; president, McGill Society of Montreal, 1968-71; *ex-officio* director, Graduates' Society; member of reunion committee.

Mrs. C. H. Vroom (A. Longhurst), BA'67
member, public relations staff of Eaton's of Canada; president, Kappa Kappa Gamma; cheerleader; Blood Drive; Red Feather.

For Graduate Governor on McGill's Board of Governors
term five years:
Lawrence G. McDougall, BA'39, BCL'42
partner, McDougall, Hemens, Campbell, Harris, Thomas & Mason; class agent, faculty chairman and fund chairman, Alma Mater Fund; graduate representative, McGill Senate Committee on Development, 1969-71.

For Regional Vice-Presidents
In view of the recommendations being submitted to the Annual Meeting concerning future activities of the Society, it is proposed that the terms of all regional vice-presidents now in office be extended for one year.

Article XIII of the Society's bylaws provides for nominations to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors and the University's Board of Governors. Additional nominations for any office received before August 20, 1971, and signed by at least twenty-five members in good standing, will be placed on a ballot and a postal election held. If, however, the Nominating Committee's selections are acceptable to graduates, those named will take office at the Annual General Meeting in September.

Holding a postal election is a rather hazardous undertaking. It is also expensive. Straight-out-of-pocket expenses amount to at least $2,000.

In our circumstances a freewheeling democracy is an unattainable ideal. However, a nominating committee such as ours is able to meet most of the criteria for establishing a workable, representative Board, and the Society has always welcomed expressions of interest by graduates willing to work in its various activities. Furthermore, the graduates nominated can be available for the work involved and together with continuing members represent a cross-section of the Society by age and interest.

Andrew Allen
Director of Alumni Relations
and Administration

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McGill Faces $5 Million Deficit

The university and the provincial government, despite efforts on both sides to improve relations this year, are still poles apart on the question of how much money is needed to operate McGill University properly. Education Minister Guy Saint-Pierre announced early in July that McGill will receive a $31 million grant for the operating year, an increase of $5.4 million. However, in large part the increase serves merely to cover inflation and new additions to university activities not included in previous grants; McGill still faces a $5 million deficit this year — only $1 million less than anticipated after the painful $2.6 million cost-pruning operation last fall.

In announcing the grants, which involve a hefty $35 million increase to $177 million in government funding of Quebec universities, Saint-Pierre advised that a special joint committee of education department officials, representatives of the Council of Universities, and McGill administrators will study the university's deficit to determine whether a special adjustment must be made to the university's grant.

McGill officials found the grant perplexing and disappointing, not only because it leaves the university with a substantial deficit, but also because figures emerging piecemeal from the Quebec Department of Education indicated the grant would be about $33 million. It seemed that once again promising negotiations had ended with a last minute government decision that negated the value of discussion.

Nevertheless, the university's leaders have declared that they intend to work intensively with the Ministry of Education and the Council of Universities to bridge the present differences in understanding. They also noted that by this fall McGill will be in a position to make a public statement on its future, based on its analysis and interpretation of the grant. □

Authorities Zero For Five on Macdonald

The proposal to transfer the Faculty of Agriculture from its Macdonald College home to the central campus has been scuttled for at least a year and perhaps indefinitely.

The move was approved in principle last December by the Board of Governors after careful study by the Planning Commission, which determined that McGill could no longer tolerate the uneconomical operation of a separate Macdonald campus for a single Faculty of 500 students. It also concluded that Agriculture, which plans to transform itself into a Faculty of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, would greatly benefit itself and the rest of the university by having closer contact with the urban campus.

In spite of that decision, the Quebec Department of Agriculture, which is well aware of the excellent work of Macdonald College, is strongly opposed to the move. The department requested that the transfer be delayed for a year while the Ministries of Education and Agriculture carry out a joint study of provincial needs in the area of agricultural education and research. In addition, Quebec education officials are far from thrilled at the prospect of financing the construction of an agricultural building on the McGill campus, while the heirs of Sir William Macdonald, who could block the move, are likewise unconvinced.

At present university officials have simply announced a one-year delay pending the government study. But the May newsletter to Macdonald College graduates indicates the delay could be longer. Dean George Dion, a bitter opponent of the move, bluntly states that authorities favoring the move — who had set five criteria to be met — are so far "batting zero for five. The Board of Governors indicated they would reconsider if the answers were not favourable. They will be reconsidering shortly. My assessment is that common sense is prevailing, and even when I'm pessimistic, I still feel there are 95 chances out of 100 that we will never move." □

MGH Marks its Birthday

Sesquicentennial is a happy combination of reverence for McGill's past and anticipation of a sound academic future, as epitomized by two recent celebrations of the Montreal General Hospital and McGill's Chemistry Department.

Visitors from as far away as Scotland and Kenya were attracted to the five-day programme which marked the 150th anniversary of the Montreal General, the first teaching hospital in Canada. The opening of the Sir William Osler amphitheatre on May 26, with guest speaker Dr. Wilder Penfield, launched the celebrations, which included the rededication of the hospital, a joint convocation of the Montreal General and McGill University at Place des Arts, a fashion show, and a golf tournament.

A series of symposia on health care and medical education examined the role of medicine in the future, presenting the views of many distinguished scientists. Dean Maurice McGregor discussed the current role and future direction of McGill's medical school; Dr. H. Rocke Robertson, former McGill principal and former surgeon-in-chief of the General, looked back over the hospital's proud history and ahead to its future as an independent institution. A provocative address by Dr. John Knowles, general director of the Massachusetts General Hospital, dealt with progressive health care delivery, and blasted neglect of preventive medicine, rehabilitation and health care services.

Like the hospital, McGill's Chemistry Department celebrated Sesquicentennial with due regard for an illustrious past, featuring notable McGill PhD graduates in a two-day lecture series in late May. Every known living McGill PhD graduate was invited to attend.

The speakers included Dr. R. V. V. Nicholls, associate professor of chemistry and associate dean of the graduate faculty, who has written a book on the history of the McGill Chemistry Department; Dr. R. Lemieux, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Canada, and organic chemistry professor at the University of Alberta; Dr. Leo Yaffe, chairman of the McGill Chemistry Department, who spoke on radiochemistry; and Dr. W. G. Schneider, president of the National Research Council, who discussed the basics of scientific research.

Old photographs and items of historical interest relating to the Chemistry Department were on display in the Otto Maass Building during and beyond the two-day celebration, as concrete reminders of the 150 years of struggle and achievement that lie behind McGill's commemorative year. □

Toronto Branch Host to Guy Saint-Pierre

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to engineers. Last year the guest speaker at its annual dinner meeting was Robert Shaw, the blunt-spoken engineer then serving as McGill's administrative vice-principal. This year the Toronto group turned to an engineer with a different perspective of McGill: Quebec Minister of Education Guy Saint-Pierre, the thirty-seven-year-old technocrat determined to rationalize provincial education expenditures.

In his speech and the lengthy question period following, the modishly-dressed Saint-Pierre carefully explained the Quebec government's policy in the realm of language and its outlook toward McGill University, receiving a warm reception for his frank, analytical approach. He called on the 120 Torontonians present to support Quebec's cultural awakening and to preserve Canada's duality, which distinguishes us from our powerful southern neighbour.

The minister defended the government's "Regulation Six," which will eventually lead to French-language teaching of 40% of curricula in English public schools. Terming it a "very flexible and innocuous piece of legislation," he stated the regulation will ensure "that in future years English-speaking persons in Quebec will be able to have a more active participation in the cultural, economic, and political life in Quebec."

Added the youthful minister: "There is a fair amount of resemblance between the challenge facing French Canadians in North America and the challenge facing English Quebeckers. We have in 1971 two roads: the first road turns inward, to protect the entity against the outside current; and the other road is to open up the window to the outside world and not to be afraid of the outside influence. For French Canadians it would mean that we would not be afraid to tap various extensive research being done in English-speaking countries, that we would not be afraid to face international competition. But I feel that the same challenge faces English-speaking people who are living in Quebec. Turning inward would mean returning to a definite type of living within Quebec and I think that would be a tragedy. Going outward would result from a strong feeling of the English-speaking Quebecker that he can and must make a strong contribution to the social, cultural, and economic life of Quebec."

Turning his attention to government policy towards McGill, Saint-Pierre pointed out that while the university's orientations in the past decade may have been appropriate, they should be questioned and may have to be reconsidered. Careful not to attack McGill policy personally, the minister referred to questions dissident members of the McGill community have raised about the many medical graduates who leave Quebec, the provincial subsidy of international students' fees, and the common law programme, accused of training lawyers for other provinces.

The minister also made it clear that taxpayers won't stand for unnecessary duplication of functions among universities, and revealed he had advised the principals of Quebec universities that government intervention in university planning will be inversely proportional to the action taken by the institutions themselves. For those who disagree with his actions, Saint-Pierre provided a striking example of unnecessary duplication: "In the field of ancient culture, especially Greek and Latin, last year in Quebec we had seven departments for a total of forty-three professors and thirty-seven students." □

Alma Mater Fund Totals

Total Collected, 1970-71	$618,296
Givers	12,018
Participation	25%
Average Gift	$51.45

A more detailed annual report for the Alma Mater Fund will appear in the September *McGill News*. □

Letter to the Editor

Your editorial about sports in volume 53, number 3 suggested that it "is the time to begin the debate."

The debate has been going on for hundreds of years and I suggest the simple conclusion has been that sports are not of major importance but that they do have a place in our lives. The boat race between Oxford and Cambridge is surely still an important event for the two universities and indeed for many people all over the world.

I attended the meeting when Dr. Bell announced the suspension of intercollegiate athletics but I was not one of those present who applauded this announcement. Rather, I felt like shedding a tear. I suspect that few, if any, of Dr. Bell's advisers have ever taken a very active part in sports at the intercollegiate or international level.

As one who has been concerned with international sports, particularly tennis and badminton, I feel that sports have enriched my own life and, I suggest, the lives of almost all of those who took part. It is not a question of sports vs. cancer research but rather that sports are a fringe benefit, and intercollegiate sports are a higher goal to which the more skilful performers may aspire.

Our civilization still tends to admire parades, flags and symbols. George Eliot once wrote this sentence: "There have been no great peoples without processions, and the man or woman who thinks himself too proud to be moved by them to anything but contempt is like a puddle that is proud of standing alone while the river is rushing by."

I have no idea how the majority of professors or students feel about intercollegiate sports but I, for one, am very much in favour of them.

David Robertson
Associate Director, Centre for Continuing Education

McGill News
Volume 52, Number 4
July 1971

Editorial Board
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Editor, Harvey Schachter
Assistant Editor, Erika R. Covert
Members, Andrew Allen, Ray Bartschat, Paul S. Echenberg, Margot A. List, Brian M. Smith, Tom Sorell, Joey Treiger, Dusty Vineberg.

This bulletin has been published to keep graduates informed about the most newsworthy developments at the university since our last issue. We return to our normal 32-page format in September.

The *McGill News* is published six times per year, January, March, May, July, September, and November, by The Graduates' Society of McGill University and distributed to graduates of the university. The copyright of all contents is registered. Postage paid in cash at third-class rates, permit number 11007. Return postage guaranteed. Please address all editorial communications to: The *McGill News*, 3618 University Street, Montreal 112, Tel. 392-8095. Change of address should be sent to: Records Department, 3618 University Street, Montreal 112.

Future Shock

Are you suffering from the disease of change?

Future Shock is about: ■ our throw-away society, which treats everything from Kleenex to wedding gowns as disposable ■ mobile classrooms and modular apartment buildings, the first signs of the future's "plug-in" architecture ■ the "new nomads," today's business executives who move from house to house like chessmen on a life-sized board ■ the tendency towards fragmented, temporary relationships that will lead to "modular man" ■ the coming "ad hocracy" of fluid, non-hierarchical organizations ■ man's impending occupation and exploitation of the oceans ■ genetic engineering and part-man, part-machine "humanoids" ■ short-term marriages; and professional parents, who will rear the children of others ■ how to cope with the change avalanching towards us.

Alvin Toffler, author of the best-seller Future Shock and lecturer in the sociology of the future, will address graduates on the Saturday of Reunion Weekend, 1971.

Reunion Weekend

McGill News

September 1971
A radioautograph demonstrating protein synthesis in the brain – one example of the many research projects being carried out by McGill professors. See pp 5-16.

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PERIODICALS

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Notebook

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Members, Andrew Allen, Ray Bartschat, Paul S. Echenberg, Margot A. List, Brian M. Smith, Tom Sorell, Joey Treiger, Dusty Vineberg

The idea of preparing a photostory on McGill's old houses and having architect Michael Fish write about the politics of preserving Montreal's historic architecture came in April. Since then the university has announced that in order to construct a new building for Management it will demolish the famed Prince of Wales Terrace on Sherbrooke Street, once home to Sir William Macdonald and Principal William Peterson, and one of the city's few surviving terraces. Rather than have readers surmise that our articles are a thinly disguised attack on that decision, or, alternatively, that we are attempting to whitewash the demolition by demonstrating that the university has many other fine old homes, we had better clearly state our opinion.

Old buildings create a terrible dilemma for society. On economic grounds the structures deserve to die, as they are inefficient to operate and maintain. However, social factors cannot be overlooked. Old buildings offer a sense of history, diversity in our urban architecture, and, as we have found through working in Martlet House, an extremely pleasant, non-sterile environment.

Given our economic system, it is foolhardy to expect private developers to forego their livelihood and preserve old structures out of a sense of social conscience. Similarly, although universities are ideal places for older buildings to be located, it is naïve to believe that institutions of higher learning in an era of financial retrenchment can afford to continue any uneconomical or peripheral operations. That is the message behind the closing of the Redpath Museum, the scaling down of intercollegiate sports, and the decision to level the Prince of Wales Terrace. McGill should be congratulated on its efficiency; the Quebec government should be attacked for forcing the university into these measures through the grants policy, and for abdicating its responsibility for historic monuments.

Before taking the decision, McGill gave careful consideration to preserving the terrace – even investigating the possibility of retaining part of the structure as a false front for the new building. However, the terrace is in such poor condition that a fortune is required to reconstruct it. In addition, even if the university offered to sell the land, a private developer would grab the choice location and destroy the terrace.

As a home for Management, the site is ideal. The new building will be close to the business community and will provide easy access to firms using the library and executives taking evening courses. The lot is also near the Leacock Building, where commerce students take most of their arts and science courses.

Sadly, it must be recognized that the university's decision makes sense. More sadly, the future decisions that will be made to replace old buildings with more modern edifices will also be sensible unless society, through government, is willing to subsidize historic architecture.

Whenever the *News* does well in the American Alumni Council's Annual Publications Competition, it has been traditional to pass the news on to our readers. When the results are poor, there is a tendency to find other topics to write about.

Allow us to tell you about this year's contest.

For the second time in three years, the *McGill News* was named one of the "Top Ten" alumni magazines in North America. Sharing the spotlight with us were magazines from Brown, California Institute of Technology, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Saint Louis University, Simmons College, and Yale. The *News* also received awards for coverage of faculty, appearance, editor's comment and opinion, the January issue on students, the March cover on film, and two pictures.

It is appropriate to warn readers at this juncture that we are breaking up the winning combination which led to the awards. Darlene Kruesel, BA '69, assistant editor since last fall and previously editorial assistant, is now assistant editor of the *McGill Reporter*, the university's newspaper. The new position offers her a change of venue and the chance to diversify into new aspects of journalism. While we are happy to see Darlene granted this opportunity, her contribution to the *News* will be missed. She has for the first time given the publication a consistent style, has kept printing costs down by ensuring that copy was always clean and accurate, and has strongly influenced us to enter new dimensions in story content.

Also departing is Erika Ritter Covert, who replaced Darlene for two issues and previously served as editorial assistant. Erika, who holds a master's in drama, is returning to more academic pursuits, as a lecturer in english at Loyola College. We wish both her and Darlene luck in their new positions. *H.S.*

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What the Martlet hears

What Did He Mean By That?

July was a confusing and frustrating month for university officials.

The troubles began, as they always seem to, with the announcement of the university's operating grant. Figures emerging piecemeal from the Department of Education, and a slip of the tongue Education Minister Guy Saint-Pierre made while addressing Toronto graduates, indicated McGill would receive $33 million – the same figure Principal Bell had appealed for in order to balance the books. The university was therefore dismayed to learn – through the media – that the grant was only $31 million. Worse, when the official documentation arrived from Quebec City, the university's financial experts deciphered the data and discovered the grant was $5 million short of what was needed, not $2 million as had first appeared.

What accounted for the missing $3 million? Nearly $2 million consisted of adjustments and corrections to the previous year's grant, as well as items not normally included in the operating budget. A further $671,000 was payment to medical teachers formerly made by the Quebec Hospital Insurance Service, appearing in McGill's grants for the first time.

Still reeling from the shocking grant news, McGill was immediately hit with another surprise assault – or so it seemed. Speaking to a group of English reporters, Germain Gauthier, chairman of the Council of Universities, a supposedly neutral body which advises the government on university financing, accused McGill of not having adapted to the realities of higher education in Quebec. Taking direct aim at the university's international interests, he declared: "McGill must ask itself questions about its role in the future of Quebec. It must determine how it will serve the Quebec community and to what extent it will act as an international institution."

As the press conference was breaking up, a tardy *Le Devoir* reporter arrived. Gauthier repeated his views, but this time they came out much less harsh. He observed that McGill has been treated equitably by the government and will have to learn to live within its means, redefining its priorities and eliminating unessential services. However, he avoided naming international ventures as non-essential, noting, in fact, that it would be a disaster to eliminate McGill's international role.

With those confusing but ominous statements as a backdrop, Vice-Principal Michael Oliver began working in July on a committee investigating McGill's financial situation for the minister of education, to determine if additional government assistance is justified. The committee – which has representatives from the Department of Education and the Council of Universities, as well as a neutral observer – hoped to have a report ready on McGill's immediate needs by September 15.□

The Bearded Dean

The dean of student affairs walks a tightrope. A full-fledged member of the university administration, he is involved in making major decisions and responsible, at present, for student discipline. However, student leaders would like him to serve as "their man" in the administration and, certainly, even if that is not possible, his effectiveness depends upon maintaining exceptionally good relations with students.

It is that tightrope between students and administrators which Eigil Pedersen will have to walk for the next five years. A former chairman of two departments in the Faculty of Education and one of McGill's more dispassionate, analytical Senators, he can be expected to handle his administrative responsibilities with ease. Just as important for the delicate balancing act confronting him, his youthful appearance, beard, penchant for wearing bluejeans, and attitude towards the deanship should meet well with students.

"Although I intend to maintain my interest in Education," says the forty-one-year-old Pedersen, "I am well aware that availability is the keynote in student affairs. That means being there for the kids who need me."

To Pedersen availability also means not becoming overburdened with administrative routine, and he is anxious to see his job's financial aspects handled by an expert. He strongly believes that time spent on budgets is time lost to students in need of counselling, and also observes that "a counsellor should not be entrenched in the administration. He should be able to go to bat for the students without thinking about the money involved."

That last sentiment was also propounded by the search committee which recommended Pedersen as dean, along with the related suggestion that discipline be removed from his jurisdiction. "A counsellor should not have the conflicting role of disciplinarian," explains Pedersen, who is hopeful that the committee two proposals will be implemented soon.

The new dean would also like to see a mo unified approach to policies affecting stude instead of the variations from Faculty to Faculty which now exist. Such a structure would allow the vocationally oriented stud to draw necessary courses from all spheres the university.

Dr. Pedersen is emphatic about the continuing need for the McGill Students' Soci which is encountering severe financial diffi culties. He feels the organization gives stud the opportunity of doing things for themse and maintains a vital liaison between stude and the university. Active in student societ work while at university, Pedersen is convi of the preeminence of the student in college life. "After all," he points out, "they're stil the basic reason we are all here."□

McGill's Three-Ring Circus

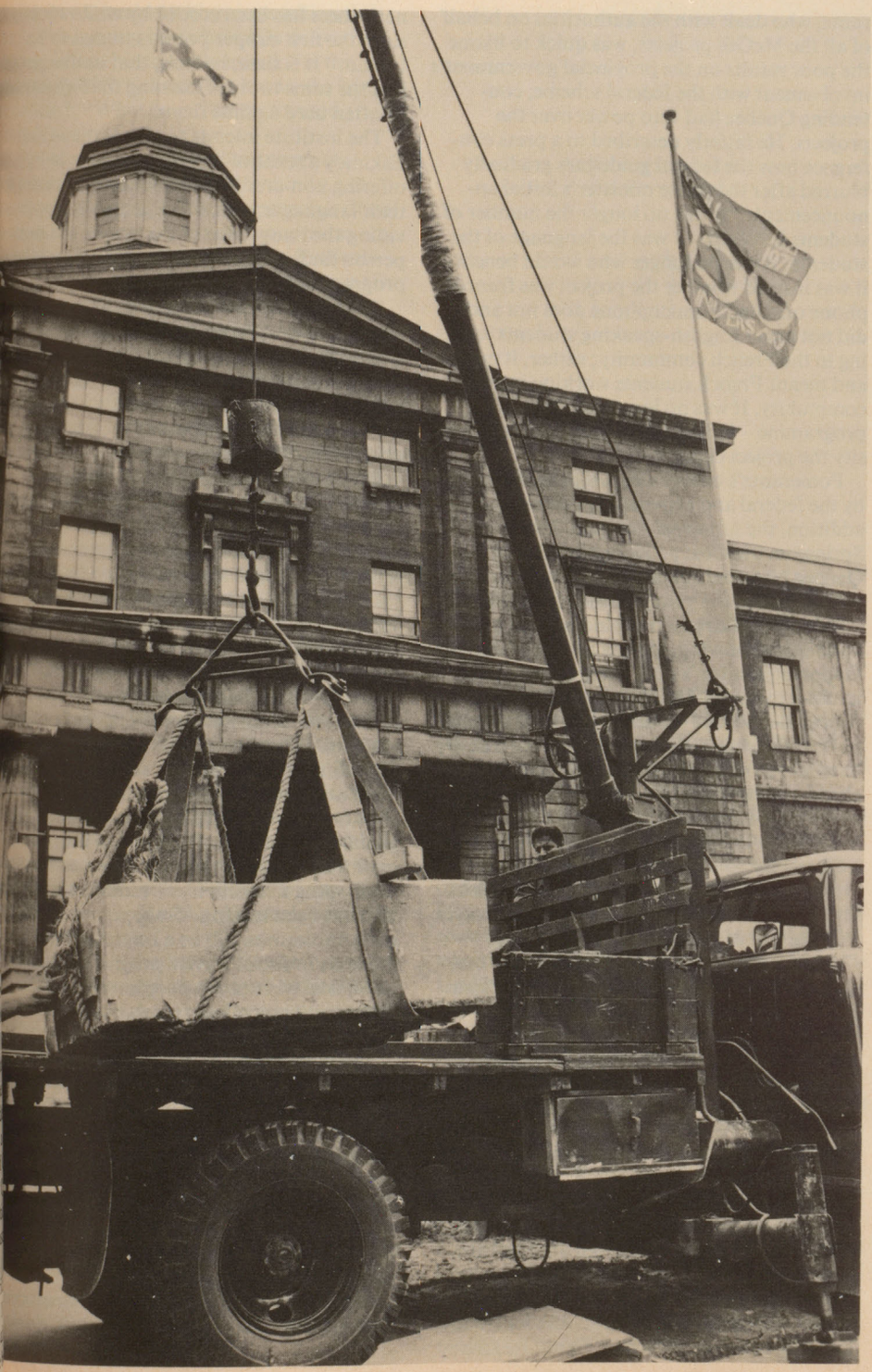
Reunion happens annually, Open House o every three years, and Sesquicentennial on a century and a half. Put all three together the result is an exciting three-ring circus, a anyone walking through Roddick Gates th first three days of October will discover.

"Rendez-vous '71," this year's Open Ho is being organized by two enthusiastic stud Joseph Kukuc and Cary Miller, under the supervision of a staff-student committee. Seventy-five thousand people are expected attend the fully bilingual event, October 1 consisting of displays and demonstrations all sectors of the university centred aroun theme, "The University and The Commu Highlights will include sample language lessons; a panel discussion on public parti tion in decision making on environmental matters; and an exhibit on microcirculati the brain, first shown at Expo '70.

Faculty of Management students have organized a unique event to supplement t Open House exhibit. Graduates, students staff of the Faculty will be invited to a deb featuring former Federal Minister of Com munications Eric Kierans and Parti Québ leader René Levesque – on the question: Quebec Ever Have a Future in Industry U Any System?"

Other Reunion events include Friday's Leacock Luncheon, featuring *New York* humorist Russell Baker; Saturday aftern talk by Alvin Toffler, author of the bestse

's off to storage for the old, cracked tomb f James McGill. A new granite esting-place is being constructed for the niversity's founder.



Future Shock; a football game between arch-rivals McGill and Sir George Williams University; and Sunday's folkmass with the Island City Singers.

However, the supreme happening of the weekend – indeed, the nonpareil event of Sesquicentennial year – promises to be the "Oktoberfest," a joint Reunion-Open House-Sesquicentennial venture. This celebration of McGill's 150th anniversary, to take place in tents and buildings on the lower campus, will feature a beer garden, penny arcade, discothèque, and ballroom dancing.

Don't miss it. The next Oktoberfest won't come for 150 years.□

A Tale of a Tomb and the Calendars

If a poll were taken of the world's most potent symbols of resistance to change, the Rock of Gibraltar would undoubtedly top the list. In a similar poll at McGill, James McGill's tomb would probably head the field, with the university's calendars a close second. The tomb has stood in front of the Arts Building since 1875, a constant reminder to succeeding generations of the institution's long history. Equally quaint are the familiar red calendars, which, as anyone who has struggled through them vividly recalls, are generally so out-of-date that one half expects to see William Dawson listed as principal. It is therefore significant that this summer extensive remodelling was performed on these two peripheral aspects of the university.

For several years McGill's tomb has been in noticeable disrepair. The urn astride the limestone tomb has been knocked off twice, and the structure was so cracked that it seemed in imminent danger of collapse.

The inevitable committee was formed to supervise the replacement of the tomb with a more durable granite resting-place for the founder. The new structure will also permit the correction of two errors on the tomb's inscription: in referring to James McGill's post in the militia, "battalion" was misspelled and designated as the 4th instead of the 1st. The duplicate tomb will also have an inscription indicating it is a replacement, while the remnants of the original will be put in storage.

The first university calendar, giving 20 pages of basic information about courses and university regulations, was issued in 1854. Since 1950, except for a phenomenal growth to 1,500 pages, the calendar (which is really a set of

separate Faculty calendars) has been virtually unchanged: a stiff red cover and reams of poorly organized, badly written copy seemingly intended to confuse the hapless student.

Two years ago the Publications Service assumed responsibility for the calendars and decided it was time for a major overhaul. Recalls designer Robert Reid: "They were in such a mess that I couldn't open them to look at what I had to do. I just couldn't bear to look at them. All the headlines were the same size – no matter what the substance of the material – and they were all in different typefaces."

A trial run was conducted on Religious Studies' calendar this year, which the Faculty wanted printed early. The design was then approved by the university administration and has become standard.

Gone is the old cover and in its stead is a flashy red and black version. Copy has been organized a little more sensibly into sections, and the text is printed in modern *sans-serif* type. Students will now have a feeling that the calendar was indeed printed this decade, and the university administration can be gratified that the choice of type has allowed a 50 percent reduction in space – a saving of $17,000.□

The Disillusionment for Youth Programme

"We are saying to the youth of Canada that we are impressed by their desire to fight pollution; that we believe they are well-motivated in their desire to help the disadvantaged; that we have confidence in their value system," Prime Minister Trudeau told the House of Commons in introducing the Opportunities for Youth Programme. "We are also saying that we intend to challenge them to see if they have the stamina and self-discipline to follow through on their criticism and advice."

To McGill students the heavily financed federal scheme has unfortunately become a source of disillusionment. When word first came about the programme, studies were abandoned and a flurry of projects initiated. The Students' Society submitted to the government 110 projects which would have employed 1,200 students. After a long wait, the disappointed students learned that a mere 19 projects had been accepted, employing only 172 people. Although McGill students comprise 9 percent of Quebec's student population, they received just 2.2 percent of the funds dished out to the province.

Students' Society President Richard Pomerantz, who dealt with the authorities on behalf of all the McGill projects, was quick to blame the poor results on the provincial government's involvement with the federal scheme, contending Quebec had veto power over the projects. He bitterly described to a press conference how the federal guidelines gradually blurred after the prime minister's initial announcement: "It was no longer the number of students involved – it was the language of the students; it was no longer who would benefit – it was instead whether the project was francophone oriented. Francophone does not and did not mean English-speaking students working in the French community; rather, it means and meant French students working in any community. It was no longer the cost of the programme – rather, it was from which university the project came."

Pomerantz's outcry was just as swiftly denied by the federal and provincial governments. In addition, the *Montreal Star* and George Springate, the most active spokesman in the Quebec National Assembly for English rights, both attacked the young president's statement.

Whatever the reason behind McGill's disappointing showing, there is no doubt that the Opportunities for Youth Programme served its main purpose. Through the 110 projects submitted, McGill students, like their counterparts throughout the country, showed a desire to meet Pierre Trudeau's challenge if given the chance. A sampling of some of the projects they devised demonstrates better than countless articles on today's youth just where their interests lie: Let Literature Lead Us To a Better Society, Target – Lasalle, Bottle Pick-Up, Food in Pointe Saint Charles, Electrolytic Purification of Water, French Teaching, Caughnawaga Project, McGill Summer Day Camp, Study of the Recent Rise in the Prices of Gasoline and Heating Oils in Quebec, McGill Street Theatre, Problems of Non-Perishable Solid Wastes, Redevelopment of Montreal's Chinatown, Remedial Teaching, Cultural Library for the Greek Community.□

Fighting Canada's Benign Neglect

Professor G. William Craig expresses his ideals in terms that some may find harsh. The director of the Native North American Studies Institute, Craig is convinced that education will be the salvation of the Indian and the Eskimo. "Some Indians argue that you lose nativeness by being educated," he says, "but I feel that nativeness has been eroded by white societ since the first copper pot was traded to an Indian." It is time, he feels, that native peo had the same tools of learning that whites so often used against them.

The institute intends to give Indians and Eskimos a sense of their historical role by offering non-credit conversational courses their languages, and, more generally, by p viding the knowledge of his people the nat person finds absent in conventional colleg programmes.

The Native North American Studies Ins tute operates independently of, but in coo tion with, McGill and other Quebec unive sities, with funding from public and privat sources. The institute is presently located i Cottingham House, home of the McGill-C project, but Craig hopes to obtain a down building as permanent headquarters, pre- ferably not on any university campus. He very positive ideas about what type of faci will do: "I have seen Indian programmes housed in garages and warehouses, which just no good. Old buildings further reduce Indian's pride in himself. The institute wa to show the native North American that h mustn't settle for second best anymore."

Craig, who is half-Mohawk, views his i tute as providing an opportunity for nativ students – who have been discouraged fro attending universities by a sense of displa ment and fear of being unwanted in white society – to pursue their education in a co genial environment. Ideally, however, the institute will also enrich the white commu developing a sensitivity to Indians and Es that has been lacking. Craig points out th institute courses will be a boon to white students in social service programmes, wh often deal with native peoples after gradu but receive no college training on the par needs of the Indian, Eskimo, or Métis.

Craig, who headed a similar centre at t University of Minnesota and worked exte sively on Indian affairs in the United Stat contends that Canada's attitude towards people is even poorer than its southern ne bour's. "There is hostility towards Indian there," he explains, "but the benign negle the Canadian government is even more damaging." Craig hopes to overcome tha neglect by teaching native people to man pulate the government's massive bureauc structures to their own advantage.□

ı investigative report ı the nature, problems, ıd magnitude of research t an eminent Canadian ıiversity carried on over ıe summer of 1971 at ɔGill University y H. Schachter et al.

ancellor Donald Hebb enjoys telling the ry of the young boy who while delivering ne goods to him meekly asked, "Is this a oratory ?" When assured it was, the boy manded, "What have you discovered lay ?"

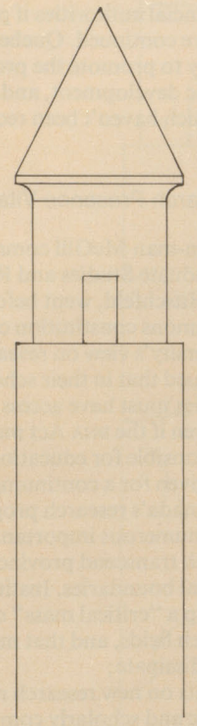
Like that delivery boy, society expects racles from its scientific community, yet nains ignorant about how research is done, at value it serves, and what conditions are cessary for its healthy existence. Students at research as a multipurpose scapegoat for their grievances, continually raising that ary complaint: "If only professors would nd less time in the laboratory and direct re energy towards preparing lectures or king privately with their students!" When y graduate and leave the university com- nity, those students easily come to share the vailing public view that academics spend ir lives sheltered from reality, researching ics of no practical value which require the enditure of vast sums of public money.

ny people believe universities should simply ve as teaching institutions to produce ıcated grist for the corporate mill.

McGill University has always disagreed h such a view of its role. It believes that, like the rest of the educational system, uni- sities must be places where knowledge is oduced as well as handed over. "If men are t interested in the increase of human knowl- ge," Stanley Frost bluntly wrote in 1965, en serving as dean of graduate studies and earch, "they have no business being univer- y professors." Every McGill professor is ected to contribute to the advancement of owledge in his discipline through scholarly dies or research.

The university credits that research orienta- n for its success in attracting a top calibre ff of diverse national and academic origins. dergraduates have naturally benefited from osure to that high quality staff and have o gained from the intimate relationship of ching and research. As political scientist R. Mallory puts it, "Professors must talk ut what they know – not what they read rty years ago as students."

The university's engagement in research can



be traced back to the geological studies Sir William Dawson carried out before accepting the principalship in 1855. However, McGill's research work did not really blossom forth and attract attention until early in this century when Ernest Rutherford, assisted by Frederick Soddy, formed the theory of the radioactive disintegration of atoms while working in the university's laboratories. Since then McGill's history has been illuminated with the names of researchers who have pioneered advances in knowledge: Adams, Penfield, Cone, Eve, Collip, Babkin, Meakins, Maass, Foster, MacIntosh, Leblond, Hebb, and Bell.

Today 26% of university expenditures go to research. Professors devote about one-third of their professional activity to research endeavours and, in 1968-69, managed to produce almost 2,000 scholarly works. So vast is McGill's research enterprise that in 1964 the Committee on Research observed, "If the university were concerned only with undergraduate teaching, the library costs could be cut in half and there would still be a creditable undergraduate library."

The university's staff has been so successful in research that McGill attracts more research money per faculty member than any other Canadian insitution, exceeding the University of Toronto by 10% and its nearest competitors thereafter by 30%. The research undertaken is incredibly diversified, ranging from studies of science fiction novels to pioneering work on RNA viruses.

The fundanental rule for all research is that the programne's initiative and direction depend upon the individual professor. Each must act as an entrepreneur, selling his ideas to the various funding agencies, which then forward the money to the institution for disbursement during the span of the project.

However, while research is by its very nature individualistic, self-generating, and self-supporting, it can still be assisted, nurtured, and protected. AtMcGill that responsibility rests with the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. The Faculty certifies to granting agencies that proper physical facilities exist for professors to perform research projects they have contracted to do. It operates a modest research fund to assist new staff arriving too late to meet deadlines of national funding agencies, meets special equipment needs that don't fit the requirements of other agencies, and covers the preliminary costs of preparing some research proposals. The Faculty also publicizes the deadlines of granting agencies, advises professors on the legal aspects of research contracts, and operates a patent office.

The Faculty's most important function, however, may well be its service as a channel for the expression of university opinion on Canadian research policy. At present there are three unresolved questions plaguing the research world all with portentous implications for McGill. Two concern the financing of scholarly work; the third relates to the very location and proper nature of research.

Since the early sixties the university has been battling for apolicy change by federal granting agencies to recognize the indirect costs an institution assumes when a staff member receives a research contract. Grants do not presently include the cost of physical facilities, administrative overhead, and the proportion of a professor's salary which goes toward his research; theuniversity, subsidized by the provincial government, bears the burden of those expenses.

In the United States, federal research grants carry with them an overhead payment of at least 20% of the direct costs involved, and, in fact, generally include a much higher percentage than thatminimum. Therefore, in 1964

e articles on McGill research were written by tor Harvey Schachter, from extensive erview notes prepared by assistant editor ka R. Covert and former McGill Reporter *ff writer Martin Shapiro.*

McGill presented a brief to the Bladen Commission on the financing of higher education calling for a 40% overhead grant to be attached to research funds. The commission recommended 30% as an appropriate figure, but the government has not implemented the suggestion.

The university's plight was illustrated in 1968 when a federal agency negotiating a massive $650,000 contract demanded it be considered a research grant in order to avoid paying McGill overhead charges. "Frankly," explained Stanley Frost in that year's annual report, "the university cannot afford to turn down prestige grants of this size, but it is equally true that we shall not be able to afford to accept them for very much longer."

That statement still rings true. With research grants to McGill professors totalling $15 million annually, the university, by the Bladen Commission's standard, is forced to accept $4.5 million in indirect costs without federal assistance, a figure close to the current year's anticipated deficit.

The second issue looming ominously before the university is whether the federal or provincial government is the proper constitutional authority for research. Throughout this century the federal government has supported university research, in addition to operating its own rather large research establishments and assisting industrial research. Lately, however, the provinces have been getting into the act and are now expanding their assistance of projects at a faster pace than the federal authority. Furthermore, their main contribution to research still comes from the operating grants to educational institutions, which support graduate schools and the heavy overhead costs of research.

A report on the relations between universities and government, prepared in 1970 by René Hurtubise and Donald C. Rowat, proposed that, because of society's need to devote more research effort to regional problems, the provincial governments should play a much more prominent role in determining both research priorities and the nature of financial support for university research.

McGill has been alarmed by suggestions that, in the interest of a more rational and constitutionally tidy system, the federal government should curtail or eliminate its research role. Aside from the upheaval in the traditional picture such a decision would cause, the university's staff would undoubtedly suffer at the hands of provincial authorities if present funding criteria were continued. Quebec has been using its money to promote the province's socio-economic development, and to aid those universities which haven't been receiving federal funds.

Federal Research Presence Vital

In April a seven-man McGill committee, headed by Graduate Studies and Research Dean Walter Hitschfeld, went before a Senate-House of Commons constitution committee to press the university's view on research funds. The group argued that in their scholarship roles universities must have access to funds everywhere, even if the BNA Act makes the provinces responsible for education. Five reasons were given for a continuing federal presence in Canada's research programme:

1) there are numerous important research problems which transcend provincial, and indeed, national boundaries. Institutions have already built up a "critical mass" of research expertise in such fields, and that mass must not be allowed to dissipate;

2) judgements on new research must be made by the scientific and scholarly community, which is too small in any one province to bring informed and objective judgement to bear on the worth of specific projects;

3) scientists working in small groups are almost invariably less successful than those working in the framework of a large and diversified scientific community. The Canadian scientific community must therefore be maintained on a wide national basis if research work is to flourish;

4) the federal government is the appropriate body to negotiate Canadian involvement in international research efforts;

5) research flourishes when a professor can seek support from a variety of sources. If the research grant structure is monolithic, there is less possibility that the brilliant but unconventional idea will be backed.

A third issue troubling the academic world concerns the proper nature and location of research work. The Senate Commission on Science Policy, chaired by Maurice Lamontagne, released its first report last December, levelling some scathing attacks on the country's scientific community and the successive governments responsible for science policy. The commission pointed out that Canada ranks third among industrial nations in the number of qualified scientists and engineers engaged research and development, yet none of the 100 most significant technological innovatio since 1945 was developed in this country. Th commission feels too much of the nation's research is done in the ivory towers of gover ment and universities, with few discoveries filtering through to industry. It calls for mor research and development to be carried out industry, where it can be used.

Since publication of the Lamontagne repo McGill and the federal Department of Indus try have signed a pathfinding agreement whi promises to help bridge the gulf between industry and universities. The university is establishing an Office of Industrial Research which will act as a broker between corporations desiring a specific type of pure research in engineering and science, and McGill professors interested in contracting for the work The office, which will be located on campus, should finally open some channels of communication between the industrial and university communities.

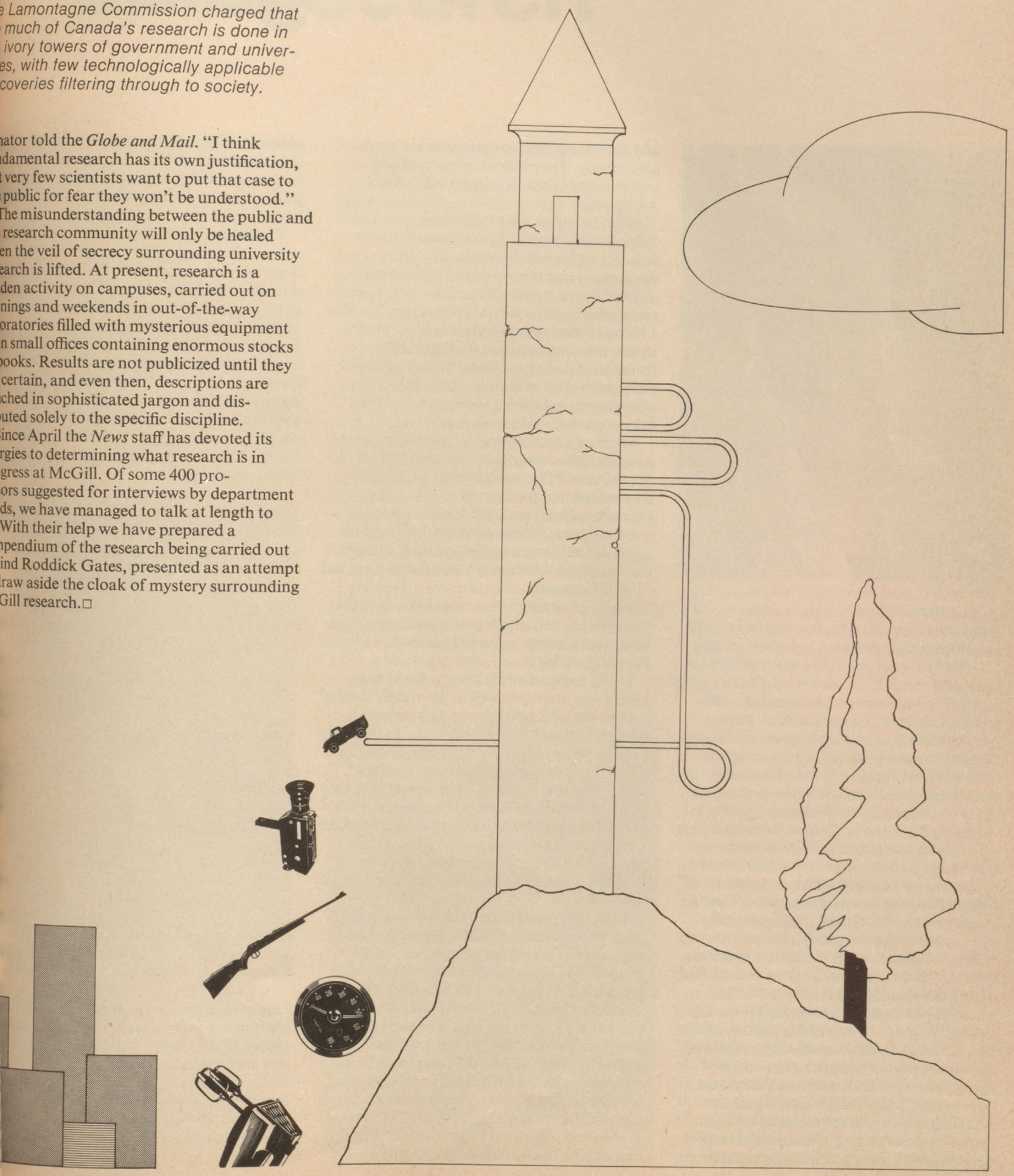
Spreading similar offices to other universities will answer some of the Lamontagne report's criticisms, but it should be recogniz that the commission has again raised implicitly the central question of university resea what emphasis should be placed on mission oriented, technologically applicable researc compared to pure research endeavours whi seemingly have no payoff? While society's need for some immediate return on its scien tific investment is unquestioned, we must a recognize, as Senator Lamontagne himself declared, that, since fundamental science is of culture and civilization, every advanced nation must contribute to the international pool of knowledge. Pure research must be viewed as a long-term investment. There ha been many examples of pure research phenomena which eventually have had signific effects on our lives.

Unfortunately, the public's lack of know edge about research is leading to a growing restlessness towards the scientific commun So great has the rift become, Lamontagne tends, that scientists sometimes have soug support for the wrong reasons, on the assu tion that a request for the right reasons is ignored. "I think the scientists have to aba these bootlegging arguments that are used often – and are not believed by researchers that science will be very important to meet economic and social objectives," the urba

e Lamontagne Commission charged that much of Canada's research is done in ivory towers of government and univer-es, with few technologically applicable coveries filtering through to society.

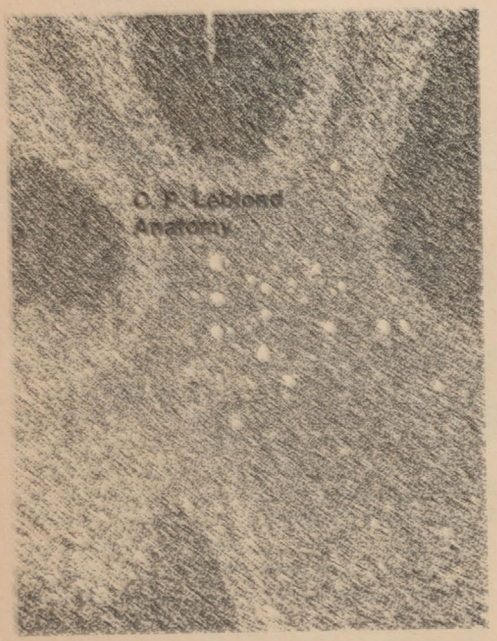
nator told the *Globe and Mail*. "I think ndamental research has its own justification, t very few scientists want to put that case to public for fear they won't be understood." The misunderstanding between the public and research community will only be healed en the veil of secrecy surrounding university earch is lifted. At present, research is a den activity on campuses, carried out on nings and weekends in out-of-the-way oratories filled with mysterious equipment n small offices containing enormous stocks ooks. Results are not publicized until they certain, and even then, descriptions are ched in sophisticated jargon and dis-uted solely to the specific discipline.

Since April the *News* staff has devoted its rgies to determining what research is in gress at McGill. Of some 400 pro-ors suggested for interviews by department ds, we have managed to talk at length to With their help we have prepared a npendium of the research being carried out ind Roddick Gates, presented as an attempt raw aside the cloak of mystery surrounding Gill research.□



A short guide

From anatomy to sociology, from nuclear physics to philosophy, the *News* provides a comprehensive look at the scholarly activities of the university's staff.



Charles Philippe Leblond is one of the world's leading histologists, as well as one of McGill's most industrious and productive researchers.

Leblond's most significant contribution to science has been the development of radioautography. The process involves injecting radioactive material into an animal and, some specified time later, taking a specimen from a particular organ to determine the extent of radioactive infiltration. If the substance is incorporated into a cell, it serves to measure the rate of changeover of cell components.

Leblond, a native of France, began working with radioactive iodine in 1939. Because the radio-iodine available had a half-life of only twenty-five minutes, he enlisted the aid of his wife and brother in performing experiments quickly. However, those early experiments still produced rather crude results.

After abandoning his research in order to work on officer selection with the French army during the war, Leblond came to McGill, where he had passed some time after the fall of France. Within a month of joining the university, he struck upon a satisfactory method of detecting traces of radiation from radioautographed material. Lantern slide plates were placed in tepid water to soften their emulsion, which was then scraped off and melted by mild heating. The emulsion was painted on the surface of histological sections, and kept in the cold so that radiation would hit it slowly. The radioactive parts of the sections could then be pinpointed under a microscope.

Other scientists were initially skeptical of Leblond's discovery. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology some physicists demonstrated mathematically that the rays emitted by the substances he was using were too strong to give worthwhile pictures. Recalls Leblond: "Sometimes common sense observation is more important than scientific formulae. I had already seen fair pictures of radio-iodine in the thyroid gland and radio-phosphorus in growing teeth, so I could not take what they said too seriously."

Much of what Leblond has since discovered through radioautography has been of a revolutionary nature. Using radio-iodine, he has determined that the thyroid gland works continuously day and night, not in cycles as previously thought. In addition, he found an unknown substance in the thyroid gland which a collaborator eventually identified as a second thyroid hormone.

Radio-phosphorus has revealed to him that minerals are deposited throughout bone tissue in newborn animals, but only on bone surfaces in young adults.

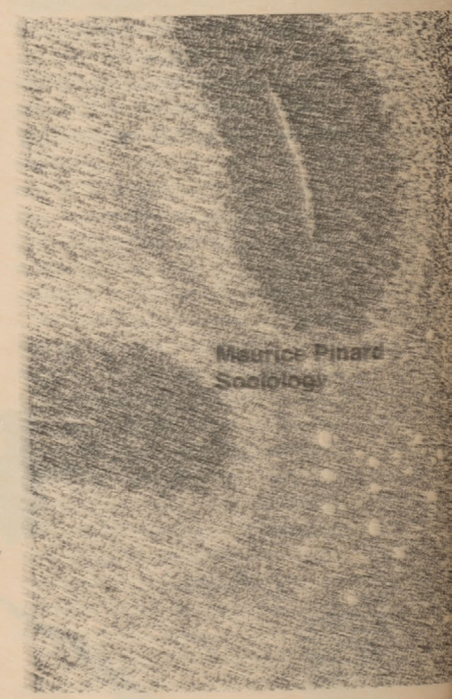
Using radioactive carbon, Leblond determined that animal as well as plant cells employ carbon dioxide, and learned that carbon dioxide is picked up by every tissue in the body.

"The beauty of a new technique is that, like a child, you are able to see things in a new way," explains Leblond. "It makes it very easy to discover things. Thus, when complex radioactive substances become available, it becomes possible to show new aspects of life. For instance, all the cells of the body were found to make protein and nucleic acids continuously day and night."

With that revelation, Leblond developed a theory about the constant dynamism of body components, a process he calls "renewal systems." In some locations even whole cells are continually replaced by new ones. One dramatic example is the complete replacement every three days of the cells lining the gut, a fact discovered in 1948 by Leblond and Catherine Stevens. Man releases more than a quarter of a pound of cells daily into the gut.

Leblond, a member of the prestigious Royal Society of London, a scientific hall of fame, is presently engrossed in finding the source of the cells which act as replacements in renewal systems. He is confident that he has already identified the cells responsible for the very active production in the gut as well as those which cause the slow production in the brain.

Charles Leblond has been chairman of anatomy for fourteen years and rules the department autocratically. Working for him is no holiday. However, Leblond asks no mo of his staff than he requires of himself. He arrives at McGill by 8:30 every morning, rarely leaves before 6:30, and takes a full briefcase home at night and on two out of three weekends. Far from bemoaning this rigorous regimen, he considers it a useful application of George Bernard Shaw's form for life: "To be happy, have enough things t do so you never have time to wonder if you are happy or not."



One of today's most interesting political phenomena is the rise of third party movements. In the United States, George Wallac appears determined again to lead an assaul on the presidency, heading a movement reminiscent of previous Southern third par ventures. In Canada, the New Democratic Party has seized power in two Prairie prov inces, a region long famous as a cradle for

to McGill research

ird parties, and threatens the long Conserv-
ve reign in Ontario. Equally significant, the
paratist Parti Québecois drew 23 percent
the vote in the last Quebec election and is
pected to replace the Union Nationale,
elf once a third party, as the alternative to
e Liberals.

One man who can shed light on the sudden
oliferation of third party movements is
cGill sociologist Maurice Pinard. A
niversity of Montreal law graduate, Pinard
s examining Quebec political behaviour for
PhD thesis, in the early sixties, when the
cial Credit party dramatically and unexpect-
ly won twenty-six seats in a federal election.
at research led to the formulation of theories
third parties, which Pinard is now extending
rough a study of the Parti Québecois.

As is the case with most traditional political
rties, Social Credit support was and is
n-ideological. The party's surge in strength
ang from two factors. The first was the
eral Liberal party's preeminence in Quebec.
nen the electorate perceives an absence of
itical alternatives, either because one party
been long dominant or because both
rties propound the same policies, the climate
onducive to the rise of a new party.
Economic discontent in rural Quebec
alyzed the mass of voters, already ripe for
ew alternative, to cast their lot with Réal
ouette's Créditiste party. Pinard points out
t although the situation might also have
n considered conducive to NDP gains,
t party's leadership was centred in the
glish-speaking sector of Montreal, which
ked the impetus of economic privation to
p the NDP secure seats.

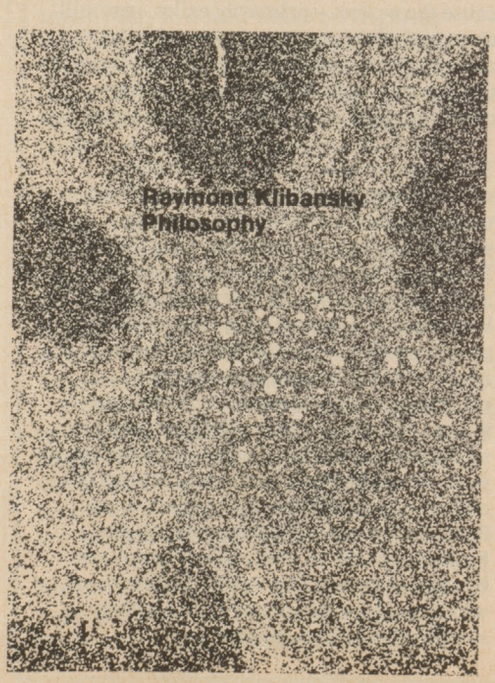
Pinard and his research associates recently
npleted 2,000 interviews for his major study
eparatism. Unlike Social Credit, Parti
ébecois support is founded to a significant
ent upon a belief in the party's ideology.
wever, endorsement of the party is still not
essarily a declaration of separatism. "I can
ly see the people of Quebec electing the
ti Québecois one day and then voting
inst separatism the next," says the forty-
-year-old Pinard.

Although the Parti Québecois has tried to
ntain a working-class slant, it finds
port in both the urban middle and
king classes. Lower-class support is
nomically based while the middle-class
ngth is linked to ethnic grievances, since
dle-class French Canadians are in daily
contact with English people who treat them
as inferiors.

Another important factor in the Parti Québecois's rise has been the decline of the Union Nationale, which Pinard contends has been in a state of erosion since 1956. The party has waned in popularity in successive elections, and has seen its only three strong leaders die in office to be replaced by weaker men. Pinard observes that a contributing cause to the Union Nationale's becoming *un parti usé* was its inability to duplicate in urban areas the strong family tradition and community zeal which kept rural people continually supporting it.

Looking at the future, Professor Pinard finds it difficult to predict how the Parti Québecois will fare. The result in the next election will depend largely on whether the charismatic René Levesque still heads the party, and on what leadership situations arise in the other parties. He does forecast, however, that the economic situation will be crucial; widespread unemployment could lead to a strong protest vote for the Parti Québecois.

However, no matter what the future holds in store for Quebec's new third party, one thing is certain. Come the next election, Maurice Pinard will be on the scene, questionnaires in hand, refining his theories on political movements.



It is probable that no McGill professor is as eminent in his field as Raymond Klibansky. The Paris-born philosopher is or has been a member of twenty-one learned societies. The honorary president of the International Institute of Philosophy, Klibansky's high rank amongst the world's philosophers was illustrated last year by his election to the oldest learned society of Europe, the Italian National Academy, to fill the seat left vacant by Bertrand Russell's death.

From Klibansky's dimly-lit Leacock Building office many cooperative international philosophy projects are conceived and directed. Since 1958 he has produced yearly bibliographies listing all the philosophical works published annually. In that year he edited a four-volume series, *Philosophy in the Mid-Century*, which even drew contributions from Russia and China. So successful was the survey that Klibansky jokingly asserts he "was nearly forced to do another." Three volumes on *Contemporary Philosophy* have already been published, with the fourth now at proof stage. No Chinese contribution was elicited, as this series was prepared during the Cultural Revolution; however, for the first time the work of African philosophers has been included. The series also contains a piece on the philosophy of Zen.

The two surveys of philosophy illustrate Klibansky's contention that change is determined by philosophical ideas, not science. Although China and Russia were on friendly terms when the first survey was prepared, Klibansky noted that the two communist contributions revealed incompatible views of Marx and he was able to predict the eventual Sino-Soviet split. In the second series the philosophy of science volume contains some marked changes in Russian thought which Klibansky expects to be mirrored in soviet life. The Russians are showing a more tolerant attitude towards Western formal logic, previously rejected in favour of dialectic logic, and are now seriously cultivating cybernetics.

One international project that has not yet gotten off the ground, but which has been stirring in Klibansky's mind since 1950, is a dictionary of the basic terms of philosophy and political thought. Among various languages terms which seem similar often differ strongly in their significance. "The failure to recognize these differences," observes the soft-spoken philosopher, "has rendered many discussions fruitless, and has made others – on account of

Topical, Political and Social Issues

This past year a section of sociologist Gertrude Robinson's undergraduate class studied the media's handling of the October FLQ crisis. An analysis of front-page headlines in Montreal's *The Gazette* and *Le Devoir* showed that English readers received more emphasis on the situation's critical nature and emotional aspects. *Le Devoir* tried to play the events down, giving factual reports, and covered other Quebec news.

Talks with producers showed that the War Measures Act affected television programming. Personnel merely aired everything reported without concern for context, thus avoiding responsibility for presenting interpretations.

Charles Dewey Day, McGill's first chancellor, was one of the three draftsmen of the Quebec Civil Code. It is therefore appropriate that today Professor Paul-André Crépeau chairs the Civil Code Revision Office.

Declares Crépeau: "What we need is a civil code which reflects the social, moral and economic realities of modern Quebec – a living body of law, modern, sensitive to preoccupations, geared to demands, answering the needs of a society which is changing and seeking a new balance."

Although Pakistan politics have only recently arrested public attention, Institute of Islamic Studies Director Charles Adams has long been investigating the Jama'at-i-Islamia, or Islamic Society, a religious-cum-political Pakistani organization. When Adams was in Pakistan fifteen years ago, the Islamic Society was the most visible and best-organized movement. Although its power has declined, the Jama'at-i-Islamia is still important because it is a revitalist movement resisting change and applying the principles of what it considers the great Islamic period to the modern world.

Political scientist J. R. Mallory has just finished writing *The Structure of Canadian Government*, a textbook primarily about the institutional framework in which political decisions are made. He is now investigating parliamentary committees, which have been quietly gathering significant power and involving MPs to a greater extent in the political process. His pilot study indicates committee members exercise more independence than has been traditional in the Canadian legislative structure. The committees have also increased contact between MPs interested in a specific area, the responsible minister, and the appropriate civil servants.

On the Cuban Revolution's tenth anniversary in 1969, Solomon Lipp decided to study the Castro era's reflection in Latin American literature. As he was then in the United States, Lipp was limited to the anti-Castro novel, but the new chairman of McGill's Spanish Department now will be able to extend his research to pro-Castro books.

Although propaganda is most effective when subtly interwoven into the literary fabric, Lipp has found the anti-Castro novels' blatant propaganda often outweighs their literary value, probably because the writers – primarily exiles – are still close to their bitter experiences with the communist regime. Castro is often referred to by name, and officials are sometimes clearly recognizable despite pseudonyms.

The great complexity and the common features of natural languages make them undesirable to use when investigating second-language acquisition. Linguistics Professor Myrna Gopnik hopes to overcome those barriers by designing artificial languages and determining the techniques people employ to master them. Presently immersed in developing parameters and perceiving interdependencies for the languages, she plans to have the first subjects sit down at a graphic display computer next year, where they will be shown pictures of objects along with the appropriate words from the language. Sentences composed by students will be immediately corrected by the computer. The study will determine which artificial languages are learnable.

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diverging interpretations of their results – the source of fresh strife and bitter dispute."

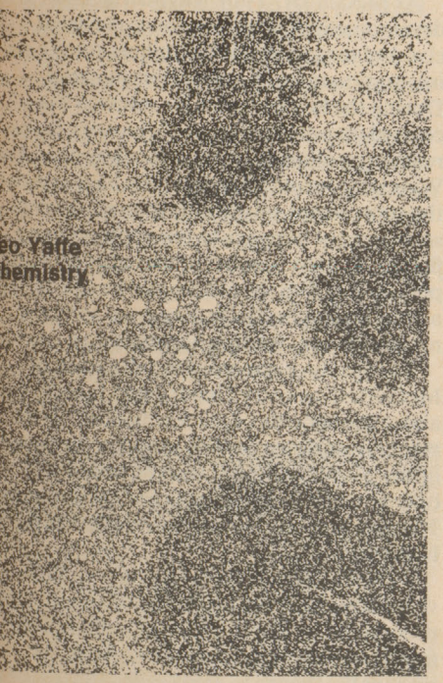
Klibansky, who speaks seven languages and is an expert on Latin, believes we must recognize that differences in languages are inevitabl His dictionary would divide the world into fiv areas – Western, Slavic, Semitic, Indian subcontinental, and Far Eastern – providing comparisons for the languages used within each and then extending the definitions to the various areas. The scheme is so huge that Klibansky has been forced to limit himself to merely promoting it at international meetings

As befits a man who coordinates ventures involving all ranges of philosophical thought, Klibansky's personal interests straddle two important aspects of philosophy – the historic and the systematic. Some scholars are concerned only with the writings of eminent philosophers and simply prepare catalogues of other people's thoughts. Others are engage solely in philosophical problems and forget that all thought is influenced by historical situations and cultural traditions. To Klibansky, philosophy is "the attempt to find the timeless truth," and he studies other people's ideas with careful reference to the framework in which they were developed.

Klibansky, who turns sixty-seven next month, has published a sixteen-volume series on tolerance and rational communication, a plans five more books. As a lecturer in Germany during the thirties he became interested in why people who are morally prop in most of their activities can still back or perform intolerant deeds. He believes that actions are heavily influenced by tradition ar therefore, in certain countries people will show tolerance, while in others, like Nazi Germany, they will not. His series attempts to make the traditions of rational communication and tolerance better known. Interestingly, one of the volumes was printed in Poland and then banned when the authoritie discovered it was about the need for toleran

Klibansky's many other published works range from the Nelson Philosophical Texts, set of books on traditional subjects for unde graduates, to *Saturn and Melancholy*, which includes a treatment of astrology. He is presently preparing a second-century text fo publishing. The unknown classical work, which Klibansky discovered in the Vatican, written in Latin translated from the Greek, and should prove a formidable challenge to the language expert.

Klibansky is currently very worried about
uebec's great concern with training students
r the age of technology, which he feels could
d to a neglect of the humanities in the future.
e also notes with trepidation the rise of
uebec technocrats, who, because they are
inly engineers and sociologists, lack any
ling for the humanities. "Civilization is not
termined by scientists, but by humanists,"
rns McGill's distinguished philosopher.



eo Yaffe
hemistry

Yaffe only happened upon his career in
lear chemistry. Upon completion in 1943 of
McGill PhD thesis on the filtration of
osols, Yaffe was approached by some
inguished Canadian scientists, who invited
to participate in a secret project, the
ils of which they could not divulge, but
ch they promised would be interesting. The
ject proved to be the development of atomic
gy, and Leo Yaffe was to spend the better
of a decade as head of the nuclear chem-
group at the Chalk River atomic
oratories in northern Ontario.
t Chalk River, Yaffe was involved in
essing nuclear energy for peaceful pur-
es, working both with theoretical issues and
lied problems related to nuclear reactors.
950 he measured accurately for the first
the nuclear constants associated with the

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The differing interpretations of history presented in French and English textbooks have been a source of research for Education's Genevieve Jain. She has found that English history texts indicate civilization results from economic growth and, also, that Confederation has overcome all of Canada's ills. Although not particularly antagonistic towards French Canadians, the English books are exclusive of them and their aims. In French works, civilization is a more spiritual and intellectual development, exclusive of the English concept of organization and economic expansion, while the federal government is blamed for Canada's bad features.

Political scientist B. R. Nayar has extensively researched the political factors involved in India's economic planning. Although compared with many underdeveloped nations India has progressed adequately, both economically and politically, Nayar believes its performance is disappointing from the standpoint of internal welfare and external security.

A serious limitation on economic advance has been the difficulty of maintaining national unity in a land where no linguistic or ethnic group forms a majority. Nayar observes that India has sacrificed a rapid rate of economic growth for its somewhat greater success among underdeveloped nations in maintaining internal harmony.

Besides teaching modern drama, Darko Suvin is intensely interested in science fiction which he defines as a literature of cognitive estrangement. Cognitive because it recognizes the variability of any age's norms, the genre's estrangement arises from its technique of factual reporting on fictional normative systems.

Observes Suvin: "One of the problems with science fiction is that, like most branches of literature, only about 5% of the books are good. But unlike other branches of literature, the critical standards are not that well-established yet."

People behave according to preconceived expectations about their own and others' behaviour, as psychologist Donald Taylor has been showing in studies of ethnic stereotypes. In one experiment, English Canadians, confronted with the taped voice of a French Canadian denying the hackneyed characteristics of pride and emotionalism associated with his ethnic background, still ascribed the stereotyped image to the owner of the voice. In another, ethnically mixed pairs of French and English Canadians, as well as homogeneous linguistic groups, performed communication exercises. The speed and efficiency of the mixed groups were as high as those of the homogeneous pairs; however, expectation of success was markedly lower.

Rabindra Kanungo, a social psychologist in the Faculty of Management, is investigating what aspects of advertising help individuals remember brand names and slogans. His experiments show that word association tests can reveal the most memorable names for various products. That memorability, when coupled in a brand name with a word evocative of the product's benefits, helps create a marketable item.

In selecting models for advertising, the appropriateness of the sex to the product is important. Kanungo has found that subjects respond better to products noted for strength and toughness when they are presented by male models, and to soft or pretty products presented by females.

A coach of next year's Redmen football team, psychologist Dick Tucker is a member of McGill's Language Research Group, which since 1967 has been evaluating a language programme started by some St. Lambert parents. English students are being instructed solely in French during kindergarten and grade one, and in later years receive a bilingual education. The language unit has determined the children speak, read, and understand English as well as control groups in English schools, and have suffered no loss in mathematical ability or IQ. More significantly, they have a French-language ability far higher than children taught French conventionally.

Tucker and his associates are now introducing the programme into schools in Verdun and Laflèche.□

The Environment

Elton Pounder's laboratory extends far beyond the Macdonald Physics Building to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Arctic Ocean. In a typical experiment Pounder or some of his colleagues, aboard a small ship, are led by an icebreaker into an ice floe where their craft is frozen for about three weeks.

Explains Pounder: "We are interested in two things: where does the ice go, and what makes it go? We have tried to establish flow rates of the ice for forecasting purposes. We are also interested in ice stress, caused by ice jamming against itself in an area where the ice is driven towards the centre. We want to predict when this will happen, since it can be a severe hazard for ships."

Pounder has discovered that ice responds to a change of wind direction within ninety minutes. He has also determined that the composition of ice varies according to age and temperature.

Precipitate flotation involves introducing air bubbles into a liquid so that particles of matter adhere to the bubbles, rise to the top, and are removed by a suction or skimming process. The inexpensive process has wide applicability in sewage treatment and mineral recovery.

In order to design a unit which would clean waste streams, Chemical Engineering Chairman Gerald Ratcliff and his students are studying the conditions under which the particles strike and stick to the bubbles. While the bubble's size seems to be unimportant, the major factors are the size of the particles to be removed and the nature of the solution. By fixing a camera on a bubble as it rises in a small test tube, the scientists have found that maximum adherence occurs when the particle strikes at a forty-five-degree angle.

A major source of urban air pollution is the oxides of nitrogen from automobile emissions, which form ozone when the air is still and sunlight fairly strong. In a specially constructed chamber, Physiology Chairman David Bates and his colleagues are investigating the short-term effects of ozone on the human lung – in the concentrations generally found in cities. Using themselves and students with knowledge of ozone as subjects, the researchers expose volunteers to two hours of the gas while either at rest or exercising on a stationary bicycle.

Bates has found ozone causes a soreness in the chest and coughing. Lung passageways become swollen and congested, leading to a reduction in air flow, and often the subject is inhibited from taking a deep breath.

The researchers are now extending their study to low levels of sulphur dioxide.

Henry Bolker's fundamental chemistry research has proven valuable in overcoming pulp and paper pollution. At present, effluents from the industry's bleaching process end up in lakes and rivers. Bolker has invented a process employing a chemical which, aside from being more effective than the bleaching chemical currently used, leads to reduced discolouration of the effluent waters and, in preliminary experiments, reduces biological oxygen demand. Bolker terms the findings "serendipitous," since when he conceived the process four years ago he did not foresee its value in environmental preservation.

Bolker and his student assistants at the Pulp and Paper Research Institute are now tackling the problem of air pollution in the kraft paper manufacturing process. They have developed a process which, using different chemicals from the traditional method, does not have an unpleasant odour; however, they have not yet determined if it is economical.

McGill's Anthropology of Development programme started in 1965 with a study of the adaptation of Northern Quebec's Cree Indians to a modern economy. Peter Sindell, studying boarding school education, discovered that discontinuity between home and school life caused emotional problems and difficulties in learning. He

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rate of production of radioactive cobalt for th so-called cobalt bomb, now used extensively in cancer treatment.

Yaffe returned to McGill in 1952 and has remained here ever since, except for a two-ye stint as research director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, a United Nations project based in Vienna which brings the peaceful fruits of atomic energy to developing nations.

At McGill Dr. Yaffe was instrumental in th development of what are now considered classical measurement techniques for the disintegration rates of radioactive material. During the last ten years his research has centred on nuclear fission. "The work is now reaching a climax," reveals the American-bo Winnipeg-reared scientist. "We have attained the stage where we are able to predict things, such as what happens to the nucleus during fission, and the number of neutrons emitted per nucleus. We should shortly be able to say a great deal definitively about the nature of nuclear fission, leading hopefully to a theory

The stocky, cigar-smoking chairman of McGill's Chemistry Department is enthusias about the benefits of nuclear fission: "If the standard of living is to be raised in the developing countries, and it *must* be raised, this ca only be done by bringing in energy resources Nuclear power is the only contender on the horizon!

"The problem is that right now we know very little about the fundamental nature of th process of nuclear fission. Since 1938 when fission was discovered, there has been no reasonable theory to explain it.

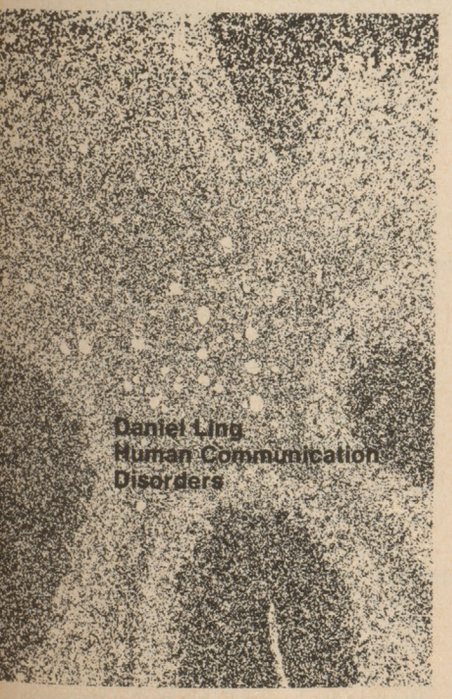
"We are trying to gain some understandin of the basic process involved. The goal of science is ultimate understanding and we mu get to the core of the matter. In this case the is no question but that we are getting closer.

Leo Yaffe's research work has brought hi into such close contact with physicists that when Robert Bell was appointed principal, *News* found Yaffe the person best able to clarify his research work. As might therefor be expected, Yaffe has strong views on the interdisciplinary nature of research. "All th present talk about interdisciplinary studies i redundant," he asserts. "When a man wants to cross departmental boundaries to do research, he does. If he really wants to do a specific type of work he doesn't need a spec structure to encourage him. All the facilities are available."

He then facetiously adds, "I define the limits my discipline in the following way: if I nderstand it, it's chemistry; if I don't, it's ysics."

As well as being a top-flight researcher, Yaffe s been extremely active in university gov- nment. He has sat on many committees, most otably chairing the study group which delin- ted the new structure for the Faculty of raduate Studies and Research. He has also oven himself to be one of the best-prepared d most outspoken members of Senate, thering a reputation in the process as the iversity's most strident opponent of student tivists.

Yaffe keeps a separate area for research, ding his administrative office incompatible th scientific work. He naturally finds that his ties as departmental chairman have robbed m of research time and warns he doesn't end "to hold this job forever." Nevertheless, accepts the conflict between research and partmental work as necessary, advising, here is something wrong with any depart- nt that has as its chairman a man who is t an active scholar."



Daniel Ling
Human Communication Disorders

Daniel Ling, director of McGill's School of man Communication Disorders, spends his

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therefore recommended the creation of a system of local education which has, with the active assistance of the McGill group, been established to a great extent.

The research has given the McGill group some knowledge of the James Bay area, the site of Quebec's proposed massive power development. On the basis of their study of the towns, the Indians, and the pulp and paper industry, the researchers conclude that development without local consultation inevitably results in chaos. They have written to Premier Bourassa, urging the project be delayed until further research has been done on its ecological and social impact, and the Indians are consulted.

In order to study the activity cycle of the Eskimos, Geography's William Kemp spent two years in a Baffin Island hunting camp.

Since 1956 Western culture has invaded Baffin Island. Contrary to belief, the Eskimos have not totally adapted to our way of life; only recently have they become familiar enough with our system to develop doubts about it. Eskimo culture is presently in flux, tending towards a new lifestyle combining old and new ways.

A major impetus to change for the Eskimos has been the skidoo, providing increased mobility that transforms settlement patterns and facilitates hunting. As a result, the Eskimos now enjoy a higher level of nutrition.

Carving is the main source of Eskimo income, and although the motivation is largely monetary, Kemp asserts that the artisans have maintained high quality and a unique style.

Kemp plans to return to Baffin Island, and meanwhile charts on work and activity patterns are being kept for him by Eskimo assistants on the island.

Since 1956 McGill's Stormy Weather Group has been involved in research that might lead to modifying Alberta hailstorms, which each year cause millions of dollars of damage. Last summer, experimental seeding of storm clouds with silver iodide began. The silver iodide supercools the cloud, depriving the hailstones of water which increases their size. However, the process is exploratory and Professor John S. Marshall reports that as yet there is little conclusive evidence of effect on the hailstones or any other aspect of the seeded storm.

The research in Penhold, Alberta, also involves collecting fallen hailstones from farmers for dissection, and the examination of clouds by radar to study their interior structure.

At home the Stormy Weather Group uses its highly developed Macdonald College radar system to examine rain clouds within 130 miles of Montreal. The radar captures the rain pattern on film and sends maps to Dorval airport every five minutes so that changes can be recorded.

Geologist Colin Stearn is examining ancient reefs composed of stromatoropoids in the Mount Haultain region near Jasper, Alberta. Stromatoropoids existed through a 150-million-year prehistoric period and were the dominant reef-forming organisms, just as coral is today.

Because 60% of Canada's oil resources are in reef bodies, research on stromatoropoids is useful for planning oil drillings. However, Stearn is more interested in the organisms themselves, which he feels are somewhere between coral and sponges in their nature. When sponges of similar structure were found recently off the coast of Jamaica, it was believed they may be modern living versions of stromatoropoids. Stearn has examined the find, but because only the skeletal forms of the Rocky Mountain organisms remain, it is difficult to make valid comparisons.

During a sabbatical last year Marine Sciences Centre Director Max Dunbar studied the extent and nature of variations within both marine and terrestrial species, including marine crustacea, fish, worms, birds, snails, and certain families of land mammals. Based in Canada's North, he became interested in species variation within a given locality. Dunbar believes variations are more abundant in high latitudes than in the tropics because of the North's oscillating environments and diverse ecosystems.□

Physical and Philosophical Man

Dr. Tom Chang may be onto something big. A physiologist, Chang has pioneered the creation of artificial cells which contain the basic elements of actual cells and other biologically active material. His research may have dramatic consequences for patients with kidney failure.

With the red blood cell as a model, Chang formed artificial polymer membrane envelopes of cellular dimensions in which are placed enzymes or other specialized systems, such as materials which absorb toxic matter. Through the artificial cells Chang has been able to place substances in the bloodstream that the body's immune responses or blood cell circulation would not tolerate normally.

Using cells containing activated charcoal, some of the kidney's functions have been supplemented in patients with chronic renal failure. One patient has been thus treated for seven months, with the periodic removal of water and electrolyte carried out by other means. Chang's microkidney may be more efficient and less expensive than artificial kidneys.

Psychologist Ronald Melzack's interest in phantom limbs was sparked by his wife's report that a spinal anaesthetic during childbirth produced the sensation of having legs and feet – but not in the normal positions. Along with Anaesthesia Chairman Philip Bromage, Melzack has studied people who lose sensation in the arm and hand through pre-surgery anaesthetic. The patients usually feel a phantom arm and hand, in a small number of positions, and more than half report they can move their phantom fingers.

Melzack has also worked extensively with amputees, who generally report phantom limbs. He believes his findings may indicate that we feel limbs and their movement not only through the limbs' signals to the brain but also through the output messages from the brain, which continue even after input has ceased.

William Feindell, the Montreal Neurological Institute's neurosurgeon-in-chief, is analyzing what happens when the blood supply to parts of the brain is cut off, a condition that occurs when an artery is blocked during a "stroke" or cerebral vascular accident. His research is aided by fluoroscein dye, which, when injected into blood vessels, gives more detail about blood flow than the standard x-ray. Feindell has found an increased concentration of fluoroscein – hence increased blood flow – immediately around the damaged area. The reason is that connections between branches of different blood vessels allow one artery to supply blood to branches of another that is blocked off.

Feindell has disproved the theory that "stroke" damage is irreversible after a few minutes. Through microsurgery, a reversal of the injury can be obtained up to forty-eight hours after the incident.

Medical research at McGill is not limited to the biological sciences complex or the teaching hospitals. Deep in the confines of the McConnell Engineering Building, Sidney Lang, a chemical engineer interested in biomedical engineering, is investigating the electrical characteristics of bone. Force applied to bone generates voltage and Lang wants to determine the relationship between the electrical fields produced and the need for nutrients.

Unlike most tissue, bone is not well perfused by blood vessels. Lang believes the pores in bone are not large enough for sufficient nutrients to pass through. He speculates that the electrical fields act as accelerators, pushing the nutrients through the pores at a faster rate when stress is put on the bone.

Michael Silverthorne of Classics, in his investigations of law and morality, has found striking similarities between Plato and Rousseau: "Plato argued that you cannot just let a society grow, but rather must mould it according to some ethical ideal. If you are to do this, you must control the whole of a citizen's life, both public and private.

"Similarly, Rousseau talks a great deal

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working day trying to make life more rewarding for the deaf, concentrating particularly on the plight of children with hearing disabilities.

Ling's first project when he came to Canad eight years ago from England was investigati hearing aids. "At the time," he recalls, "the frequency of all hearing aids was in the range of 300 to 3,000 Hertz [a unit equal to one cyc per second]. That range contained *some* com ponents of all speech sounds, in fact, the sam sounds conveyed by a telephone. The range had been selected by telephone industry researchers, who determined that it conveyed the maximum sound most economically.

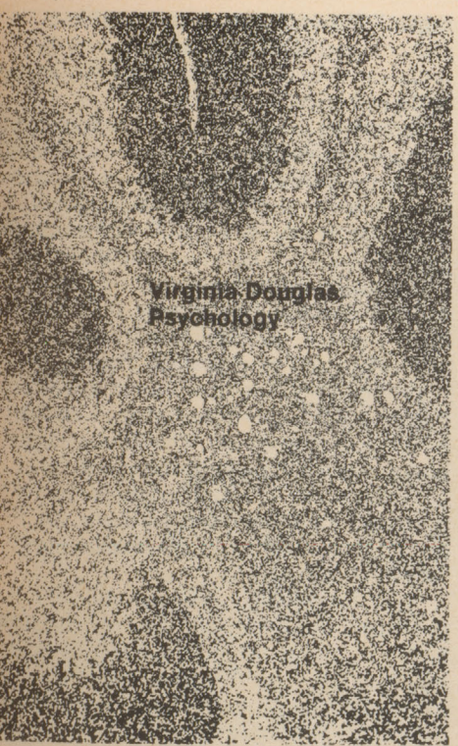
"The hearing aid industry took this resear and used it. By and large it is a good range to amplify for adults, who are familiar with speech, but not for children with a hearing lo Their situation isn't quite the same since they have to learn to hear speech and to understand the rules for decoding it."

Very often children who suffer early or congenital loss of hearing have no perceptio above 1,000 Hertz, although they may have reasonably good perception down as low as 100. Hearing aids were therefore cutting out the lower sounds, while hearing loss elimina the higher ones.

Ling developed a more sensible range for hearing aids. Now virtually every firm manu factures devices which extend down to abou 100 Hertz, a level two octaves lower than the conventional equipment. The new range allo deaf children to hear vowels and – because f the first time they can distinguish between the emphasis on vowels – to perceive stress a intonation. However, the children still face a loss of perception of consonants, which occu in the higher ranges.

To overcome the problem of high frequen cies, Ling tried frequency transposition, usi a set of filters to transform a discrete range o high frequencies to a lower level within the patient's grasp. However, the experiment on enabled the children to equal the level of perception possible with conventional devic

Ling is also involved with the early testing infants for hearing ability. Babies have a lim ited repertoire of behaviour, which makes it difficult to determine their response during testing. "If we make a noise," Ling explains "all the baby can seem to do is startle or blin We wonder how reliable such a response is, especially with the high chance of false dete mination due to the observer's expectation.



sychologist Virginia Douglas is one professor ho has closely aligned research and teaching, roviding herself with enthusiastic manpower nd her students with a challenging under- raduate course.

During the academic year students in her ourse on the disadvantaged child served as tors for economically and culturally deprived ildren with learning disabilities. Each child ceived a battery of psychological tests to npoint his weaknesses. Professor Douglas nd her students then worked out individual- ed tutorial programmes. Each student ceived academic credit for his work, which cluded meeting with a child twice a week for hour or more, as well as covering the levant literature and hearing speakers.

This summer the students organized a one- onth day camp as an extension to the pro- amme. They took the disadvantaged children field trips, taught them handicrafts, and ntinued tutoring sessions, drawing a small lary for their efforts. Because lack of nutri- on is a major contributory factor to learning sabilities, the summer school ensured that the ildren received at least one proper meal day.

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about a small, rather controlled, political society. I found it odd that a man regarded as an advocate of freedom would write that way. In Rousseau we have a tension between a love of freedom and a belief that humans need a community to make them moral and to enable them to fulfill themselves. Thus, in this liberal we find a strong suggestion of Plato's authoritarianism."

For ten years Dentistry's Joan de Vries has studied the complications of tooth extraction, in conjunction with pharmacologist Lyman Francis. They have found that bacteria invade the blood stream in 10% of patients who have extractions. In most people the body's defence mechanisms clear out the alien bacteria in a matter of minutes; however, patients who have suffered heart disease or old people with depressed immune mechanisms can suffer bacteremia or secondary endocarditis, a fatal heart infection.

The traditional therapy for high-risk patients has been to administer penicillin starting two days before the extraction. Unfortunately, the bacterial organisms are becoming increasingly resistant to penicillin, and the patient often does not bother continuing the medication after the operation. The McGill doctors have been experimenting successfully with a different antibiotic, clindamycin, administered two hours before extraction.

The research of Religious Studies' Joseph McLelland on the history of the relationship between philosophy and theology has convinced him that the approaches to philosophical-religious issues today are not very different from the ancient Greeks'. "In the English-speaking world today," he explains, "the accepted theory of knowledge involves the so-called subject-object dichotomy, whereby the observer attempts to dissociate himself from the events he is describing. In Europe there is a greater tendency toward phenomenology and existentialism wherein the subject and object form a unity – a view more compatible with religion.

"The Greeks also had this debate on the subject-object dichotomy. Apollo typified the modern North American attitude, representing reason. Dionysos, on the other hand, personified ecstasy, freedom, and abandon, and is probably closer to Continental European schools of philosophy."

Physiologist Frank MacIntosh's main interest throughout his scientific career has been the metabolism of acetylcholine, a neural transmitter in the brain. Neural transmitters help carry electrical impulses across gaps between nerve endings called synapses. Thirty years ago, this Fellow of the Royal Society of London showed that the release of acetylcholine depends upon the presence of calcium in the nerve endings, a finding which has since been extended to include all neural transmitters.

MacIntosh is presently checking the validity of his thesis that the power of synapses depends upon the quantity of acetylcholine released. In short-term experiments, he has found that the pre-synaptic neuron is not very powerful when the acetylcholine is blocked chemically from travelling its path.

Pharmacologist Norman Eade is concerned about the drugs given to infants whose mothers have tuberculosis. He believes that isoniazid, a drug commonly used in treating adult TB and often used on babies, may be toxic in infants.

His research on animals indicates the culprit is the acetyl transferase mechanism, which metabolizes the drug. The mechanism is in the liver, which is in many ways immature in children. Eade will now test children to confirm his finding.

Biochemistry Chairman Angus Graham's work has been chiefly concerned with the rheovirus, a small but unique virus which multiplies in mammalian cells. The rheovirus is one of the very rare RNA viruses with a double strand of RNA. In addition, its genetic code is not one long chain as with most viruses, but seems instead to form ten discrete units,which Graham believes may be individual genes. He hopes to discover the role of each gene and to determine how it replicates. Because the virus replicates within a cell, Graham expects to learn something about the cell's biology.□

Although it is generally thought that disadvantaged children are determined to make life unpleasant for their teachers, Professor Douglas has in fact found one of the key difficulties to be the children's almost pathetic desire to please. They quickly learn the outward responses that will indicate interest and comprehension to their teachers, who often don't realize such responses conceal a lack of understanding. Consequently, the desire for teacher approval militates against a true picture of the children's learning problems.

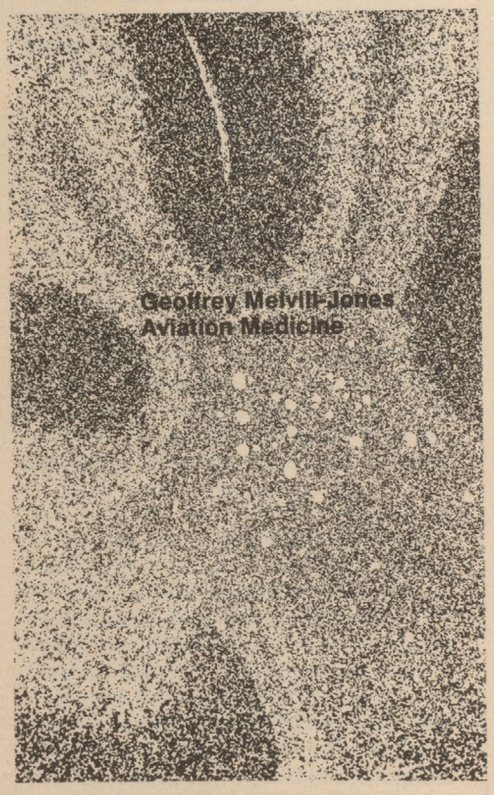
Professor Douglas believes the most important determinant of success with the disadvantaged children will be the length of the project and therefore plans to study its effects over a five-year period on the same group of children. If the children are not continually worked with, she explains, they will immediately regress when the programme ends.

Another facet of Virginia Douglas's research is her work with hyperactive children, which has been in progress for eight years. The problem of hyperactivity recently achieved great public prominence because of the controversial use of drugs to help the children overcome their inability to sit still. When fed Ritalin, an excitant, the children become contained, less impulsive, and better able to concentrate. As one child exclaimed after receiving the drug, "Now *I'm* running me!"

When use of Ritalin is carefully supervised by medical personnel, Douglas believes it can be a tremendous boon for the children and their teachers. Nevertheless, there is the potential problem of addiction. Furthermore, it is thought the drug, which has sometimes acted to make the child overcautious, depressed and tearful, may abnormally increase the heart rate.

As well as experimenting with Ritalin, the crisp, forthright psychologist is studying hyperactive children's unusual sensitivity to reinforcement in learning situations. In one set of experiments with teaching machines, the children are rewarded for a correct selection by the presentation of a marble; if they are not so rewarded each time they make a correct choice, they cease to perform. Professor Douglas is attempting to counteract that tendency by gradually withdrawing the rewards and teaching the students self-monitoring techniques.

Dr. Douglas points out that, due to lack of scientific certainty about the causes of hyperactivity, it is difficult at this stage to predict whether children can grow out of the condition. What is known is that even when they lose their overt rambunctiousness, the children still may retain the same learning problems.



Geoffrey Melvill-Jones is a man in a hurry. Anyone who has tried to capture a few minutes of his time is painfully aware that it is nearly impossible to see him; his secretary doesn't even bother to make appointments because she never knows when he will be doing what. If you are able to surmount that obstacle and do manage to sit down with him, your awareness of all the other important things he has to do makes you feel awfully guilty.

Dr. Melvill-Jones directs the Aviation Medicine Research Unit in McGill's Physiology Department. By studying man's perception of change in velocity and acceleration, Melvill-Jones and his colleagues endeavour to explain various airplane crashes in order to prevent their recurrence.

Much of Melvill-Jones's research work has been concentrated on the vestibular apparatus in the ear and, more specifically, the ear's "end organ." The vestibular system acts like a rocket's inertial guidance system, with the brain's sensory capabilities completely related to the end organ's accuracy.

Sometimes the end organ can be fooled. A neural adaptive effect occurs when a person at constant acceleration begins to sense a deceler ation, however slight. The phenomenon is illustrated by placing a blindfolded person on a turntable. When he is turned to the left at a continually increasing speed he will sense in which direction he is moving. If the speed is made constant, however, he will eventually believe he is not moving at all. Then, as he begins to slow down, he will sense that he is turning to the right – although the turntable is still moving to the left. The illusion occurs because the vestibular apparatus is sensitive to acceleration. At a constant speed there is no acceleration; when slowing down, the person is decelerating, hence accelerating in the opposite direction.

"It is this type of illusory sensation of movement that we are now able to understand and to predict quantitatively," Melvill-Jones reports. "We know that it has caused many aviation accidents, and we can train pilots and design planes which will minimize or eliminat the possibility of such mishaps."

Related to that work has been a series of experiments on humans in helicopters in whic the subjects are deprived of visual cues. Pilots have traditionally claimed they can tell if they are accelerating up or down. However, the experiments demonstrated that without visual stimuli pilots cannot distinguish acceleration upwards from acceleration downwards. This finding has great significance for aviation.

Another intriguing question being investigated in the aviation laboratory is the plasticit of the central nervous system. Melvill-Jones and his staff set out to "unlearn" in subjects the vestibular-occular reflex. Through the use of reversing prisms the reflex, which has alway been considered solidly entrenched, was eliminated and reversed in a period of one month. Most of the effect was achieved in a mere two days. Moreover, it took the subject another month to relearn the original reflex.

Observes Melvill-Jones: "This experiment shows a level of plasticity in the central nervous system which nobody had conceived before. Mechanisms must be operating in the central nervous system to constantly push our reflexes towards what is best for the body."□

In praise of older houses

by Erika R. Covert

Although these fine old homes have suffered the indignities dictated by a modern university's needs, all have retained the pride imparted by a colourful past.



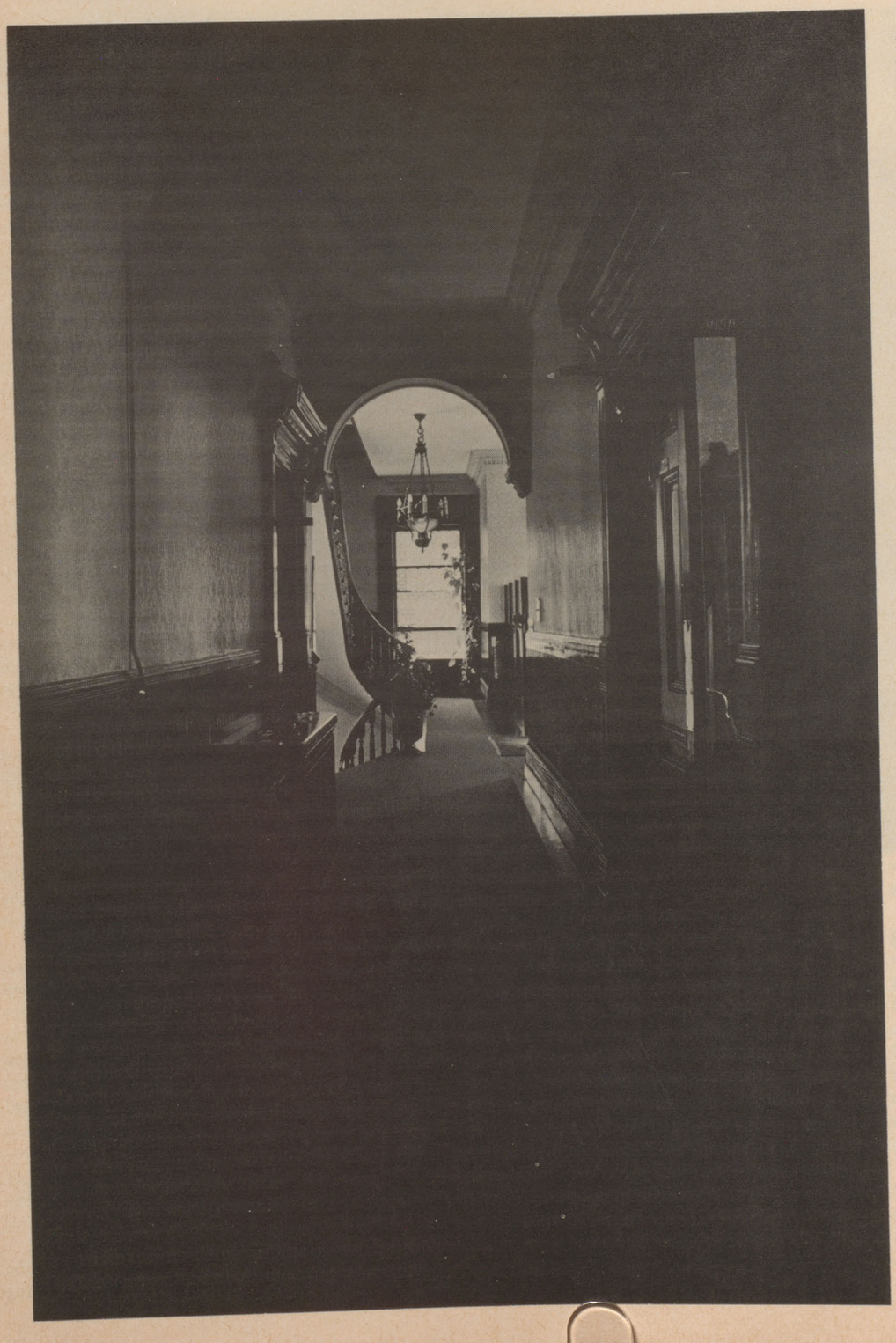
ld home – like the Graduates' Society's tlet House – which has outlived its time passed on to the institutional purposes of versity is at once a lovely and a sad e. Clinging to its dignity in spite of escent lights screwed into the ornamented gs and a computer terminal impudently pying the old drawingroom, Martlet se is a superb objective correlative of the ict between old and new, a place where an admire the vestiges of the past, feeling lgic for an unremembered age somehow familiar than the bewildering present. artlet House, beloved of *McGill News* rs in spite of a cranky tendency – vable in a friend of a hundred and ten – rn polar in winter and become an inferno mmer, is one of several fine McGill houses passing a useful, if sober, old age. Although each has suffered the indignities dictated by a modern university's needs, all have managed to retain the pride imparted by a colourful past.

A North American adaptation of French Provincial style, Martlet House – originally called Devonshire Cottage – was the home of the Parkins family, whose six children enjoyed the unique advantages of living near the McGill campus, at that time separated from the house by a broad field. Except for the encroachment of the campus, Dr. Gerald Parkins, a surviving family member, finds the neighbourhood on upper University Street little changed. The cottage is still flanked by contemporary houses, whose roles have likewise altered with the years.



Preceding page: Martlet House yesterday and today. The pleasant family home, called Devonshire Cottage after its builder's birthplace, has changed somewhat in appearance but retains much of its original charm.

Below: The second-floor passageway in the Faculty Club reflects the brooding spirit of Alfred Baumgarten, for whom the house was once a retreat.



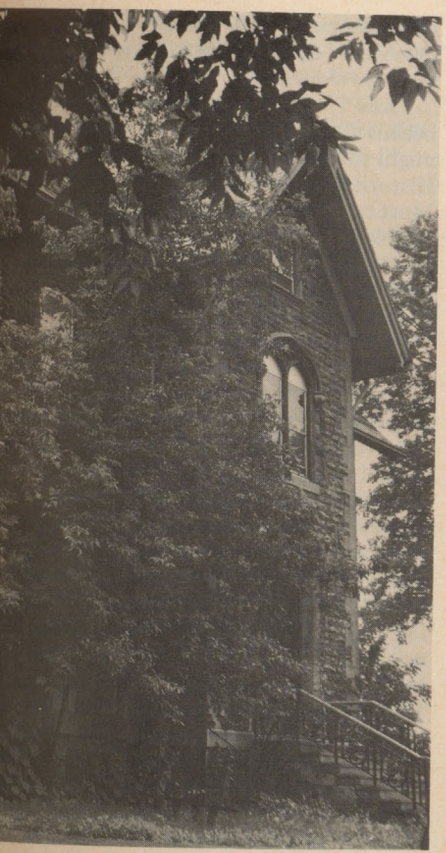
Chancellor Day Hall, formerly the Commander J.K.L. Ross residence, boasts a mor flamboyant past. Built in a late Romantic revival style in 1893 for the wealthy Rosses, the house was the scene of gala parties for Montreal's elite who, despite their sophistication, must have been impressed by the lush interiors and the staff of thirty servants. A racing enthusiast, Ross owned the thoroughbred Sir Barton who became, in 1919, the first winner of the Triple Crown. The commander paid for his lavish pleasures with ru however, and the house was sold at auction in 1935. After brief service as a barracks for the Canadian Women's Army Corps during the war, the beautiful house, now minus its art treasures but still flaunting the grand staircase of palmier days, was bought by the university.

The two Management buildings on Pine Avenue, Duggan House and Purvis Hall, were built on grounds forming part of the legendary Simon McTavish estate. In 1803, the fur baron ordered the construction of a home to vaunt his great wealth on land extending up the slopes of Mount Royal. But with the mortality that is somehow mor poignant in the very rich, McTavish died under mysterious circumstances, leaving his unfinished house to rumours that his ghost walked there. Giving credibility to the chilli stories of a McTavish "curse," all of Simon children died soon after, and the house remained incomplete. In 1860 the rubble of the home was cleared away, along with the sinister tales, and a new house was built in appropriately Gothic style on a portion of t property. Later purchased by George Herri Duggan, a noted Montreal yachtsman, Duggan House combines British and Amer ican influences in an architectural mode peculiar to Montreal.

Purvis Hall, constructed in 1905 by Sir Mortimer Davis, head of Imperial Tobacco is a late example of the "decorated era," an ostentatious alliance of the Neoclassical fo with a hodgepodge of other styles. Arthur Purvis, a McGill governor, bought the hou which became his memorial upon his death

Of all McGill's dowager duchess structu the Faculty Club on McTavish Street has b the most affecting story. Dating from befo Confederation, the house was sold in 1885 Alfred Baumgarten, a sugar tycoon who ha immigrated from Saxony. The German ind trialist managed to win a place in Montrea

elow: Duggan House is named for eorge Herrick Duggan, a noted yachts-an, who founded the Royal St. Lawrence acht Club.



t-dominated high society and reflected his minence and wealth in massive alterations he home. The dark, brooding Gothic Hall his special pride, a tribute to the German gins that later proved his undoing.
Vhen war broke out in 1914, rumours of -German sympathies ruined Baumgarten ially and financially; his home became his eat, and he died in 1919 broken by grief.
Gill acquired the house in 1926 as a resi-ce for the principal, Sir Arthur Currie, augmented its splendour with a new room floor and a musician's balcony for dances and theatricals that were to restore ty to the tragic house. After Currie's h, McGill professors successfully petition-or the house to be converted into a faculty . Today, a visit to the club evokes more of echoes of the Curries' joyous parties than nse of the German's melancholy ostracism; ever, a certain brooding quality remains.□

a R. Covert is assistant editor of the News.

Below: Built on land once belonging to the old McTavish estate, Purvis Hall has a sunporch (right) reminiscent of the east and west wings of the fur magnate's unfinished home.

Bottom: Chancellor Day Hall, designed by Bruce Price, the architect of Windsor Station and Royal Victoria College, commemorates Charles Dewey Day, McGill's first chancellor.





The politics of preservation

In the mad, modern world of throw-away, buildings have joined bottles as non-reusable items. Here's what can be done to change that.

by Michael Fish

Aged buildings and old districts within urban centres are among our most precious resources. Practically all civilized people recognize this to some degree by passing legislation protecting specific areas and buildings from demolition or change because they are essential to community identity.

Europeans, blessed with a rich and well-recorded history, have many cities where virtually all the urban fabric has been legally designated. Berne and Fribourg in Switzerland, Siena in Italy, Old Prague in Czechoslovakia, even much of Old Paris, are now protected from the fumbling of land speculation and the vagaries of real estate taxation policies.

North Americans are slowly realizing that they too must begin conserving their architectural past or lose the opportunity forever. While Quebecers can be proud of their Old Quebec City and Old Montreal projects, which have assured the continuity of the flavour of New France, few other North American cities have acted in time. All over the American eastern seaboard "reconstruction" efforts are underway that resemble archaeology more than conservation, or new construction rather than reconstruction. Few are within city limits and certainly none is downtown where it can be enjoyed on an everyday basis. Moreover, most have a commercial, Disneyland tone.

Despite the popularity and relative success of Old Montreal, this city should not rest upon its laurels. A new challenge, no less exciting, has arisen: the fast-diminishing stock of nineteenth century Victorian and Edwardian structures in the downtown core, not yet beyond renovation. Those include seminaries and nunneries, such as the Sulpicians' on Sherbrooke Street and the Grey Nuns' on Dorchester, as well as St. James Street, the old financial heart of Canada, which is rapidly becoming a string of slummy offices ripe for the wreckers and developers. Perhaps best-known of the threatened buildings, however, is the Canadian Pacific Railway complex on Windsor Street and the original homes of the railway's founders, particularly Sir William Van Horne's Sherbrooke Street residence.

The development of Montreal's centre since 1945 has been so explosive that those are almost the only notable survivors of their era. Moreover, without government intervention there is little chance that even they will survive the next decade. Private money just cannot (and indeed should not) be found for downtown amenity projects. Speculators and financial promoters face enough tax disadvantages in keeping old buildings alive without concerning themselves with "civilization."

Unfortunately, present legislation and statutory government committees cannot be depended upon to solve the problem. Section Six of Quebec's law on historical monuments permits a government commission to classify property having historic or artistic value – but only with the owner's consent. Naturally, few nongovernment owners oblige.

Viger Commission Limited to Advising

Montreal created the well-known Jacques Viger Commission to help preserve its historic monuments, but didn't give the body sufficient powers. The commission merely advises Montreal's planning department on what should be saved; if overruled, it is prohibited from taking the case directly to the public through the media.

Because Canada's constitution deems private property a provincial matter, the federal government limits its preservation role to making inventories, for the record, of buildings scheduled for demolition. In fact, the federal government declares as historical only those buildings which it can buy – and it never purchases downtown property because of the comparatively high cost. Furthermore, the government commissions responsible for historic architecture meet *in camera*, don't accept outside submissions, and do not publicize decisions.

Obviously, the present situation must be changed. I am even tempted sometimes to suggest a social or political revolution, because many nations which have had periodic revolutions ensured that their old buildings remained. Most of Eastern Europe's finest examples of conservation are churches, despite the prevailing political philosophy. No former royal palace on the other side of the Iron Curtain is ever allowed to decay. Ministries are carried on from the same offices in Moscow, Vienna, and Paris today as they were in the time of Czar Nicholas, or Empress Maria Theresa, or Napoleon Bonaparte.

Yet in Montreal and the rest of Canada we allow the old order and all its trappings to die. The Montreal Sulpicians, who were originally given title to all of Montreal island in return for educating the city's youth, are selling for development their last major downtown seminary – a tract of land the size of McGill's main campus – while the new University of Quebec is buying real estate and constructing facilities elsewhere.

I won't suggest a revolution, however, because I think three relatively simple changes might suffice. First, Section Six of Quebec's Historic Monuments Act must be rewritten. Most countries do not require the owner's permission to declare a site historic or artistic. Protecting the private right to destroy major cultural artifacts is not consistent with twentieth-century values.

Secondly, we must stop applying our "throw-away" anti-culture to cities and buildings as we do to beer bottles. We must insist on proper standards of maintenance for all old structures and recycle them. Demolition should be resisted unless we are positive the building is structurally unsound – which is rarely the case. Windsor Station, for example, is being demolished primarily because Canadian Pacific's real estate subsidiary wants the land occupied by the last 300 yards of the rail line; a shopping centre will undoubtedly occupy part of the site and a new station will be built on Mountain Street. The Laurentien Hotel is apparently being demolished to increase open space on the project's east flank – where there is already a large open park with no chance of competitors taking advantage of the free area for similar large-scale construction projects – rather than creating new open space to the west which might benefit more nimble potential competitors. There is often a hidden, anti-social reason for large-scale demolition, and we must become more critical of this form of waste.

Thirdly, we must apply more old-fashioned public pressure. Form an amenity group based on your district. Certify old buildings with a plaque. Produce a guide book for the locality and promote your efforts with weekly walking tours or a column in the local newspaper.

If you cannot do any of those things, write to a newspaper, asserting, "I like old buildings!" At least you can advertise the cause.

Michael Fish, BArch'56, is a self-described "dedicated amateur" in the field of historic architecture. The vice-president of the McGill Society of Montreal, he was the first person to publicly take issue with Canadian Pacific's proposed downtown development.

All the training and psychological buildup
ddenly seemed futile. I was on my own.
his was the Real Thing. This was . . .

The Great Race

by Roger Clarke

eil was really dedicated and would train in
y weather. Running was the centre of his
istence and the Boston Marathon the
preme challenge. So from the beginning of
ebruary, while others watched hockey games
played squash, we pounded the streets of
ontreal watching Neil vanish into the
stance.

Nothing deterred him. We struggled up the
lls on Côte des Neiges Road with the temper-
ure hovering around zero and the pollution
thick we could hardly see. We slid up and
wn the mountain on moonlit nights so cold
at even the hardiest courting couples did
t venture out. We dodged traffic, Neil
rking on the principle that if we did not
p, the cars would. We survived frostbite,
sters, bruised feet, tired muscles, and
gressive dogs. We endured insults from
ssersby and amused tolerance from our
ends in Douglas Hall.

At the beginning of April we began to
l fit. The temperature occasionally rose to
ezing and sometimes we actually admitted
enjoying training. We even started to look
ward to the Great Race.

Neil and I had run in the Boston Marathon
previous year. Since there were 1,100
rters we had felt fairly satisfied when he
ished 42nd in 2 hours 32 minutes and I
ne in 182nd in 2 hours 51. Even so, we had
n well behind Olympic runner Ron Hill,
o sped effortlessly down the 26-mile 385-
d course in 2 hours 10, averaging 5 minutes
ile. I can't even run 1 mile at that pace.

had originally started running at boarding
ool in England. Everyone had to; it was
t of the tradition. Once a week during
winter term we all turned out in the pour-
rain to splurge up to 10 miles through
ddy fields and swollen streams for the good
ur House.

As an Oxford undergraduate I quickly
ized that Training and Dedication were
essary for Success and left running for
er things. At McGill, where cross-country
e most minor of sports, I have been on
fringe of the team, neither training hard
ugh to do well, nor doing well enough to
rant hard training.

eil persuaded Jim and Andy to run with
Neither had much experience but both
kly caught the running bug. Unfortu-
ly, Jim sprained his ankle a few weeks
re the Great Race and was appointed
orary coach. His place was taken by



Murray, a large Australian weight-lifter who lived mostly on milk. Murray looked like something out of a horror movie because he shaved his head once a week. Once he took up running, however, he trained an amazing amount, running 18 miles a day – even more than Neil. In two weeks he lost 15 pounds.

The forecast for the race day, Monday, April 19, was poor, but the weather turned out to be pleasantly sunny. We joined the masses of assembled contestants at Hopkinton, 26 miles west of Boston, meeting the other nine McGill runners. George Snider, residence director at Douglas Hall, was the oldest and keenest member of the contingent. He was always out running and forever asking about new equipment or about our training programmes. Unfortunately, George was also the slowest, so slow that people walking up University Street said they passed him as he ran along.

Doctors checked to see if our hearts were beating and pinned numbers on our vests. We jogged nervously to the starting line, Neil edging forward to get a good position. The other 1,092 runners looked bigger, stronger, and fitter. All the training and psychological buildup seemed futile. I was on my own. This was the Real Thing.

The gun fired at noon and the herd surged down the narrow street. The first few miles were downhill and I went much too fast. Almost immediately I felt lethargic in the heat. People started to pass me. The other McGill runners had vanished and I was alone. Nevertheless, I was through 5 miles in under 30 minutes and at the first checkpoint in good time.

A problem of marathons is finding something to take your mind away from the pain and exhaustion. Some people recommend singing to oneself. While there is certainly ample time for a couple of concerts during the race, the problem is adjusting the tempo to your running pace.

I had started at *presto* and not even *ma non troppo*. By the time I reached Framingham at 6.5 miles I had slowed to a more suitable *allegro*. Still runners were passing. It was much too warm; the road was flat and very hard, the wind against me. I began to contemplate giving up.

Hordes of spectators lined the course. Some had lists of runners and would call out our names. "Come on, Roger," they shouted. At first I waved, feeling encouraged. Later I just smiled grimly. Towards the end, frantic yells of "You're doing well," or "Only a mile to go," depressed me. They were so obviously untrue.

Murray was particularly unfortunate in this respect. He had of course taken Jim's place, and had to suffer 26 miles of "C'mon, Jim. You can make it." Jim had in fact already made it – by car.

The halfway point was at a girls' college outside Wellesley, a pleasant diversion. The crowd was even thicker than at other parts of the course and full of encouragement. Some of the girls held placards: "Food and Gas at Next Exit," and, more ambiguously, "Soft Shoulders," supported by one rather attractive chick.

By this time I had started to take the water, oranges, and juice offered by spectators and quickly became addicted. I could not pass an outstretched hand without taking the cup offered and pouring the liquid down. Most of it missed my mouth and I got very sticky. Runners continued to pass; *allegro* became *andante*. I was desperately anxious to quit.

At the bottom of West Newton's three notorious "Heartbreak Hills" I was 10 minutes slower than the year before and thoroughly disgusted. There was no chance of beating my previous time or of finishing in under 3 hours. The only goal was to complete the course under the official 3.5 hour limit.

Drained of all energy, near the top of the first hill I accepted another orange and slowed to a walk. Some other runners were walking too, but still more charged past me. I walked all three hills, feeling utterly miserable. As I was marching up the last slope, two women overtook me.

That was too much. Snatching another drink, I shouted, "Long Live Male Chauvinism!" and staggered after them. But I could not keep up to their pace for long and soon fell behind. *Largo* turned into *adagio dispirito*.

I was too tired even to sing. But with only 5 miles to go I was determined to finish, if only to be able to write for the *McGill News*. I was struck by a cramp but managed to keep moving, as the course was now downhill. Other runners were sitting by the side of the road or walking; fewer were now passing me.

With about 2 miles left I was hit by a severe cramp in my right leg. A policeman rushed out to catch me as I fell, but I wanted to go on and managed to keep on my feet. I ran the final mile without stopping and eventually the finish at the Prudential Center came into view. I sprinted past a couple of guys, and suddenly the ordeal was over.

Once inside the Center's cafeteria I slowly returned from the verge of collapse to normal exhaustion. I gorged jello, sweet coffee, milk, and beef stew while other runners limped painfully around, trying to conceal the agony.

Neil was waiting. He too had not done well. He had even come close to giving up – something I would not have thought possible. We found out that he was 112th in 2 hours 46 and I was 400th in 3 hours 14. (At least I beat novelist Erich Segal!) Three other McGill runners finished in under 3⅓ hours.

Eventually, Andy and Murray arrived. And had hurt his leg and walked the last 8 miles, taking over 4 hours for the run. Murray's time was about the same, but he had actually been going quite well until the 20-mile mark where he became ill. Our friendly giant was completely exhausted and lay on the cafeteria floor for hours, staring at the ceiling.

We had survived, but only just.

After the ordeal is all over the obvious question is, "Why ?" Why forsake a warm room on a winter evening to get frostbite or pneumonia training on the mountain ? Why give up a spring weekend to pound your guts out or wreck your feet on the hot, hard streets of some distant city ?

The answer is probably similar to the old cliché about climbing mountains – because it's there. For most marathon runners there is no chance of fame or fortune. I know before I start there is no hope of finishing anywhere near the front. The only way I could attract the world's attention would be to drop dead, to run with no clothes on, or, like Erich Segal, a veteran Boston marathoner, to write best-selling book.

The marathon is a personal challenge. You set your own goal, be it 3 hours, 3.5 hours, or just finishing. It is then a battle of mind over body – convincing yourself against the reasoned argument of aching muscles to keep going. In the struggle you learn a lot about yourself. If you win your own battle at the limits of endurance, you gain in self-discipline and self-respect. As St. Paul says, "I bruise my own body and make it know its master." Marathons may just be of significance in a greater race. □

Roger Clarke is a PhD student in geography.

970–71: Alma Mater Fund report

Fund Chairman Bob Layton reports a satisfactory year under difficult circumstances and predicts a significant upturn in the future.

n pleased to report that gifts to the Alma ter Fund amounted to $618,296 for the year ing May 31, 1971. That is a very subtial sum of money, equivalent to the ome from an endowment fund of over $12 lion. My sincere thanks to each of the 018 graduates who donated and a special d of appreciation to the 1,000 volunteer kers – committee members, class agents, regional canvassers – as well as to Fund ector Betty McNab and the Fund Office f.

everal factors adversely affected giving ing the year. Among them were the slown in the economy; uncertainty on the part nany as to the university's future, resulting n internal and external pressures in recent rs; and the announcement last fall of Gill's drastic cutbacks, which had a twofold ct – a delay in sending out our first appeal soon enough to reach those who give in December (about half of all gifts are made in that one month), and the withholding of donations by those who did not approve certain decisions taken at that time.

Under the circumstances, the Fund executive feels the 1970-71 results represent a truly significant achievement. In particular, some 26% of donors increased their gifts, while the average gift of $51.45 was the highest in the Fund's history.

But I would not be "telling it like it is" if I left you with the impression that the Alma Mater Fund's recent record is everything that could be desired. The 1970-71 total is just about equal to that of 1965-66. The number of gifts is the lowest in thirteen years, despite a 100% increase in the number of graduates during the period.

Where do we go from here ? With normal timing of appeals and the anticipated improvement in the economy, there is every reason to expect an early return to higher levels of participation. In the longer term, the task is to win back the support of those alienated by the events of the late sixties, and to attract the growing numbers of young alumni who have not yet participated.

McGill is reacting vigorously and, I might add, with responsibility to its grave financial problems. But its ability to maintain a place in the vanguard of higher education will be determined by adequate voluntary support to supplement the government grants. I am confident that you will find McGill worthy of your most generous support, now and in the years ahead.□

R. E. J. Layton,
General Chairman,
McGill Alma Mater Fund.

Gift Designations

n his message last fall to graduates, Principal Robert Bell explained that gifts which are given for specified purposes are applicable only to those urposes, and will *not* reduce the government operating grant." The table elow shows the approved options for iving that graduates were invited to upport last year, and the amounts ontributed to each.

eneral university development	
987 gifts	$116,262
aculty development	
725 gifts	166,664
ither of the above	
292 gifts	164,868
ther restricted funds	
40 gifts	170,502
otal	$618,296

Space does not permit a detailed sting of the gifts to various Faculties, or the wide range of special projects at benefited from gifts in the "Other stricted funds" category. The informaon may be obtained at any time from e Fund Office, however, and will most rtainly be included in reports which any deans will be sending shortly to aduates of their Faculties.□

Faculty Report

	No. in Faculty	No. of Contrs.	% Part.	Faculty Total $	Average Gift $
Agriculture (incl. Food science)	2,753	434	15.7	8,289	19.09
Architecture	663	170	25.6	7,808	45.93
Arts and science men	7,940	1,485	18.7	72,453	48.78
Arts and science women	7,856	2,108	26.8	51,970	24.65
Dentistry	1,076	431	40.0	12,987	30.13
Diplomas	335	42	12.5	966	23.01
Engineering	7,032	1,951	27.7	104,393	53.50
Graduate studies	4,282	569	13.2	11,714	20.58
Law	1,500	545	36.3	32,391	59.43
Library science	796	135	16.9	1,908	14.13
Macdonald diplomas & grad. degs.	713	65	9.1	799	12.29
Management (commerce)	3,273	1,053	32.1	40,498	38.45
Medicine	4,545	1,692	37.2	100,418	59.34
Music	254	34	13.3	399	11.73
Nursing	1,654	504	30.4	7,857	15.59
Education	994	215	21.6	3,843	17.87
Physio. and occup. therapy	772	167	21.6	2,322	13.90
Religious studies	180	36	20.0	372	10.33
Social work	785	261	33.2	5,210	19.96
Company matching gifts		37		4,138	111.83
Contributors		84		147,553	1,756.59

Where they are **and what** they're doing

'10
Frederic G. Wood, BA '10, received an honorary DLitt degree at the spring convocation of the University of British Columbia.

'12
G.A. Stuart Ramsey, BA '08, MD '12, received the title of professor emeritus at McGill's June convocations.

'21
Joseph Lande, BA '18, MD '21, who has retired from the Royal Edward Chest Hospital in Montreal, was honoured recently by the hospital for his service there since 1923.

'24
Reginald A. Jacobs, BCom '24, has retired as manager of the Norgate Apartments and Shopping Centre, St. Laurent, P.Q.

'28
Sidney S. Chipman, MD '28, received an honorary doctor of science degree at Acadia University's May convocation.

'30
J.S. Rubin, MD '30, is now associated full time in the practice of radiology at the St. Frances Cabrini Hospital in Alexandria, La.

'31
Colin M. Russel, BA '31, has been elected honorary treasurer of the board of management of the Douglas Hospital, Montreal.

'32
Charles E. Parish, BEng '32, has been named an associate of Revay and Associates Ltd.
Gordon D. Poole, BEng '32, MEng '36, has been appointed general marketing manager, industrial and building products, of Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.

'33
Paul B. Beeson, MD '33, Nuffield Professor of Clinical Medicine, Oxford University, received an honorary degree at McGill's June convocations.
Hyman Rudoff, BSc '33, PhD '37, has been appointed manager, support products engineering, at Addressograph Multigraph Corp.

'34
Mrs. R. Holcomb (*Norah E. McCarthy*), BHS '34, is resigning from her post as consultant in home economics with the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal.
H. Borden Marshall, PhD '34, has been appointed director of research at Domtar Ltd.
Elton R. Pounder, BSc '34, PhD '37, has been elected chairman of the Board of School Trustees of Westmount, P.Q.
H. Edith Walbridge, BA '34, DipPE '35, is retiring as a Montreal high school teacher this year.
J. Stephen Wallace, BEng '34, has been named chairman of the Washington-based International Sugar Research Foundation.
Reginald A. Wilson, MD '34, has received the Prince of Good Fellows award from the Vancouver Medical Association.

'35
George H. Tomlinson, PhD '35, has been appointed vice-president, research and environmental technology, of Domtar Ltd.

'36
Dr. Harrison S. Jones, BA '36, LMus '45, BMus '46, is retiring as a Montreal high school teacher this year.
Stanley G. Lumsden, BA '36, MA '37, is retiring as a high school teacher this year in Montreal.

'37
Robert M. Clifford, BSc '37, has assumed the new position of general manager of Texaco Canada Ltd.

'38
Howard T. Oliver, DDS '38, has been elected president of the North Eastern Society of Orthodontists.

'39
Joseph Ain, BEng '39, has been elected national president of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Services of Canada.
John T. Edward, BSc '39, PhD '42, presently a professor in McGill's Chemistry Department, has been appointed an associate editor of the *Canadian Journal of Chemistry*.
Arthur R. McMurrich, BCom '39, has been elected first vice-president of the Canadian Gas Association.

'40
William L. Bencan, BEng '40, has obtained his MBA from Drexel University in Philadelphia.
William B. Boggs, BEng '40, has been appointed president and general manager of Litton Systems (Canada) Ltd.
Richard C. Bray, MSc '40, has formed Smith Bray Engineering Ltd. in Kingston, Ont.
Mrs. A. Henrikson (*Helen A. Winter*), BSc '4 PhD '49, has obtained her BEd from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

'41
Ross A. Chapman, MSc '41, PhD '44, of the Food and Drug Directorate, received an honorary doctor of science degree at the University of Guelph's winter convocation.

'42
Angela G. Burke, BA '42, has been appointe director of public relations of Loyola Colleg of Montreal.
W. A. Richard Laing, BA '38, MD '42, GDipMed '52, has been appointed medical director of Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd.
David R. Murphy, BSc '40, MD '42, MSc '4 GDipMed '50, surgeon-in-chief at the Montreal Children's Hospital, has been elected a director-at-large and vice-presiden of the Canadian Heart Foundation.

'43
Samuel T. Adams, BA '42, MD '43, GDipM '54, has been appointed chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology at McGill.
Jean de Grandpré, BCL '43, has been appoin ed to the Canadian advisory committee of t Royal Insurance Group.
Eric D. McLean, Music '43, has been name to the Canada Council.

'45
Frank S. Eadie, BSc '45, MSc '49, PhD '52, presently vice-president in charge of researc for Bell-Northern Research.
Martin A. Entin, MSc '42, MD '45, head of plastic surgery at Royal Victoria Hospital, has been elected vice-president of the Amer Society for Surgery of the Hand.

'46
Mrs. L. W. Birmingham (*Marion Krantz*), MSc '46, PhD '49, was honoured for her wo in steroid biochemistry and clinical disorde by an invitation to give the annual lecture a the Foundation Dr. Eduardo Braun-Mene in Buenos Aires.
Lionel A. Cox, PhD '46, has been appointe member of the National Research Council of Canada for a three-year term.

Bruce Goodfellow, BEng '46, has been appointed eastern district manager of nadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.

mes Halpern, BSc '46, PhD '49, has been ected chairman of the American Chemical ciety's Division of Inorganic Chemistry.

ebe M. Prowse, DipPE '24, BLS '46, is iring from the medical library of the Mont- al Children's Hospital, after serving as edical and professional librarian there since 52.

. John H. Summerskill, BA '46, has been med executive associate to the president of e College Entrance Examination Board d director of the board's new Office of ternal Degree Plans.

rs. G. Buck (*Isobel Welsman*), BSc '47, has tained her BEd from Queen's University, ngston, Ont.

ne-Marie Furness, BA '47, has obtained her ctorate in social work from the University Southern California.

nrick L. S. Gunn, MSc '47, PhD '50, formerly cGill's director of planning, has been pointed senior executive assistant to the e-principal, academic, of Queen's Univer-, Kingston, Ont.

lliam W. Lumis, BSc(Agr) '47, has moved the Fisher Scientific Co. corporate head- arters in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he is respon- le for all marketing and distribution ivities.

bert M. MacIntosh, BA '47, MA '49, PhD , has been appointed chairman of the Board Governors of York University.

Helen K. Mussallem, BN '47, has been pointed to the Economic Council of Canada.

rman R. St. Jean, BSc(Agr) '47, has been pointed Quebec sales manager for GSW pliances Ltd.

lliam A. Edge, BA '48, has been appointed nager of the Ottawa office of Guaranty st Co. of Canada.

via Ostry (*Wiseman*), BA '48, MA '50, D '54, director of the Economic Council of nada, received an honorary doctor of laws ree from the University of New Brunswick.

M. Sam Rabinovitch, BSc '48, MSc '49, has n promoted to professor of psychology at Gill, and recently received a special award ecognition from the American Association Children with Learning Disabilities for his tribution to the field.

. W. Cain (*Mavis Collins*), BA '49, has been pointed vice-president and creative associate SC & B, the American Division of SSC & B- tas, a world-wide advertising concern.

ert E. Corrigan, BCom '49, has been named -president of the Newfoundland Refining

ham W. Dennis, BA '49, president of ifax Herald Ltd., received an honorary or of civil laws degree at Acadia Uni- ity's May convocation.

ald D. Dogherty, BEng '49, has been ted president of Canadian Refractories Ltd.

J. Murray Elliot, BSc(Agr) '49, has been pointed full professor in the Department of mal Science at the New York State College



Israel, faced with a crisis in civil aviation, has appointed Israel Akerman as its chief electronics engineer – a position he has also held in Canada.

Focus

When Israel Akerman came to Israel last September, he was seeking a change of pace. Akerman, BEng '54, had taken two years' leave from the Canadian Ministry of Transport where he was chief electronics engineer. He planned to improve his Hebrew and to take an MBA at Tel Aviv University, while doing some consulting for the Israeli Civil Aviation Authority.

Two forces, however, came into play to alter his plans. His Hebrew was inadequate for graduate school; he needed an intensive course in the language before he could understand lectures. Secondly, Akerman – with his wife, daughter and three sons – arrived only a few weeks before a crisis hit Israeli civil aviation. Despite the tremendous surge of air passenger and freight services to and from Israel in recent years, the Lydda international airport still had but one effective runway. Furthermore, many of the planes flying internal routes for small airlines and the aircraft engaged in cloud-seeding to increase winter rainfall lacked communications equipment.

Disaster was inevitable, and last winter began with several. A TWA plane, luckily carrying only freight, crashed at take-off into a military aircraft being towed across the field, and three men engaged in the towing operation were killed. A chartered plane flying a factory owner and employees back to the southern Negev area plummeted into the Judean hills; the next day a cloud-seeding plane crashed into a ravine. In both cases there were no survivors.

Fighting for survival throughout its twenty-three years, Israel has great difficulty deciding what problems should have priority at any given time. As a result, Akerman points out, the Israelis "work at two different rates. Either they do nothing about a problem, or they work like mad to make up for the time they had to spend doing nothing about it." Appointing Akerman to head its electronics department was one action the Israeli Civil Aviation Authority took to initiate the present "working-like-mad" phase.

Explains Akerman: "We now have two years to plan and carry out the purchase of $2 million worth of electronics equipment and install it. In Canada we would do it in about seven years."

The electronic installation pictured above is among the first fruits of Akerman's work. It sends out electronic beams in all directions, lighthouse-fashion, to guide incoming planes. Distance-measuring equipment has also been installed, and in April Akerman was negotiating for lighting installations to be bought in Canada for the new runway.

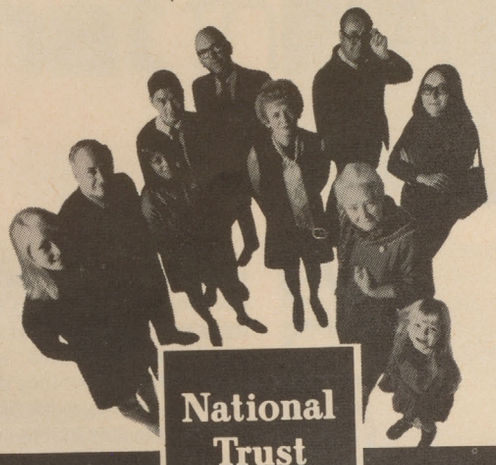
Akerman finds both marked similarities and differences between his work as chief electronics engineer in Israel and in Canada. The infinitely dissimilar geographical scale as well as the work tempo of extra urgency in Israel are obvious differences. Civil service red tape tying up hiring programmes is about the same. However, unlike their Canadian counterparts, Israeli technicians haven't yet pressured the government into paying high salaries commensurate with their responsibility, and that aggravates personnel problems. Akerman also recalls that "the Ministry of Immigration used to send us technicians the moment they set foot on Canadian soil." In Israel interministerial cooperation isn't always that effective.

Israel Akerman was born in Montreal and educated in its public schools before coming to McGill. After graduation he worked for the CBC, then went on to the Ministry of Defence in Ottawa. He got leave to take his MSc at the University of Tennessee, later returning to Ottawa and the Ministry of Transport.□

The author of this profile, Betty Sigler Rozen, BA '48, is a freelance writer living in Israel.

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Maurice A. Forget
Stephen S. Heller
Pierrette Rayle
Jacques Duhamel

Counsel
Hon. Alan A. Macnaughton,
P.C., Q.C.

of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University.

Ian F. Gilbert, BEng '49, has been appointed manager, household goods division, of Westmount Moving and Warehousing Ltd., Montreal.

Mrs. P. Golick (*Margaret Schwartz*), BSc '49, MPS '51, has received a doctoral fellowship from the Canada Council for graduate work in linguistics and an award from the American Association for Children with Learning Disabilities for outstanding contribution in the field.

Alexander Horne, BEng '49, has been appointed vice-president, sales, of Wheelabrator Corp of Canada Ltd.

Alexander C. Johnston, BCom '49, is presently comptroller and secretary-treasurer of Bell-Northern Research.

Angus M. MacFarlane, BA '49, has taken a post with the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

Duncan W. McGeachy, BSc(PE) '49, has obtained his master of education degree from the University of New Brunswick.

Phyllis M. McGlashan, BA '49, has been appointed vice-principal of John Grant High School, Montreal.

H. Robert Mullan, BCom '49, has been appointed vice-president, finance, of the Canadian International Power Co. Ltd.

James Naiman, BA '45, MD '49, GDipMed '5 has been elected president of the Quebec Psychiatric Association.

Mrs. K. Paltiel (*Freda Leibov*), BSW '49, is presently working in the Privy Council offices in Ottawa, coordinating an interdepartmental committee study on the report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women.

A. Blaikie Purvis, BA '49, has been appointed a director and chairman of the board of Acrofund Ltd.

William H. Ralph, BSc(Agr) '49, MSc '70, has been appointed principal of Lachine High School.

Charles S. Stephens, BCom '49, has been appointed controller of Celanese Fibers International Co., New York City.

Charles M. Williams, BEng '49, has joined the Brown Co. in Kalamazoo, Mich. as vice-president of engineering and technical service

'50

Carrie L. Brodie, BSc(PE) '50, has been appointed vice-principal of Westmount High School.

Henry B. Durost, MD '50, GDipMed '55, has been appointed medical director of the Queen Street Mental Health Centre in Toronto.

Arthur C. Erickson, BArch '50, designer of Canada's pavilion at Expo '70 in Japan, was named recipient of the $50,000 Royal Bank Award.

George G. Flater, BEng '50, has been appointed vice-president, pulp and paper, of British Columbia Forest Products Ltd.

William H. Ford, BSc '50, has been appointed to the new position of acting superintendent, student personnel services with the Education Division of the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal.

F. Clarke Fraser, MSc '41, PhD '45, MD '50 has been appointed president of the Permanent Committee, International Conference on Human Genetics.

orrie M. Gelfand, BSc '45, MD '50, has been
ected president of the Montreal Obstetrical
d Gynaecological Society.
oleman Gertler, DDS '50, has been named
esident of the Wisconsin State Dental
ciety.
Gordon Harris, BEng '50, has been named
e-president, overseas operations, of Inter-
tional Mill Service, Philadelphia.
Peter Kohl, BA '50, has been elected to the
oard of School Trustees of Westmount, P.Q.
lvin C. Potter, MCom '50, PhD '54, has
en appointed a member of the Board of
overnors of Sir George Williams University.

bert M. Cloutier, BSc '49, MD '51, has been
elected president of the Quebec Society of
stic Surgeons.
lliam A. McVey, BCom '51, has been ap-
inted director of marketing, apparel fabrics,
Dominion Textile Ltd.
lliam M. Scott, BCom '51, has been ap-
inted vice-president, sales, of Mack Trucks
g. Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto.
Huntingdon Sheldon, BA '51, is a visiting
fessor at Harvard University for the fall
n.
Leo Stern, BSc '51, has been appointed a
mber of the joint negotiating committee on
ionalization of reproductive care in Canada.

ce M. Anderson, BCom '52, has been ap-
nted director of personnel and industrial
tions of Benson and Hedges (Canada) Ltd.
drew A. Brichant, BA '52, has joined Kippen
o. Inc., as institutional research analyst.
rent E. Lemieux, BEng '52, has been named
nufacturing manager of the industrial
micals division of CIL.
s. Geraldine Malcoff, BA '52, DipTeach '66,
been appointed acting vice-principal of Sir
nston Churchill High School, Montreal.
rrie C. Rohrlich, BFA '52, has been ap-
nted vice-president of Ivanhoe Corp., a
nberg's Ltd. subsidiary.
na M. Snow, BA '52, has been appointed
-principal of Wagar High School,
ntreal.

ry G. Ferrabee, MA '53, is resigning from
ost as consultant for instructional
erials with the Protestant School Board of
ater Montreal.
H. Reginald Hardy, Jr., BSc '53, professor
ining engineering at Pennsylvania State
versity, has been presented with an award
utstanding teaching by that university.
e Kiar, BSc '53, has been appointed general
ager, computer communications services,
ell Canada Computer Communications
nization.
ues Lavigne, BEng '53, has been elected
president of the board of directors of the
oration of Engineers of Quebec.
n A. Reid, BCom '53, has joined Placer
elopment Ltd. at the Vancouver head
e.
n Ronald, BSc(Agr) '53, MSc '56, PhD '58,
een named first dean of the College of
gical Science at Guelph University.
ird Wilson, BSW '49, MSW '53, is retir-
s a Montreal high school teacher.



At a time of increasing public concern over the abolition of the death penalty, Bernard Cohen has published a book calling for a return to capital punishment and a more literal application of life imprisonment sentences.

Focus

"What religion or philosophy has taught people that the death penalty is immoral?" asks Bernard Lande Cohen, still soft-spoken and engaging despite the interviewer's impertinent implication that capital punishment is ethically wrong. "I admit that death is unpleasant and disgusting – even in an animal – and I wouldn't want to witness it. But the killing of a cow is repulsive and we eat beef. What is aesthetically repugnant to our senses may on occasion have to be endured."

Cohen, BA'24, BCL'27, is used to presenting unpopular views. He has authored three books challenging the prevailing liberal philosophy of today. *The Case for Conservatism*, his first, was an excursion into the realm of political and moral sciences; his second, *Introduction to the New Economics*, proposes a theory to partially replace Keynesian economic thought. With the House of Commons scheduled to review its five-year moratorium on the death penalty in the wake of public outrage over the Laporte murder, Cohen has just published a timely work, *Law Without Order*, which urges a return to capital punishment and a more literal application of life imprisonment sentences.

Although the book's critique of arguments for abolishing capital punishment is strident, Cohen avoids the narrowmindedness often associated with those espousing his view. For example, he admits that the death penalty is not necessarily a deterrent to everyone bent on murder.

"People all react differently to an impending threat of death," says the sixty-nine-year-old insurance broker. "Some are more heedless than others. Some people kill for political or religious motives and are willing to give up their lives. Others are gamblers in search of booty. Notwithstanding, common sense tells us most people would rather live than die."

Furthermore, the absence of a death penalty, Cohen asserts, is definitely a stimulus to crime. He feels that governments have reduced their effectiveness by giving notice to would-be killers that nothing very terrible is going to happen to them.

Cohen is particularly worried that the abolition of capital punishment creates a judicial revolution by forcing lesser penalties to be scaled down. He warns that "life imprisonment as we know it today is a fiction. In practice it works out to eight to ten years. Furthermore, the person serving a life term is not out of society. He mixes with less dangerous convicts and influences them. He also could conceivably escape."

Cohen takes issue with the argument that capital punishment should be abolished on account of the possibility of judicial error, asserting that the chance of a grave miscarriage of justice today is slim. The right of appeal, which didn't exist 100 years ago, protects the accused, allowing time for the truth to come to light. The laws of evidence are stringent and the highly developed art of cross-examination is skillfully used on behalf of the accused.

Despite his strong convictions, Cohen has concluded that the death penalty will not be restored. He contends that the majority of people favour capital punishment but notes that it would take a courageous government to order a hanging in the face of the demonstrations that would still undoubtedly occur.

Cohen, who is semi-retired, is presently working on two books. One is tentatively titled *The Defence of the Free World on the Left*, and the other is a look at Jewish history. He heartily recommends writing as a second career, observing: "It gives me a new lease on life. In the writing of a book, I go through all the emotions. There are moments of despair and moments of hope, moments of defeat and moments of triumph."□

1971/72 Travel Programme

The McGill Society of Montreal

20 Dec. 6 Jan.	Charter flight to London	$149	Rate includes flight only Ski packages available
23 Dec. 6 Jan.	Group flight to Lisbon	$199	Rate includes flight only Children ½ fare
5 Jan. 29 March	Winter escape tour to Costa Del Sol	$450	Rate all inclusive from $450
12 Jan. 22 March	Winter escape tour to Costa Del Sol	$410	Rate all inclusive from $410
19 Jan. 15 March	Winter escape tour to Costa Del Sol	$370	Rate all inclusive from $370
26 Jan. 8 March	Winter escape tour to Costa Del Sol	$330	Rate all inclusive from $330
11 Feb. 26 Feb.	Charter flight to Zurich	$155	Rate includes flight only Ski packages available
19 Feb. 18 March	Around the world tour	$1995	Rate all inclusive. Israel, Ethiopia, photo safari in Kenya and Tanzania, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong, China, Honolulu, included.
25 March 8 April	Group flight to Athens	$325	Rate includes flight only Children ½ fare
25 March 10 April	Group flight to Madrid (2 weeks) and Malaga (3 days)	$220	Rate includes fare only Children ½ fare
12 May 3 June	Charter flight to London	$159	Rate includes fare only

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'54

William D. Darlington, BA '54, has been appointed vice-president, distribution, of Consumers Glass Co. Ltd.

Louis P. Desjardins, BEng '54, has been elected to the board of directors of the Building Owners' and Managers' Association of Montreal, Inc.

Morris Godel, BSc '54, has been elected president of the Heller-Natofin Group.

John W. McGill, BCom '54, has been appointed director of in-flight service for Air Canada.

Alan M. Nicholson, BA '54, having obtained his MA in higher education from Columbia University, is presently chairman of the Applied Arts Department at the Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology in Sudbury, Ont.

Joseph E. O'Brien, BA '51, BCL '54, has been named secretary and vice-president of Campeau Corp. Ltd.

'55

Peter Benjamin, BSc '51, MD '55, has been elected alderman in Hampstead, P.Q.

Leonard Cohen, BA '55, received an honorary degree from Dalhousie University.

Colin E. Forbes, BSc '51, MD '55, is joining the McGill medical team at the University of Nairobi's medical school in Kenya.

Larry W. Shick, BEng '55, has been admitted as a partner in charge of computer consulting services for Price Waterhouse Associates.

'56

Rev. Reginald Hollis, BD '56, is now rector of Christ Church in Beaurepaire, P.Q.

Bernard Pollock, BEng '56, has been appointed president of the Fleetwood Corp.

'57

Gerald McGurhill, BEng '57, DipMBA '61, is presently working on a plant expansion programme for Pfizer Co. Ltd. in Cornwall, Ont., where he is projects coordinator of materials.

David Rubinstein, BSc '49, MSc '51, PhD '53, MD '57, has been appointed tenured professor in the Department of Biochemistry at McGill.

Andrew D. Webster, BA '57, has been elected to the Young Presidents' Organization Inc., an international educational group of young chief executives.

Jan Zwartendyk, MSc '57, has obtained his PhD degree in mineral economics from Pennsylvania State University.

'58

Dan J. Ehrlich, MSc '58, PhD '64, is now chairman, Division of Personality and Society, at the Fiorello H. LaGuardia Community College, on Long Island, N.Y.

Mrs. R. Hollis (*Marcia Crombie*), BA '58, is the author of *Down to Earth*, a book on faith and horticulture published by the Seabury Press, New York.

Robert G. Hunter, BEng '58, has been appointed sales manager of the Otis Elevator Co. Ltd.

Lloyd P. Sankey, BArch '58, has formed Sankey Associates Architecture in Toronto and Montreal.

'59

Jon Anderson, BCL '59, and his wife write a daily column for the *Chicago Daily News*.

usan R. Butler, BEd '59, MA'63, has obtained
er PhD degree in psychology from the Uni-
ersity of London, Eng.
ohn T. Cumberlidge, PhD '59, has been named
nief geologist of the Hanna Mining Co. in
leveland, Ohio.
ohn A. Dadson, BSc (Agr) '59, has obtained
is PhD degree from Harvard University.
era Frankel (Wurm), BA '59, has recently had
volume, *image spaces*, published by Round-
one Press of Toronto, and is a recipient of a
anada Council Arts Bursary.

0

Valter J. Alexander, MD '60, is now director of
diology at the Montreal Children's Hospital.
r. Thomas A. Ban, DipPsy '60, associate
rofessor of psychiatry at McGill and chief of
search services at the Douglas Hospital,
as been appointed director of psychopharma-
ology, a new division of the Douglas
epartment of Psychiatry.
anley E. Goldstein, BSc '56, MD '60,
ipPsy '66, has joined the Royal Ottawa
ospital as a specialist in geriatric psychiatry,
d will also serve as assistant professor of
ychiatry at the University of Ottawa.
lax E. Lambie, BEng '60, has obtained his
BA from New York University, and has
en appointed head of the special projects
ction in the Heavy Engineering Division of
ppetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton of New
ork.
hn H. Spencer, PhD '60, has been appointed
nured professor in the Department of
ochemistry at McGill.

1

. Syed J. Shamsie, DipPsy '61, is now
tawa regional director of psychiatry services,
sociate professor of the children's and
olescent division of the Department of
ychiatry, University of Ottawa, and director
the children's services of the Royal Ottawa
spital.
rs. P. Taitt (Judith Werenfels), BA '61, is
esently in Spain, working as special features
iter for *Guidepost*, Spain's American weekly
gazine.

2

nes M. Donaldson, BArch '62, is now
ilities design director with Air Canada.
rek A. Drummond, BArch '62, is presently
nsultant to Sankey Associates Architecture
Montreal and Toronto.
dolph V. Javosky, BArch '62, is presently
tner in charge of the Toronto office of
key Associates Architecture.
ney Lecker, BSc '58, MD '62, DipPsy '67,
accepted a position with the Connecticut
ntal Health Center associated with Yale
iversity.
Craig Munro, BSc (Agr) '62, MSc '67, has
ained his PhD in pharmacology from
een's University, Kingston, Ont.
an Prindeville, BA '62, has obtained her
A in international studies from the American
iversity, Washington, D.C.
don S. Smith, BA '62, is presently serving
olicy adviser to the Minister of National
fence in Ottawa.
s. P. Smith (Jacqueline M. Mankiewicz),
'60, MSW '62, has obtained her doctor of
cation degree from Harvard University.

Peter Vasos, BEng '62, has obtained his MBA degree from Queen's University.
Michael G. Werleman, BArch '62, is presently partner in charge of the Montreal office of Sankey Associates Architecture.

'63

Edward V. Savard, BSc '63, has obtained his PhD degree in microbiology from the University of Iowa.
James G. Snell, BA '63, has received his PhD in history from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

'64

Pachong-sook Dhattusuwan, BN '64, has received her MSc from Boston University and is now director of the College of Nursing, Songkhla, Thailand.
Dr. Josif M. Divic, DipPsy '64, has been appointed assistant professor in psychiatry at the University of Toronto and has also been named head of the Mental Health Clinic at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.
Norman R. Eade, MD '64, has been named Monat Scholar by McGill.
Yehudi H. Freedman, BEng '64, has been elected treasurer and director of the Heller-Natofin Group.
Russell M. Knight, BEng '64, has obtained his doctorate in business administration from Harvard University.
Victor Lawetz, BSc '64, has obtained his PhD degree in chemistry from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
Andrew J. Roman, BA '64, has been appointed special assistant to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs in Ottawa.
Mrs. D. Roncari (J. Isobel Dawson), BSc (N) '64, has obtained her master's degree in nursing from St. Louis University, Mo.
Kenneth A. Smee, MSc '64, has obtained his MBA degree from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and has received a Samuel Bronfman Foundation Fellowship for further graduate study in business administration.

'65

Lawrence S. Bloomberg, MBA '65, is presently manager of the research department of Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. Ltd., Montreal.
Jon A. Collins, BSc '65, has received his master's in geological sciences from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
Richard W. Forester, BSc '65, has obtained his master's in geology from the California Institute of Technology.
Roy H. Hart, MD '65, has completed his residency training in psychiatry at the Medical University of South Carolina.
Larry S. Heald, BEng '65, has obtained his bachelor of law degree from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
Melvin I. Marks, BSc '61, MD '65, has initiated a clinical, teaching, and research programme on infectious disease at the Montreal Children's Hospital.
Dr. Karl K. Minde, DipPsy '65, has been appointed associate professor in the Department of Psychiatry at Makerere University in Kampala, and is the World Health Organization consultant to Uganda.
George F. Windsor, BEng '65, has obtained his bachelor of law degree from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

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'66

Judith R. J. Meeks, BSc(HEc) '66, has obtained her MBA degree from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Peter A. Pyper, BCom '66, has obtained his bachelor of law degree from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

'67

Joseph M. Baladi, BEng '67, has obtained his MBA degree from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Karen M. Black, BSc '67, has received her MD degree from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Ku-Chuan Cheng, MEng '67, has received his master's degree in mining engineering from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Hugh K. Hartwell, BMus '67, has been appointed assistant professor of music at Kirkland College, Clinton, N.Y.

Irving Rabin, BSc '67, has received his MD degree from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Roland E. Siegler, BSc '67, has received his MD degree from Queen's University.

Richard N. Weisman, BSc '67, has obtained his master of science degree from Rutgers State University, N.J.

Janet E. Willis, BA '67, is presently student liaison officer at Conestoga College in Kitchener, Ont.

'68

Shirley Adams (*Szebik*), BSc '62, MD '68, has received a diploma in medical radiology from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Andrejs Berzins, BA '68, has received his bachelor of law degree from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Mrs. M. Buckman (*Karen S. Stein*), BA '68, has received her master's in psychology from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Thomas W. Clark, BA '68, has received his bachelor of law degree from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Mrs. G. Gillies (*Elaine Dent*), BSc '68, has received her master's in chemistry from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

George J. Kowalski, BEng '68, has obtained his MBA degree from Queen's University.

Theodore H. Miller, BSc '68, has obtained his bachelor of law degree from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Peter Milthorp, BSc '68, has obtained his master's degree in biochemistry from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Robert C. Nadeau, BCL '68, has been appointed public affairs coordinator for Molson Breweries of Canada Ltd.

Daisy Novac, BA '68, has obtained her master of science degree from Rutgers State University, N.J.

John M. Roscoe, MSc '68, PhD '70, has been appointed to the Department of Chemistry of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

A. Darryl Smith, BEng '68, has obtained his MBA degree from Queen's University.

Peter Srulovicz, BSc '68, has received his master's degree in physics from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Douglas R. Wyatt, BA '68, has obtained his bachelor of law degree from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

'69

Joy E. Anderson, BA '69, has obtained her BE from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Michael A. Blau, BSc '64, DDS '69, has obtained his master of public health degree from Harvard University.

Lucy A. Fellowes, BA '69, has obtained her MA degree from Harvard University.

Thomas J. Holtz, BSc '69, has received his master's degree in zoology from the Universit of Iowa.

Mrs. F. Willard MacRae, MA '69, has spent the summer in Jamaica on a volunteer programme to assist teachers in developing countries.

Adriana Singer, BA '69, has obtained her MA degree from Rutgers State University, N.J.

'70

Renate Benson, PhD '70, has had her German translation of *La Route d'Altamont* by Gabrielle Roy published by Manesse Verlag, a Swiss publishing house.

Christine M. B. Bunner, BSc '70, has obtained her BEd from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

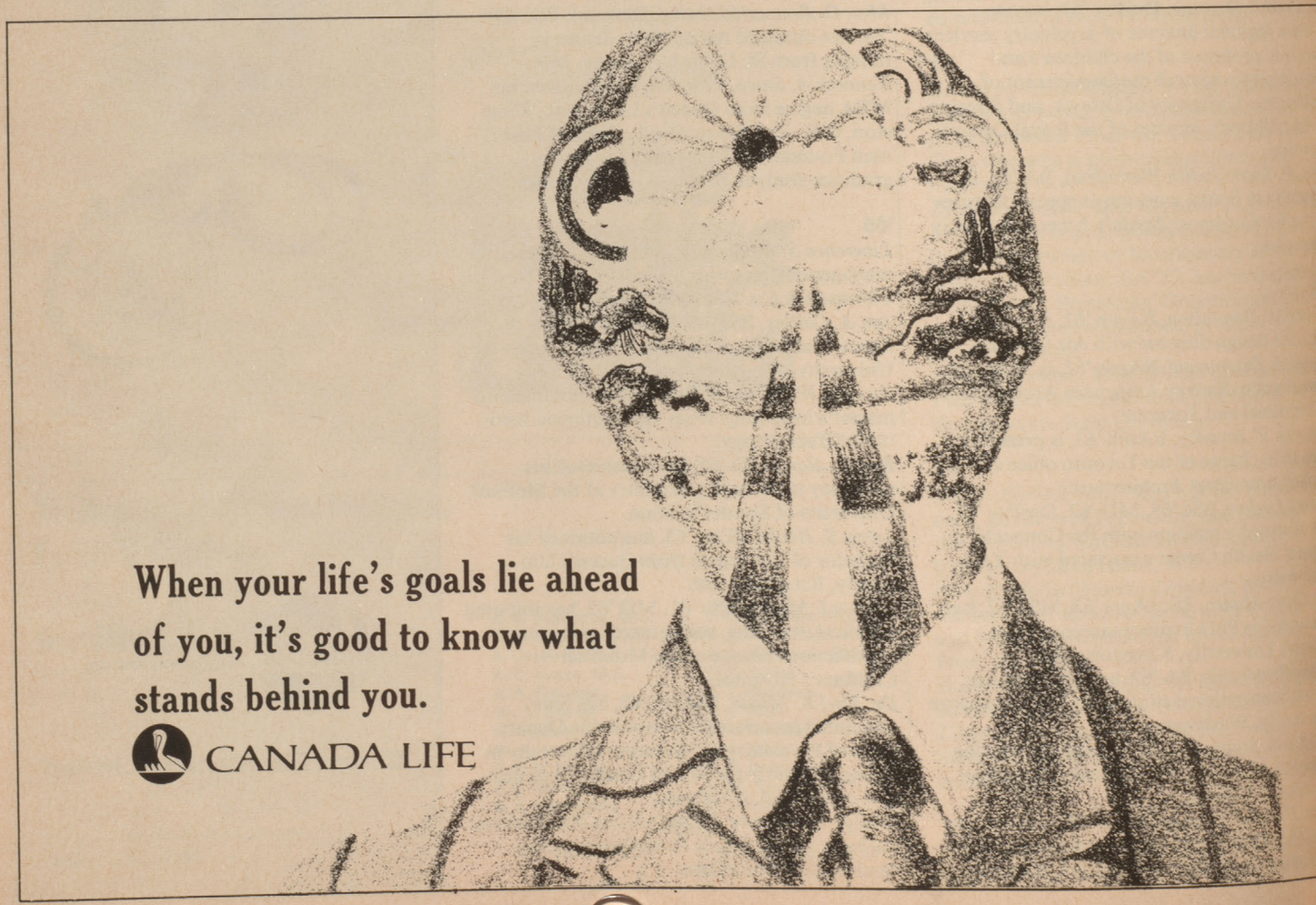
Gail E. Coubrough, BA '70, has obtained her BEd from Queen's University, Kingston, On

James Ellemo, MEd '70, has been appointed principal of the High School of Montreal.

Katherine H. Ellwood, BA '70, has obtained BEd from Queen's University, Kingston, On

Lynn Gourley, BA '70, has obtained her BEd from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Noreen A. Kuroyama, BSc '70, has obtained her BEd from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.



nnis E. P. Maika, BA '70, has obtained his
d from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
nn C. Melvin, MEd '70, has been transferred
principal from Montreal East to Garden-
w Elementary School.
T. Ooi, PhD '70, has received a grant from
National Research Council for research in
ctrical engineering.
rk Romoff, BSc '70, is presently enrolled in
aster of applied science programme in the
partment of Management Sciences at the
iversity of Waterloo, Ont.
vid Rosenblatt, BSc '68, MD '70, has been
arded a fellowship by the Canadian Cystic
rosis Foundation for research into prob-
s related to that disease, and is studying
chemical genetics at the Massachusetts
neral Hospital.
n M. Tibert, BSc '70, has been appointed
ervisor of the Computer Programming
ision of the Methods and Analysis Section
he Institute for Behavioural Research at
k University.

eaths:

ar Howell, BSc '06, in London, Ont. on
17, 1971.

es D. Robinson, MD '17, at Langley, B.C.
May 22, 1971.

n E. Sample, MD '19, on July 7, 1971, at
ter Park, Fla.

liam C. R. Bradford, BSA '21, in Winnipeg,
n. on Feb. 20, 1971.

. Ward, MD '26, on July 8, 1971, at
ntreal.

Norman A. MacRae, MSc '30, in Ottawa
ly 19, 1971.

e R. Heavysege, BEng '33, on July 14,
, at Bowmanville, Ont.

rt MacDuff, BCom '36, at Kingston, Ont.
ly 13, 1971.

s A. F. Stevenson, BA '37, MA '38,
'42, at London, Ont. on July 23, 1971.

dair Morrison, PhD '48, on Feb. 19,
at Ottawa.

Astor of Hever, LLD '50, in Cannes,
ce in 1971.

R. Djurdjevic (*Betty L. Hunt*), BA '66,
ronto on June 24, 1971.

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CANADA ENVELOPE COMPANY

Voices from the past

by Edgar Andrew Collard

The early pioneering work at McGill was carried out with meagre facilities. Then came Sir William Macdonald and Ernest Rutherford, who ushered in a new era.

Research began early at McGill. Important studies in botany and geology, as well as in medicine, were carried out by Dr. Andrew Fernando Holmes, one of the Medical Faculty's founders and the first member to hold the title of dean. Specializing in heart diseases and anomalies, Holmes had research papers published in medical journals in Great Britain and the United States, as well as in Canada. One of the oldest specimens in the McGill Medical Museum is an abnormal heart without a ventricular septum, which he extracted in an autopsy at the Montreal General Hospital in the 1820s. The Holmes Gold Medal, awarded every year to the medical student graduating with the highest aggregate number of marks in all subjects of the curriculum, commemorates the eminent scholar.

The manner of the renowned heart specialist's death was somewhat ironic. His colleague, Dr. Duncan C. MacCallum, MD 1850, described what happened:

Dr. Holmes' death was sudden and unexpected . . . Whilst he was seated at his desk addressing circulars calling a meeting of the Faculty, Mrs. Holmes, who was sitting near him, heard him sigh deeply and, on looking up, saw him throw up his arms, which instantly fell to his sides . . . When she reached the chair, he had breathed his last . . . A post-mortem examination was subsequently held and revealed advanced fatty degeneration of the heart.

A curious circumstance in connection with the suddenness of his death was that, a short time before it occurred, he had expressed at a Faculty meeting a wish that his life might end in such a way . . .

It is quite probable that Dr. Holmes, with his wide knowledge of the etiology of diseases, had previously observed in himself symptoms pointing to serious cardiac debility, and his expressed wish was in consonance with what, in his judgement, would be the probable ultimate result.

The early medical research at McGill had to be carried out with meagre equipment and accommodation. Sir William Osler, MD '72, LLD '95, once recalled how few were the facilities when he was a young professor:

For several years I had to work with very scanty accommodation, trespassing in the chemical laboratory in winter, and in summer using the old cloakroom downstairs for the histology. In 1880 I felt very proud when the Faculty converted one of the lecture rooms into a physiological laboratory and raised a fund to furnish and equip it.

The crude conditions under which Dr. Osler had carried on his research were still evident when Charles F. Martin, BA '88, MD '92, LLD '36, was a medical student. In an address given in 1955 Dr. Martin invited his listeners to accompany him in imagination to the old post-mortem room of the Montreal General Hospital:

The room is down in the basement, so we'll just have to go down these dark stairs . . . I'm sorry to say it's a very small room, as you can see, and just about holds this wooden post-mortem table and a little shelf for the few instruments that we have – a garbage pail and one or two bottles.

Nevertheless, this is the same room in which Osler did all the work that was the foundation of his textbook and of many other writings that he carried on over the years.

Things greatly changed a few years later, when Sir William Macdonald began to pour his millions into the development of McGill. The Macdonald Physics Building was equipped with laboratories equal, if not superior, to any in the world. It was here that young Ernest Rutherford, LLD '07, the New Zealander who came to McGill in 1898 by way of Cambridge, undertook the investigations of nuclear physics which were to become some of the most momentous discoveries in the world's history.

The absolute devotion that Rutherford gave to his work has been described by Prof. Joseph Luther Morin, BA '82, MA '86, of the Arts Faculty, with whom Rutherford boarded one winter:

He was nervous and very active, devoting all his time to working in the physics laboratory. Sometimes – I would say often – he got up during the night and went to his laboratory. Once I asked him, "Are your students wide-awake at that time?" He smiled and told me: "I am seeking to know Nature; now I am a part of Nature. Therefore, I should be able to infer her laws. To make sure I don't make any mistake, I lay snares for her. Then I go at any time, day or night, to see if I have caught her."

Rutherford became so deeply involved in his research into radium that he seemed in his enthusiasm to glow like the substance. John MacNaughton, McGill's professor of classics, had this impression:

When we paid our visit to the Physical Society, fortune favored us beyond our deserts. We found we had stumbled in upon one of Dr. Rutherford's brilliant demonstrations of radium. It was indeed an eye-opener. Rutherford seemed himself like a large piece of the expensive and marvellous substance he was describing. Radioactive is the one sufficient term to characterize the total impression made upon us by his personality. Emanations of light and energy, swift and penetrating, cathode-rays strong enough to pierce a brick wall – or the head of a professor of literature – appeared to sparkle and corruscate from him all over in sheaves. Here was the rarest and most refreshing spectacle the pure ardour of the chase, a man quite possessed by a noble work.

The McGill Observatory played its part in the important research carried on at McGill in the 19th century. There the exact longitude of Montreal was accurately determined for the first time by Prof. Clement Henry McLeod, BASc '73, MaE '78 the observatory superintendent. His son, C. Kirkland McLeod, BSc '1?, describes how the research was carried o

. . . it was felt that McGill should make a check directly with Greenwich, and *The Gazette* of June 15th, 1891, gives a good idea of the necessary preliminary arrangements:

"The Imperial and Dominion Governments, recognizing the importance of the work, agreed to assist it financially, and the Canadian Pacific Railway and Commercial Cable Co. offered the free use of their telegraphy systems.

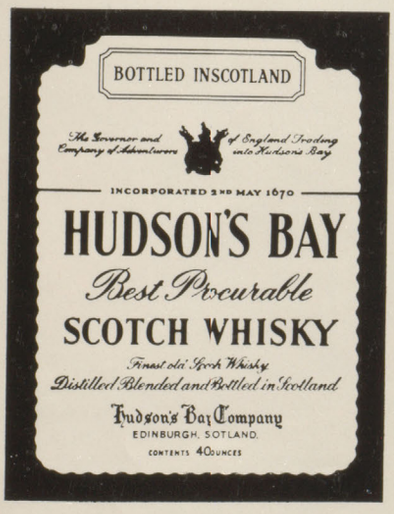
"The first thing to determine was the length of time it took a telegraphic signal to cross the Atlantic. Superintendent Dickinson of the Canso staff arranged an automatic contrivance whereby the land line could work into the cable. A duplex circuit was arranged so that the signal sent from McGill would go over the land lines to Canso, thence over cable to Waterville (Ireand), and return to McGill again. Out of a couple of 100 signals sent, it was found that the average time taken to cross the Atlantic and back again, a distance of 8,000 miles, occupied a trifle over 1 second; the exact time being 1 and 5/100 seconds."

After a series of tests in 1892 the results were published, giving the final longitude as 4 hours 54minutes 18.670 seconds. These results received wide acclaim, notice being taken of them throughout the United States, and Harvardchanged its longitude to agree with McGill.□

Edgar Andrew Collard is editor emeritus of the Montreal Gazette.

Henry Hudson didn't discover Hudson's Bay Scotch.





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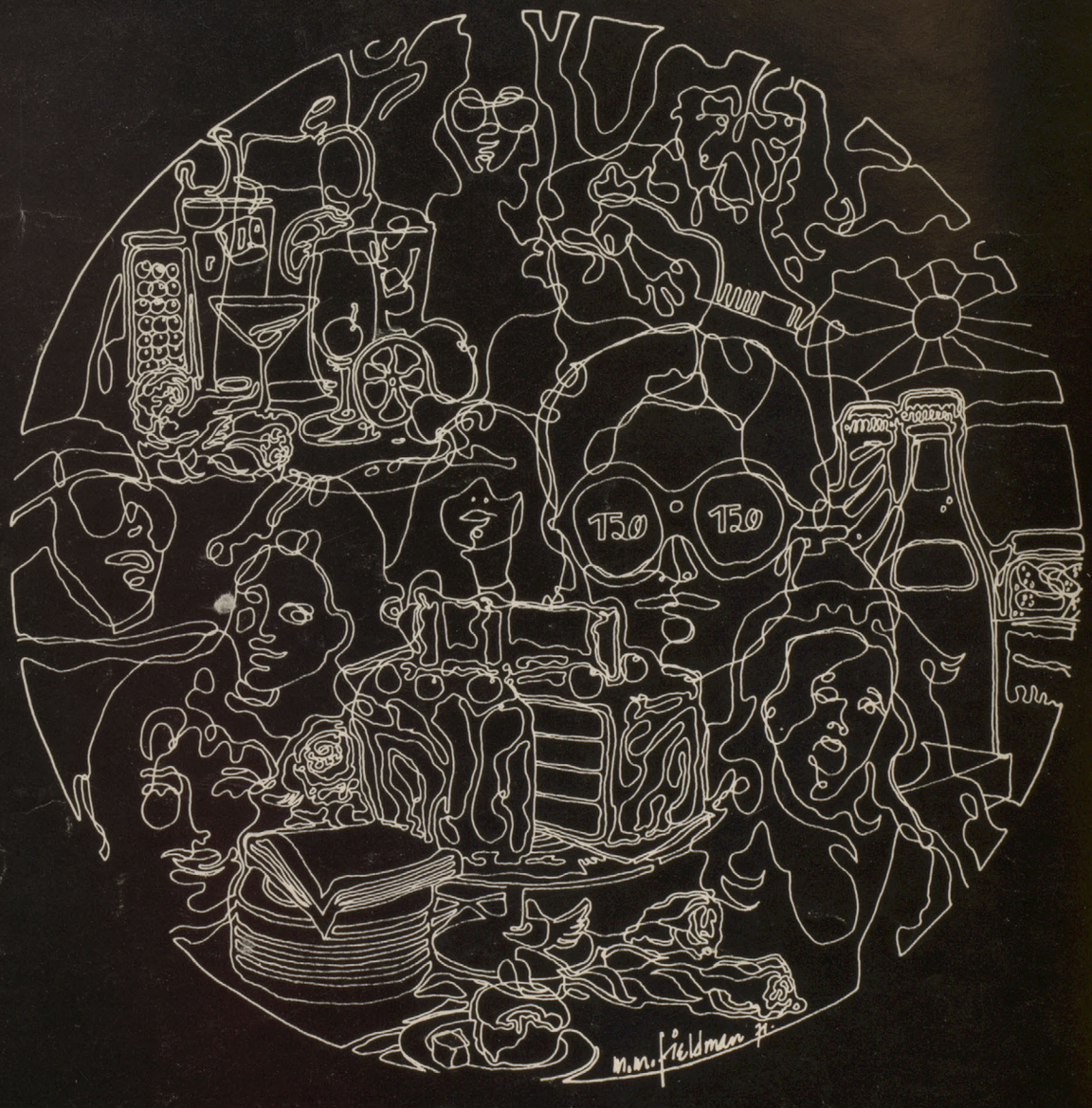
Oktoberfest

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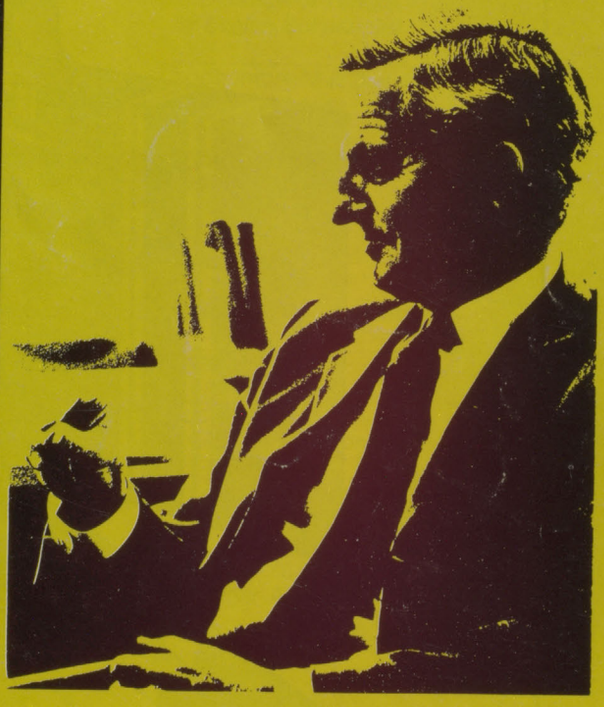
McGill News

November 1971
After Robert Bell's whirlwind freshman year as principal, the *News* looks at some of the ideas he has expressed and indicates what impact he will have (p. 6).

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Volume 52, Number 6
November, 1971

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n the rush to produce exhaustive articles eviewing McGill events, revealing bits of nformation tend to get lost in the shuffle. herefore, in this space, we would like to resent a few random thoughts which struck us uring the busy first month of the academic ear:

ast spring, when Senate was considering the ncellation of classes for the Sesquicentennial ounder's Day Convocation, Arts and Science ean Edward Stansbury jokingly stated, "I'm favour of cancelling classes every one hun- ed and fifty years." Unfortunately, some of ansbury's fellow administrators seem to be king his comments seriously. This year arked the first time classes were not cancelled the Friday of Open House, when the uni- rsity is host to high school students from roughout Quebec. As a result, many of the cGill students volunteering to guide future dergraduates around campus were obliged skip their classes. It also meant that when ydiving president Kathy Fox led a trio of rachutists down to campus – in an exciting ening ceremony which brought the uni- rsity extensive media coverage – she was ing forced to miss her favourite class.

mmunity McGill, the student programme ich has involved some 400 volunteers in a thora of social projects, is in perilous finan- l shape. The university has supported the ject since inception, but campus austerity s caused McGill to withdraw its annual 2,000 grant. Given that unfortunate situa- n, the Students' Society might be expected pitch in with some more money. However, Students' Council decided to lower the ject's funding this year to a paltry $520 – a ifully small amount, considering both the erest Community McGill has generated ong students and the valuable services it vides. The organization has been advised Council to seek funds from the various dergraduate societies – which is, to language appropriate to Students' Council, copout." The money just won't be forth- ning in the large sums required. As a result, ess government financing can be obtained, of the most valuable projects connected h the university may be in danger of severely iting its operations or folding.

on leaving Robert Bell's office after a gthy interview in preparation for an article on his principalship, we realized that student unrest had been discussed for only a fleeting ten seconds. Since this month marks the fourth anniversary of the celebrated *Daily* affair that rent the university community, it's worth noting that the campus is exceedingly calm – perhaps even too calm. Students now sit on Senate and on most major university and departmental committees. Too often they display a haphazard attendance record, but those who do show up at meetings have brought a new and welcome perspective.

Every form of entertainment suffers evenings of disappointingly thin crowds. At the three-day conference on "The University and Society," sesquicentennial attendance hit an unusual low point when only 150 people showed up. The small turnout was unfortunate because the conference, working with one of the larger sesquicentennial budgets, attracted an impressive group of speakers and was the scene of some enthralling discussions. It would seem that when the campus temperature is down, students and the public are uninterested in the role of higher education, and when the temperature is up, everyone's too upset to communicate rationally about the topic.

Last September we launched a blistering attack against our publishers, The Graduates' Society, for allowing the organization's self-study to lapse and for failing to appoint younger alumni to Society committees. That our attack was tolerated is to the Society's credit. That our criticisms have been acted upon is even more praiseworthy. We are therefore happy to report that the study has been completed (see page 24) and that several recent graduates have been appointed to the association's Board of Directors.

Critics who carped at sesquicentennial's $150,000 budget have been answered this fall by the large attendance at almost all events. Unfortunately, December brings the celebrations to a halt. The Students' Society plans to devote more funds towards attracting top speakers to McGill, but the campus will still lose the opportunity of hearing the lesser known individuals who often give the most illuminating talks. One solution might be for the university to fund a modest programme which would ensure that the McGill community and local citizenry were still bombarded with ideas from outside speakers. *H.S.*

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Credits read from left to right and/or top to bottom. Cover, design by Ray Bartschat; 2, 3, David Miller; 4, courtesy of the Health Service; 5, Harvey Schachter; 7, Brian M. Smith; 8, Ila Demha; 9, H. Schachter; 11, Nick Deichmann; 13, I. Demha; 14, Ray Bartschat; 15, H. Schachter; 17, I. Demha; 19, D. Miller; 21, I. Demha; 24, 29, H. Schachter; 31, D. Miller.

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What the Martlet hears

A New Era in Teaching

Today the time-honoured lecture system still dominates academe. However, innovative professors have been experimenting with a battery of novel teaching modes, ranging from self-paced "modular" courses, to computer-assisted instruction, to a university where the students never set foot on campus.

The October conference on "University Teaching and Learning," organized by the Educational Development Board, exposed McGillians to the new teaching techniques on the horizon by presenting professors from within and without McGill who are pioneering experimental methods. The four-day conference was divided into two parts. During the opening two days, four noted academics from outside the university offered insight into their work. In the concluding sessions, McGill's own staff, one after another, paraded up to the platform to recite the results of their efforts. Throughout the conference, which attracted educators from across North America, a variety of multi-media presentations and exhibits were arranged to stimulate ideas.

A major problem the educators were tackling was framed in an address by Dr. Jerrold R. Zacharias, director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Education Research Centre. Too many students, he observed, are bitten early by the bug of "followership" and fail to develop personal initiative. "Students, like their parents, are a combination of parrots and mice," he stated.

Zacharias charged that educational reform is impeded by uncooperative university Faculties, in which "egos are tripping all over the place." He contended that the responsibility for modifying outmoded educational systems lies with the students, who must prod and press for improvements. They should, he felt, "burn in effigy the people who set regimented prerequisite courses."

Zacharias and the other speakers offered a variety of practical solutions to the learning problems hindering students. The highlight of the many talks turned out to be the address by Dr. William Perry, vice-chancellor of Britain's unique Open University, an experiment just under one year old, which has attracted international attention.

Unlike the fifty-five thousand freshmen in other British universities, the twenty-four thousand students admitted to the Open University last January are nearly all in full-time employment and over 21 years of age. Not one of them ever sets foot on campus; their education is brought to them in their homes or in one of the 290 study centres throughout Britain by the use of radio, television, and books.



Students enroll in one or two of the multi-disciplinary courses offered by the institution. Each week they are expected to monitor a half-hour television broadcast and a half-hour radio lecture, in addition to studying assigned texts and preparing written work which is sent to the university's headquarters for grading. Students also attend a summer school where they can meet their professors in the flesh. On the basis of continuous assessment throughout the January-November school year, and a final examination, students are given credit towards a Bachelor of Arts degree.

Created *ex nihilo* in an incredibly short spac of time, the Open University has been uccessful in providing a second chance for a arge number of uneducated adult Britons.□

The Elitist Affair

Though billed as one of sesquicentennal's highlights, the three-day principal's conferenc on "The University and Society" faile to dra the anticipated large crowds. No morethan fifty people attended any of the five sesions, which was a pity, because the speakersprovoked stimulating discussion on the direction the university must follow if it is to fulil its responsibility to the community and t itself. In Dr. Bell's words, the event became 'an elitist affair."

On the opening day, the theme was 'The University and the Arts." Discussion anged from an attempt to define the boundaies of the arts to a sharply worded debate onthe use of audio-visual teaching techniques. Universit of British Columbia Professor Roy Daniels, a renowned poet, critic, and Milton scholar, le off with a refreshing glimpse at the Ars through history. He discounted the fears that scientific research would overcome th Arts in importance, and although he stated that he could satisfactorily define the boundaies of the Arts, he warned, "Coherence doe not come from boundaries."

Daniels lamented the lack of an authoritativ voice from the Arts in Canada. He ponted ou that there are few national journals caering to the Arts, and that the few respected Canadian spokesmen have moved to the United States, where there is a greater possiblity of recognition.

The evening session was a panel discussion with Hugo MacPherson, former director of th National Film Board and presently a profesor in McGill's English Department, as the keynote speaker. MacPherson called for hange a an essential part of a university's wor., saying "A university without disturbances islikely t be a dull place, totally in the hands ofthe establishment." Claiming the lecture ystem is outmoded, MacPherson urged a grater use of educational technology: "The university must be a media bank; libraries musthave tapes, movies, and other audio-visualequipment, where they can be used freely for study.

Arts and Science Dean Robert Vogel, one o the four panelists, opposed MacPherson's views on technology in teaching and called

pposite Page: The splendour of Redpath all contrasts markedly with the meagre tendance at the conference on "The niversity and Society."

ange and relevance the "shibboleths of the ay." He commented, "The trouble with the aculty of Arts is that we are obsessed by mmicks and newness. We have forgotten at many of the problems we face have been alt with before." Vogel believes that audio-sual equipment will do no more nor less an books or other resource material do now. Vogel also dismissed the demand by students r relevance in courses: "What students think relevan they already know. To truly under-and what is relevant we must first learn the elevant"

The theme for the conference on the second y was "The University and The Sciences," th feature guest speaker J. Tuzo Wilson, e principal of the University of Toronto's indale College. He observed that although ople in overdeveloped countries believe ey are enjoying a "Golden Age" of pros-rity, society will have to realize basic anges in lifestyles to survive. Wilson advo-ted that the university play a large role in ieving the needed changes: "Natural and ial sciences must combine to tackle the blems to preserve mankind." According to lson, scientists will have to begin to evaluate ir research in terms of the benefits flowing society.

Saturday morning's treatment of "The Uni-sity and Society" marked the last event of conference. The main attraction was nada's Secretary of State, The Hon. Gérard letier, who fired a barrage of questions at audience. After probing the democratiza-n of education and the possible role of versities in preventing the gap between ious social classes from widening, Pelletier ched on the content of higher education. uld the university carefully store its uired knowledge, sheltering it from prag-tic interests, or should the "products" be played, allowing the customer to serve him-? Is the present university a museum or a rketplace? Which should it be? Must the versity reflect or mould society?

I believe there are answers to these ques-ns," Peletier told the audience, "and that know some or all of them."□

e Bibleas Comic Romance

en Northrop Frye, professor at the Uni-ity of Toronto and high priest of literary cism, gave the Birks Lectures at McGill, dreds turned out to hear him. His subject, the Bible, has obviously retained its fascination even in our age of neo-paganism.

In his first two lectures, on "Revelation and Response," Frye considered the Scriptures not as doctrine, but as a skillfully wrought piece of imaginative literature, a comic romance. "It is a romance," he explained, "because the characters tend to be heroes, heroines, and villains," and because the story ends happily with the promise of the kingdom of God on earth. "If we look at the last book of the Bible – the Book of Revelations – we find such elements as a hero killing a dragon, and a wicked witch, and a golden city glittering with jewels, and other elements of a literary experience which is closer to Hansel and Gretel than it is to the conceptualities of theological writing."

Frye praised the Bible as "the greatest structure of words we have." He also viewed it as the most important source for English literature that followed it. More than a loosely knit anthology of Hebrew stories, the Bible, Frye noted, presents "a coherent and logically ordered narrative," beginning with the creation of the world and ending with the apocalypse of the Last Judgement.

Written by many hands over many generations, the Bible lacks a unity of authorship. However, Frye claimed there are other elements, such as imagery and editorship, which act as unifying forces. Several images – tree, river, city, fountain, temple among them – recur throughout and function as cross references from one chapter of the Bible to another.

In the "Postponed Vision," the last of his lectures, Frye turned from literary criticism to the question of the Bible's religious import. He observed that the Judaeo-Christian tradition differed from earlier classical religions in the conception of an invisible but audible God. Whereas the Greeks and Romans thought of their gods as visible, with human forms and features, Christianity effected "a shift from eye to ear." The Bible's message is that revelation comes from hearing God and His Word. Man's response to God depends on the oral revelation he receives.□

"It's not enough to play the role of the intellectual and give our analysis of the situation," Female Eunuch *authoress Germaine Greer advised the conference on "Women In the Environment". "We must put our bodies on the line."*



"We Must Put Our Bodies on the Line"

Calling for abortion reform, unity of women, and increased research into better forms of birth control, Germaine Greer – well-known feminist, pundit, and authoress of *Female Eunuch* fame – was the feature attraction of the two-day conference on "Women in the Environment," sponsored by The Alumnae Society and The Women's Associates.

"The group we belong to is an international group. We have to support the women of Vietnam and Pakistan in their struggle to overthrow the double yoke of oppression," Greer exhorted the predominantly female audience. "It is not enough to play the role of the intellectual and give our analysis of the situation. We must put our bodies on the line."

Time and time again during the witty speech, Greer hammered home her concern that too many women are unwilling to fight for liberation: "My book languishes on coffee tables throughout the country. The people who read it are already converted, but many have some-

how managed to divorce behaviour from beliefs."

Ms. Greer advanced the leftist viewpoint that the liberation of women cannot occur in a capitalist system. "Women have to work for revolution and not just reform," she urged. However, she did not denounce middle class women as other liberation spokeswomen do, accepting that "we will have to make our revolution with people, and we need people everywhere because we have to subvert all areas of society."

While the women in the audience were the focus of Greer's attention, the men were a classic study in uneasy nonchalance. At times laughing nervously or squirming guiltily, some must have wondered how much the applauding women next to them agreed with the extremely entertaining remarks of Ms. Greer.

Moreover, Greer wasn't going to let men off the hook easily. "We are now explaining to men what their unconscious day-to-day tyranny is like and when we tell them, they don't usually understand," she said. "But men are just not the focal point of my life, and I should hope that they're not the main focus of the female liberation movement – even as objects of vengeance."

With that comment one could almost hear a collective sigh of relief.□

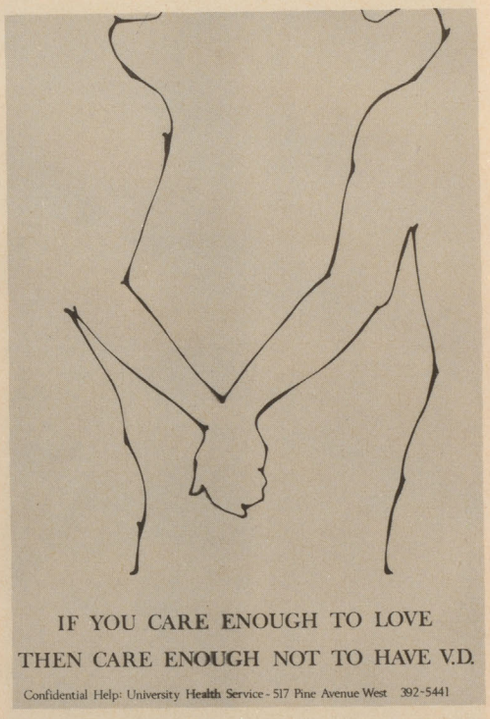
Controversy Flares over Handbook

Old or even recent graduates who chance upon the 1971-72 *McGill Student Handbook* may pause in surprise at the sections on bail, venereal disease, mescaline, discipline, and crashing and free housing. Is this the same handbook students received in the old days of football yells and fraternity lunches? Far from being just a cheery welcome to freshmen, the handbook has become a guide to drugs, legal aid, off-campus eateries, health, and student government.

The information offered in the handbook reflects the changing attitudes of students and follows the lead of several other recent campus publications. Three years ago the Students' Society published a well-documented *Birth Control Handbook* which was reprinted throughout North America. Last year the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society, with the active assistance of a local civil rights lawyer, printed an extensive legal aid handbook.

Even the university administration has recognized the pressing need to ignore conventional mores and provide students with factual information on touchy subjects. The McGill Health Service issued an admirable booklet on drugs last year that has been adopted in tens of thousands of copies by other Canadian universities. This year, the Health Service designed a simple poster, in good taste, to advertise confidential help for VD patients.

The changing mores of youth have led to corresponding changes in the information the university and Students' Society provide students, as evidenced by this recent Health Service poster.



Observes *Handbook* co-editor Ze'ev Ionis: "Although handbooks or pamphlets are available on the subject of abortions, drugs, and legal aid, we felt it was necessary to produce a complete source of information for students."

Unfortunately, legitimate as such an editorial policy seemed to observers within the university community, the handbook retained a subversive image to those beyond Roddick Gates. The publication became a source of controversy when the *Sunday Express*, a local tabloid, ran a sensational article under the simplistic headline: "Students' Handbook Is Do-It-Yourselfer For Drugs And Riots." The media were quick to follow suit, ignoring that the offending sections comprised a mere twenty-four pages of a ninety-one page book. The story, along with the more controversial excerpts, spread throughout Canada and was picked up by even the American Associated Press. The most quoted sentence, part of a ligh and humorous introduction to drugs by co-editor Nigel Gibson, was: "Montreal must become a giant green house and every genuine pot smoker a gardener."

Although the media implied the articles were intended to influence students, Gibson denied the accusation: "A lot of work went into the section on drugs in order to give the most up-to-date, factual account on drugs and their effects. We gave straight facts – that is what kids want."

Gibson has been backed by Principal Robe Bell, who refers to the handbook as "one of th best in years; it contains all the information a student might need to know." Students' Council likewise voiced approval of the book reflecting the enthusiastic reaction to the publication by students. In Ze'ev Ionis' words "The only complaint we've had from the campus is that there were too many ads."□

An Excursion into Futorology

McGill science fiction buffs were no doubt pleased that in mid-October H. G. Wells was once again "man of the hour." A distinguishe panel of science fiction writers, critics, and theoreticians – hailing from as far as the USSR and Japan – gathered for a two-day symposiu on "H. G. Wells and Modern Science Fiction organized by English Professor Darko Suvin.

The various lectures probed myriad aspect of the legendary figure who gave the world works as different as *The Time Machine* and *The Outline of History*. According to Jack Williamson, an American expert on Wells an a prolific science fiction writer in his own righ the English author was unprepossessing in appearance – with toothbrush moustache, short stature, and a well-nourished look. How ever, when Wells spoke, the world listened.

Perhaps with that in mind, Wells left the realm of futorology, as it has been coined, ar ventured into social reform. Unfortunately, even the weight that his words held with the public failed to enable him to steer society of the path of destruction he had prophesied.

Wells might well have preferred to be re-membered as an educator and reformer; however, as posterity would have it, he is bes known today as the father of science fiction. By creating a unique amalgam of romance ar realism, he firmly established science fiction a a literary genre and inspired hundreds of late – but too often, lesser – writers.□

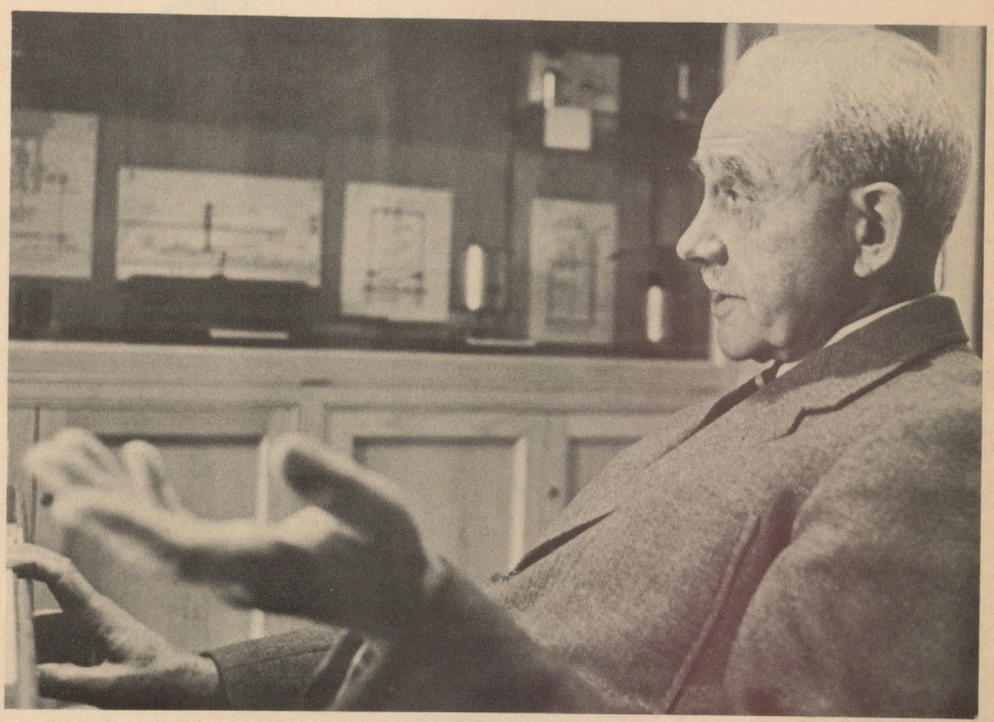
ne Effect of CEGEPs

ne Parent Report on Quebec Education in
e mid-sixties perturbed McGill University
th its recommendation that graduates from
e proposed provincial network of CEGEPS, or
nior colleges, be eligible for admission
rectly to postgraduate Faculties in addition
undergraduate courses. The natural fear was
at a McGill postgraduate degree would be
orned by academics outside the province.
This is the first year that English CEGEP
aduates have been admitted to McGill degree
ogrammes, and a check of various post-
aduate Faculties indicates that the admission
nemes adopted have prevented any notice-
le devaluation of McGill's degrees.
The Law Faculty, which has been receiving
teady trickle of French CEGEP graduates over
past two years, accepts only those with
ove average qualifications. Moreover, CEGEP
aduates are limited to the Bachelor of Civil
w programme and are required to take
enty credits more than students possessing
undergraduate degree. Those credits may
gained over the three years of the course or
taking an additional term.
The Faculty of Medicine, which was besieged
h 400 applications from CEGEP students, has
roduced a five year "P-Programme."
GEP graduates spend their initial year in the
ivalent of the first year of the undergraduate
nce programme. The students then enter
normal four-year course.
The Faculty of Dentistry has decided to
ept CEGEP graduates only after they com-
e one year of the general BSc programme.
erefore, applications to the Faculty from
EP graduates start only next year.
he only data available to evaluate the effect
he new admissions regulations comes from
v. Last year, three of the twelve French
EP graduates finished in the top ten of the
ety-nine man freshman class. Law Admis-
ns Director Mary Hale claims that the
EP graduates proved quite capable of
ntaining good enough marks to compete
n their classmates.□

eping Out of Mischief

1967 they retired me from my job as office
in the Graduate Faculty," recalls Dr.
. Terroux, in his soft-spoken, self-depre-
ng manner. "The Board of Governors told
I was senile."

"The work keeps me out of mischief," says retired physics professor R. F. Terroux about his post as curator of the Rutherford Museum.



However, after thirty-six years at McGill, Dr. Terroux wasn't planning to leave all that easily. In fact, the former associate dean of Graduate Studies and Research can still be found on most afternoons in the Macdonald Physics Building. Terroux serves as curator of the Rutherford Museum, which contains a collection of apparatus designed and used by the famed scientist in experiments for which he won a Nobel Prize in physics. Over many years, the equipment had gathered dust. Then, with a bequest from Dr. Norman Shaw and under the direction of Terroux, a room was designed to house the valuable historical items. Terroux, who had just retired, was responsible for cleaning, sorting, and mounting the collection, which was finally opened to the public in the fall of 1967. "The work has kept me out of mischief," he remarks, with a twinkle in his eye.

Dr. Terroux' connection with Lord Rutherford officially goes back to his student days, when he won a scholarship to Cambridge. There he worked under the great physicist in the Cavendish Laboratory. However, the relationship may have actually begun earlier than that – or so Terroux would like to think. Born just three hundred yards from the university, sixty-nine years ago, Terroux grew up in the shadow of McGill. He recalls how professors who lived near his family home on University Street used to tap him on the head as a young boy. "Rutherford may have been among them," he reflects.

In 1931, with a Cambridge PhD in physics, Terroux was offered a job as demonstration leader at McGill for $1200 a year. That was during the depression and "I got the last job going," he recalls. However, he also mentions that after he was hired his salary was immediately cut to $1150 a year, as part of a McGill austerity programme.

Having observed McGill under four principals, Dr. Terroux can well speak of the changes in and around the university. Besides the "complete butchery of the old campus," Terroux laments the unmanageable size of the student population. "We should have stopped enrolment at 7,000," he asserts, "but no one listened to my small voice."

As a professor, Dr. Terroux' door was always open and he enjoyed long discussions with his students. Today, his little office in the Rutherford Museum is still always open, and chance passersby are treated to lengthy, illuminating, and enjoyable recollections of Old McGill.□

Forecast for a new era

by Harvey Schachter

After Robert Bell's initial fifteen months as principal, the changes he is likely to induce at McGill University are becoming apparent.

The fifteen months of his principalship have been a whirlwind period for Robert Bell. His days have been filled with countless ceremonial functions and after-dinner speeches, an endless series of meetings, and many long hours spent learning about university activities and his new job. Throughout the hectic months two interrelated gripping problems have hung in Damoclean fashion over his head: McGill must increase its integration into the Quebec community and must end its financial problems.

So awesome is the burden of the principalship that during his freshman year Bell often gave the impression of having unwittingly stumbled onto a swift-moving conveyor belt. Having entered the job without a definite programme to implement (because he had not been an active candidate for the post) and confronted with severe pressures of time, Bell was limited to influencing decisions without being able to substantially alter the university framework established in his predecessor's term. Nevertheless, scrutiny of the principal's first year allows the piecing together of a sketchy forecast for the remainder of the Bell era.

Pavlovian Outbursts Gone

Bell's imprint is most apparent on McGill's changing policy toward provincial government financing and the university's integration into Quebec. Gone are the Pavlovian hysterical outbursts after every government action. In their stead is a low-key, determined effort to explain the university's special needs to the government and the public, along with an acceptance that McGill must adapt to the level of funding the province considers appropriate.

Bell points out that the grants are not nearly as disproportionate as in the past because of recent trends in university enrolment and in government financing. Moreover, it is now much harder to demonstrate that the grants are unequal. McGill used to be able to show shocking inequities in expenditures per student at French and English institutions. However, the new method for determining enrolment assigns numerical weights to collegial, undergraduate, and graduate students, which results in a low value for McGill's student population and makes expenditures per student equal at McGill and the University of Montreal.

The university's administrators therefore do not expect any dramatic changes in the level of support to McGill or other Quebec universities. With only $10 million of unrestricted endowments left as a cushion against the university's sizeable deficits, a budgetary scheme is being prepared to limit the annual inflationary increase in expenses and to bring McGill's budget into line with a reasonable estimate of future government grants. If over the next four years expenditures only rise 2.6 per cent instead of the anticipated 5.8 per cent, McGill's budget will end up in balance, although the endowment reserve will have been depleted.

Inextricably tied to the new mood towards government financing is Bell's determination to continue what he terms "the long, subtle process of becoming a part of Quebec." In the last few years McGill has made great strides towards becoming a willing member of the Quebec network of universities, and presently it is represented on innumerable interuniversity coordinating committees. As a result, the government is beginning to realize that McGill, not wishing to remain an outsider, can be a significant asset to the province.

The principal has delivered speeches, throughout the province, describing and defending the university's present integration into the life of Quebec. Although his talks indicate there will be even more involvement in the future, Bell has carefully outlined the limits he sees on integration. He has emphasized that McGill must remain an English-language university, serving the English-language community of Quebec as well as a public beyond provincial borders.

During his freshman year, Robert Bell has also taken a deep interest in what he loosely labels "the modernization of the university." He is concerned that McGill must develop new teaching methods. Presently the focus of attention is on individualized instructional packages. Vice-Principal Michael Oliver has been visiting other universities in the hope that a consortium might be established to share the burden of dividing a substantial number of courses into basic parts, or modules, which could be studied without the regular assistance of a professor. That would free the faculty to help students with specific problems they encounter while learning.

Bell, who is worried by the tendency of graduates to discontinue their education, hopes that individualized instruction will create greater motivation to learn among the population. "A good objective for the university," he asserts, "would be to train the student, while he is at the university, not to need the university."

Modernization of the university also applies to the physical plant. A new structure is being erected to house the Faculty of Management, and plans are being prepared for a new Physics Building. Under consideration is a plan to centralize student services, which are now scattered throughout the campus. Finally, attention is being given to improvements for the library and to the need for expansion of the Faculty of Dentistry.

Who is Robert Bell?

The initial fifteen months of Robert Bell's principalship have also offered insight into the personality of the man at the university's helm. A quiet, thoughtful, and very private person, Bell has become more at ease with the many social receptions he has been obliged to host or attend. He is most sensitive to criticism, and a year later he still takes pains to explain the rationale behind last September's task force recommendations and to answer the attacks levelled against his administration during the year.

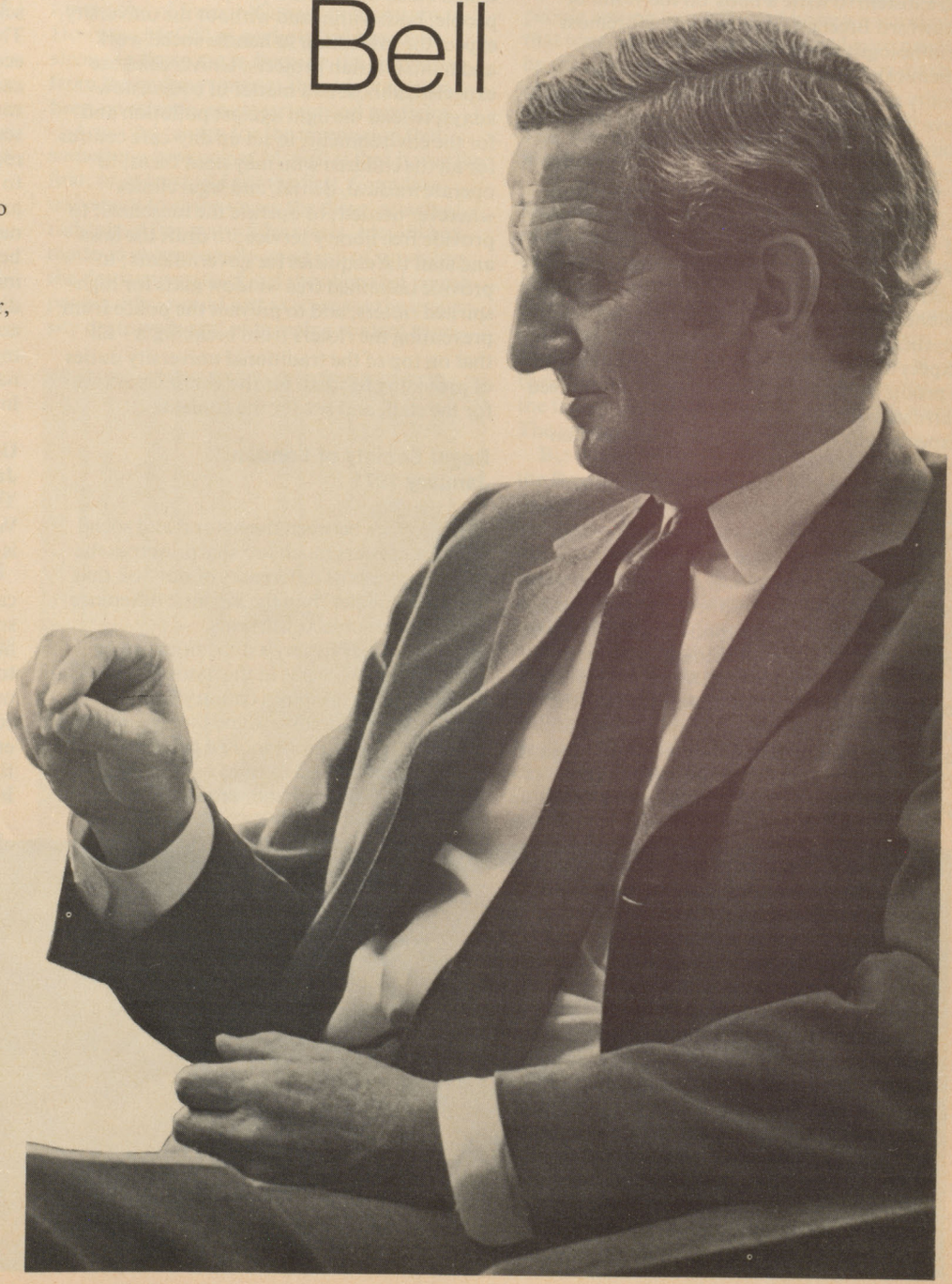
Through his actions Bell has indicated that he intends to exert considerable influence on university decision-making. In meetings of the university Senate the principal has often ignored his limitations as chairman and has become embroiled in the debate. He personally chaired the two major studies carried out at McGill during the year – the September 24th Committee, which probed the financial situation last fall, and the Planning Commission, which investigated the institution's future. Furthermore, in both instances he made it clear that the committees were reporting to him, and he did not feel bound by their decisions.

The principal has also exercised leadership through the many speeches he has given while in office (see following article). He has used the speaking engagements to answer criticism of McGill, to demonstrate that the university is not remote and aloof from the province, and to publicize some of the institution's more positive aspects. Above all, he has used public platforms to dwell upon his educational philosophy and the thoughts he had during the course of his freshman year.□

Harvey Schachter is editor of the News.

The thoughts of Chairman Bell

Robert Bell has used the rubber chicken circuit – dinners with service clubs and alumni groups – to present his thoughts on education and McGill.



he McGill Associates
lovember 1970

eft to itself, a university staff tends to become ıore and more theoretical and esoteric in its ıterests. Professors also have a well-known ndency to retreat from the world into their ork, and to prefer the quiet and privacy of e library or laboratory to the hurly-burly of ıman contact on the open campus. A third rong professorial tendency is to adopt a ırental or "kindly uncle" attitude towards udents. Finally, professors are inclined not to otice the rapid growth of the size and fluence of universities in society, and hence ot to think sufficiently about the importance university connections with business, labour, vernment, and defence departments. All ose tendencies have become well-marked, d today's free-thinking students are not ady to accept them. Student activism, for all faults, has had a very healthy effect in unteracting those tendencies. □

haare Zion Congregation
ecember 1970

ere are many different ways in which society n have too much college. The phrase itself he title of a book by Stephen Leacock, blished in 1939. Leacock believes that too ch is being taught and that students require thorough smattering." He also believes ividuals should be freer to advance quickly heir studies.

Later on Leacock acknowledges that his cription is exaggerated. Certainly it is both er and over-simplified. A "thorough attering" will not do for a brain surgeon, lear scientist, or philosophy professor. We ll continue to have long courses of study very abstruse, very skilful, or very learned suits.

There is serious doubt, however, whether h courses need to be so long and whether nany people should be indulging in them. too often our long courses of study fail to ow people with a genuine love of the ject.

good deal of the excessive length of ege programmes should be absorbed by cation after the student has left the formal hing institution, the kind of study carried or the love of the subject or the accom- nment self-education brings. I do not ude evening classes or extension courses

because, worthwhile as they may be, they are simply extensions of the formal teaching process. I have in mind the self-education which led Einstein to write a book on the violin or Crawford Breenewalt to become a foremost ornithologist while president of Du Pont Chemical. Instead of giving students the ability to expand their knowledge after they have finished their courses, we stretch the courses out as if trying to cover every contingency.

We have also been in danger of having too much college by holding too great expectations of what universities can do. Some students expect college to bring a magic awakening and wisdom; they are disappointed to find college attendance a fairly ordinary, rather than mystically illuminating experience. Others expect the university to be a magic passport to a profitable and satisfying career, a guaranteed certificate for upward social mobility. The expectations of those students are very often not satisfied.

The community of employers, including government, also holds very high expectations of the university. Employers use universities as talent screening agencies and as certifiers of competence for employment. Apart from some professional Faculties, however, universities are nothing of the kind; disappointment with their performance is therefore almost automatic.

Perhaps the most serious form of "too much college" expectation lies in the view that the university is a universal agency capable of anything. Some students and professors regard the university as the great springboard for political reform or even revolution; they rely on the university not only to teach and support them, but also to protect them while they attack the university and the governments which make the whole affair possible. Other people, both within and without the university, expect the institution to handle social work and humanitarian projects. Universities are expected, almost as a matter of course nowadays, to lead the fight against pollution and for the environment; to set up day-care centres for all the children who may need them; to operate medical, dental, and legal clinics wherever needed; to operate the museums; to provide free library service; to draft the laws and staff the enquiries for governments; to provide unlimited free window glass for high-spirited rioters, and to prevent the police from preventing the rioters from breaking it – all that on top of the traditional university duties of providing football for the alumni, parking for the staff, and sex for the students.□

Royal Society of London
January 1971

The interface between the natural and social sciences appears much too sharp. Across the border there exist differences of outlook that are much greater than the intrinsic difference between the subjects warrants.

Almost all of society's difficulties can be seen as joint problems in the natural and social sciences. For example, a country's science policy, usually tacitly assumed to mean natural science policy, is much more a problem for social scientists than most of us would care to admit; on the other hand, economic policy clearly has very strong scientific and technical components.

Natural scientists trained in the social sciences, or even trained to work with social scientists, are generally lacking, and vice-versa. The great policy questions about science, economics, defence, the delivery of medical care, pollution, development, and industrialization, are mostly in the hands of people who see them from one point of view. What is required goes beyond interdisciplinary studies to a realignment of disciplines. I do not expect any very rapid progress in redefining the natural and social sciences, and the boundaries between them. I do think we should be doing more in the way of joint university programmes directed towards enhancing the diffusion across the interface. A workable combination might be an undergraduate training in the natural sciences, followed by graduate training in the social sciences.□

University Women's Club
January 1971

Why can't we decide whether higher education is a luxury or a necessity?

It is constantly emphasized that higher education is an absolute necessity for an advanced society. As soon as we accept that statement, however, the contradictions roll in. We are told with equal assurance that the BA – the most educational university degree – is useless economically. We are told, and believe, that no employer pays much attention to the BA, and that cultural endeavours owe very little to it; in effect, that attaining the BA is a harmless



xercise – but not one that does us much ood. Our next thought, however, is that we an hardly conceive a complicated and culti- ated society like our own without a large eavening of the very BA degree just dismissed s useless.

We have the same difficulty, in a different ay, with professional and graduate degrees. here isn't much doubt that we need doctors, entists, engineers, librarians, research scien- sts, and even, I suppose, lawyers. But when it omes to deciding how they should be pro- uced, or in what numbers, or with what verall objective, we are in the same dilemma s before. It is very difficult to answer the uestion: are we producing exactly the right umber of MD's ? Owing to the ponderous ature of most professional schools, the num- er of graduates per year changes slowly; the mpression that we are creating about the ght number may only mean that we are roducing the number we are used to roducing. □

ttawa Branch of The Graduates' Society ebruary 1971

erhaps the most common criticism of McGill that it is not sufficiently integrated into the e of Quebec. In my mind there is an enor- ous and continual change in this direction at e university. As recently as ten years ago, it ould have been rare to have the telephone swered in French at McGill, or to have cGill people participate fully in meetings or scussions conducted in French. Today that routine.

The question is more than linguistic, how- er. In respect of what we actually do, McGill s always been deeply immersed in the life of uebec. To give a rather wry example: a few nths ago when a lawyer for the FLQ was ving discussions with a lawyer for the vernment, and then a special crown pro- cutor was appointed, all under the super- ion of the minister of justice – those four ntlemen were all McGill graduates.

I would go so far as to say that McGill is re integrated into the English-language mmunity than the French-language uni- sities are into the French-speaking com- nity; that McGill is more integrated into French-speaking community than the nch-language universities are into the glish-speaking community.

There are certain areas at McGill, mainly in the humanities and social sciences, which have not been closely concerned with the life and society of Quebec. McGill has not been outstanding for studies of Quebec history, or for studies of French-Canadian literature. However McGill as a whole has been less strong in those areas, because the emphasis from the earliest times at the university has been on science, engineering, and medicine.

A second reason for the impression that something is wrong at McGill is that it was the first, or at least tied for the first, Canadian university to come under the direct attack of radicals. After many false starts, McGill has made an exceptionally good job of surviving the destructive attacks of the alienated young people, who would just as soon see the univer- sity destroyed, and of bringing student mem- bership into university government in a con- structive way.



McGill has historically had a great tolerance for unconventional views and unconventional people among its staff, and I hope we can stay that way; to be able to tolerate and even profit by unconventional views and people is a mark of strength in a university. □

The Canadian Club of Montreal March 1971

McGill's governors have always been thought of as elderly, English-speaking, Protestant, capitalist titans, used to dictating the decisions of the massive corporations they control, who occasionally drop in on McGill to do the same.

In fact, the average age of the governors is about 53 years. Of more interest, perhaps, is their average age at appointment, which, for the last 15 people appointed, has been 46 years. The youngest governor is 30.

Big businessmen are in a minority now on the Board of Governors, not that I subscribe to the stereotyped opinions about them we sometimes hear; on the contrary, they seem much more intelligent, open, and flexible than most of their critics. The largest single category of governors now is lawyers, who constitute nearly 25 per cent of the board. I suppose the reason for this is similar to the reason law is the most common occupation of members of Par- liament. After the lawyers, we have an extra- ordinary diversity. Five board members, who incidentally total thirty-five in number, are elected by the academic Senate, one being a student. In addition, we have among our governors a labour unionist, a well-known mediator in industrial and labour disputes, an elementary school principal, a social service worker, a member of the nonacademic McGill staff, a music critic, and a theatrical producer. Three of the governors are women.

Religious affiliation plays little part in selection for the Board of Governors. The present membership has a wide mixture of Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish mem- bers. We have several French Canadians on the board, and many, perhaps most, of the English-language members are accustomed to working in French as well as in English.

If the Board of Governors is not a club of WASP big businessmen dictating the financial policies of the university, what is it ? The modern view is that a Board of Governors should reflect the community to the university,

and the university to the community. Universities are not all powerful, but they do have a tremendous effect on society, and social considerations must always enter into university decisions. If that is so, then we should be looking forward to still further diversification and activism of the Board of Governors.□

Rotary Club of Montreal
March 1971

It seems inevitable that the cost per student at universities will continue to rise, though at a much slower rate than in the past few years. The university is not an assembly line factory where increases in raw material and labour costs can be compensated for by greater automation and volume manufacture. We try to make the best use of new methods of instruction – audio-visual aids, TV hookups, and language laboratories – but educators universally agree that the facilities cannot reduce the cost of university education, which still depends fundamentally on human contact.

University fees, at least in Canada, have not risen appreciably for many years. Although McGill's fees are the highest in Canada, they still cover less than 25 per cent of the cost. Private donations have dropped somewhat, partly because general economic conditions are poor and partly because of public disaffection with some things going on in the universities. But private donations, important as they are, cannot by themselves solve the universities' financial problems. Provincial government grants play a major role in financing Canadian universities, and governments are increasingly unable and unwilling to bear the heavy load of university capital and operating costs.

A simple and fair financing scheme for Quebec universities would be as follows: the provincial government would give every university a grant based on some kind of fair and reasonable formula, so that the universities could operate in a standard way without making great pretences to excellence. Every university would be empowered to receive gifts, grants, and bequests from any source, in order to achieve that extra measure of excellence most donors hope for when they give a gift to a university. In order that some universities would not have advantages over others, the government itself could be one of these donors and give discretionary grants to whichever universities deserved them.

Under that scheme any donor could be assured that the university's basic grant would not be reduced by his gift, no matter to what purpose he directed it, and private giving to all universities would be encouraged. At the same time the government would retain control over the total amount of grants it had to provide and over the balance between the various universities. This scheme, or something like it, will benefit all the universities, and I predict that it will be adopted.

McGill is sometimes accused of standing aloof from its community although it runs more community services than any other Quebec university. I could talk forever about our social services, legal clinics, medical clinics, and a variety of very valuable agricultural services. Our Faculty of Education is responsible for training English-language teachers in Quebec, and our graduates in commerce, engineering, and science are found all through those enterprises that are the economic life-blood of the province.

A part of our relations with the community involves the use of French at McGill. My opinion, and most McGill people's, is that McGill should remain basically an English-language university serving the English-language community of Quebec and a wider community as well. That does not mean the university should be strictly unilingual English; in fact the use of French is on the increase. The proportion of students whose mother tongue is French is also growing and now stands a little over 10 per cent. We hope that French Canadians will come to McGill in increasing numbers. However, we hope they will come because there is a course or programme at McGill which attracts them or because they want some of their education in English. I do not think we should engage in any high-pressure recruiting campaign for French-Canadian students.

There has been a great increase as well in the use of French in the operation and administration of the university, and just about everything we do can be done in either language.

In the long run, what will happen to McGill is what will happen to the English-language community in Quebec. McGill and the other English-language universities and colleges are at the heart of the English-language community. What McGill needs to survive and prosper in Quebec is what the English community needs to survive and prosper. McGill and the English community need not worry so much about the details of this or that threat to language rights or customs, as the recognition of them as valuable parts of Quebec society.

Quebec has a right to ask that we be good citizens; we have the right to ask that we be not merely tolerated but actively appreciated and desired as a part of Quebec society. We have an obligation to contribute to the life of this province – and do contribute more than proportionately to our numbers. We are entitled to respect and credit for that contribution.

No doubt the English-language group in Quebec has had and still has its faults, but they do not warrant the generalized guilt symptoms we often display.

If negative attitudes and discriminatory treatment cause the English-language community to wither away, then McGill will wither away too. What will happen to McGill is what will happen to English Quebec, and what will happen to English Quebec is what will happen to Canada.□

The Women's Auxiliary
of The Montreal General Hospital
April 1971

I want to talk cheerfully about some things at McGill, mostly to reaffirm to myself and others that in a time of difficulty McGill is still going strong.

Let me start with a few items about the Faculty of Agriculture. A large number of community services originate either in the Faculty of Agriculture, or at the Macdonald College site associated in people's minds with agriculture.

The particular service I want to talk about is the Dairy Herd Analysis service, under which a large fraction of the cows in Quebec, and some outside the province, have their performance monitored and their diets checked. The service is carried on by a staff who go out and interview the cows – the English-speaking cows in English, and the French-speaking cows in French. They then accumulate and analyze all the results in computers specially devoted to this service, housed at Macdonald College. The service is expensive at first sight, and is supported by subscriptions from the farmers, by the Quebec Department of Agriculture, and in the past by some McGill money.

I am told that the effect of the programme is an increase in the average dairy farmer's



come by approximately $1,000 per year – rough increased dairy production – which r the 1,500 farmers involved comes to $1.5 illion per year. At the same time the pro- amme serves as a research project on the pulation genetics of domesticated livestock, d on the physiological and environmental ctors which affect the estimation of the lative genetic merit of different animals.

I want to turn now to some features of our w Faculty that are not widely known. The culty is the only one in Quebec with degree urses in both the coded Civil Law of Quebec d the Common Law of the rest of Canada, d it is the only law school in the country at gives the Civil Law course in English. hen I say in English, I really mean a mixture English and French, because many of the students are French Canadians, and a number of courses are given in the French language. This unique dual legal programme is called the National Programme, and its existence is of the first importance for both Quebec and Canada.

Arrangements were made about a year ago to establish a "store-front" legal aid clinic in the Pointe St. Charles district of Montreal. This project is run by law students of McGill and the University of Montreal, together with members of the junior Bar. The clinic's objectives are to render legal services to the community, to perform an educational function, and to serve as a laboratory for preparing law reform projects. The students can elect to work in the clinic, subject to approval, and course credits can be given by the Faculty when the director of the clinic, who is a McGill professor, certifies the students have performed their work satisfactorily.□

The Rotary Club of Three Rivers, Quebec May 1971

What part should universities, and particularly McGill University, play in the life of the community?

A university is expected to fulfil many functions. A main function is to provide society with people well trained in various occupations and professions. It is hard to imagine society performing properly without doctors, lawyers, notaries, dentists, engineers, scientists, social workers, and economists.

Besides the provision of trained manpower, universities have many other functions. They are one of the main agencies for the preservation and transmission of the culture of man through the years. They enrich the lives of many people who do not earn their income in any way that depends directly on their university experience.

Universities are expected to add to the sum of human knowledge by research in every conceivable direction, and sometimes to produce direct innovations in our society. One has only to think of microbiology at the University of Montreal, or brain surgery at McGill, or social sciences at Laval to find excellent examples.

Universities provide community services of many types, and they serve as general cultural institutions in their communities. Finally, a university is one of the main means of contact for a community with the wider world, and if our universities cease to exist, we would have to invent them all over again for that reason alone.□

The Alma Mater Fund Dinner September 1971

A hard year has passed since I became principal – a hard year for McGill, Quebec, and most of the world. Yet for me it has been a fascinating and rewarding year. At its beginning McGill seemed to be facing an impossible financial situation, and most of the year has been spent wrestling with the problem in various ways. Somehow, the great vitality of this university has shone through all the clouds of difficulty; my guess is that 1970-71 will be remembered more for positive accomplishments than for adversity.□

Three days in October

A tale of how a unique weekend brought a university community together.

In the annals of McGilliana a special place will be reserved for 3:00 p.m., October 1, 1971. While 450 people jammed Moyse Hall for a panel discussion on Quebec's economy, Faculty of Management organizers were scrambling about the lower campus searching for their star attraction, Parti Québecois spell-binder René Lévesque, who was late. Elsewhere on campus, Cambridge University's Glyn Daniels was lecturing on "The Uses and Abuses of Archaeology;" Medicine's day-long symposium detailing the "New Frontiers in Human Biology" was drawing to a halt; and Religious Studies' probe into "The Ethics of Protest" was running aground on the irreconcilable views of the panelists. Meanwhile, at the Windsor Hotel, 300 graduates were laughing their way through the second annual Leacock Luncheon.

Never before has McGill offered so many stimulating lectures and panel discussions at one time as on that very special Friday afternoon. Then again, never in McGill's 150 years has there been a weekend to rival the one Open House, reunion, and sesquicentennial planners produced from September 30 to October 3.

The weekend's first event was supposed to be Thursday evening's Annual Meeting of The Graduates' Society, but, in spirit, the proceedings opened at noon that day. While buildings and grounds crew erected a giant tent on the lower campus, and trucks hauled in a ferris wheel, carrousel, and pneumatic "moon walk" for the enjoyment of the young visiting Open House and the not-so-young attending Saturday evening's Oktoberfest, music students held an animated jam session on the library terrace. The concert, part of a series established by the Music Faculty this summer, attracted 300 students, who sat eating their lunches about the terrace and enjoying both the captivating music and the beautiful sunny weather.

Friday marked the start of "Rendez-Vous '71," a round of student-organized Open House festivities. By 9:00 a.m. high school students from Quebec, Ontario, and some New England states were swarming about the campus to take their first look at McGill University. Most departments had prepared bilingual exhibits and demonstrations under the general theme of "The University and The Community."

At 11:30 Rendez-Vous '71 was officially opened. The ceremonies were conducted solely by students, except for a speech by token adult Robert Shaw, McGill's former administrative vice-principal. Student president Richard Pomerantz moderated the proceedings, law student and Stanley Cup hero Ken Dryden – with the assistance of Open House co-chairmen Joseph Kukuc and Cary Miller – cut the ceremonial ribbon, and three daring McGill skydivers provided the excitement.

While 5,000 McGillians gathered in anticipation, a small plane circled above their heads for over an hour, and the trio of skydivers dropped test streamers to gauge the wind currents. Finally, with suspense at its peak, the plane climbed to 4,000 feet, and the first official visitors to Open House began their dramatic journey. For a few anxious moments, one parachutist drifted precariously over the buildings on Drummond Street. Fortunately, in the end all three floated gently down on campus close to their target. They then threaded their way through the overflowing crowd to the Arts Building steps where they presented Robert Shaw – presently Canada's deputy minister of the environment – with a can of fresh air captured high above the city.

Opening ceremonies are generally dull affairs, but the beautiful Indian summer weather, the informal nature of the proceedings, and the thrilling parachute jump combined to provide an exhilarating feeling on campus. So moving were the events that poet and former dean of law F. R. Scott took pen in hand to record his emotions:

I stood by the Redpath Library
and watched the thousands of students
opening McGill's 150 year old House
students of all races and creeds
none of whom had fought on the Plains of Abraham
or at the Battle of Hastings
no two dressed alike
bright with colours as trees in October
all gazing upward
into the cool blue sky
cheering the girl and two boys who
dropped on red-and-white
parachutes
from 4000 feet
onto a small patch of green grass
missing the trees and tall buildings
with swinging skill
and speaking no language
save the language of motion.

As they floated down
we were all lifted up.

The next event on the hectic schedule was the Leacock Luncheon, featuring Russell Baker, respected humorist of the *New York Times*, and as Baker ruefully discovered, Don MacSween, the luncheon moderator. MacSween, in his opening comments, fondly recalled how man was believed to possess only five senses until the sixth, humour, was discovered at McGill. He related how "only a few short years after Rutherford, in his laboratory, split the atom, Leacock, in his cups, split the sides." MacSween continued with a hilarious presentation of the distinguished head table and an encyclopedic introduction of Baker, which by its excessively detailed and irrelevant nature kept the audience in fits of laughter.

When the *Times*man was finally given the opportunity to speak, he observed that on many occasions people attending his lecture attempted to prove they were wittier than the guest speaker, but never before had someone "tried to squash me before I even got up." He proceeded to give a rambling address which treated an endless list of North American foibles and poked fun at nearly every United States political leader.

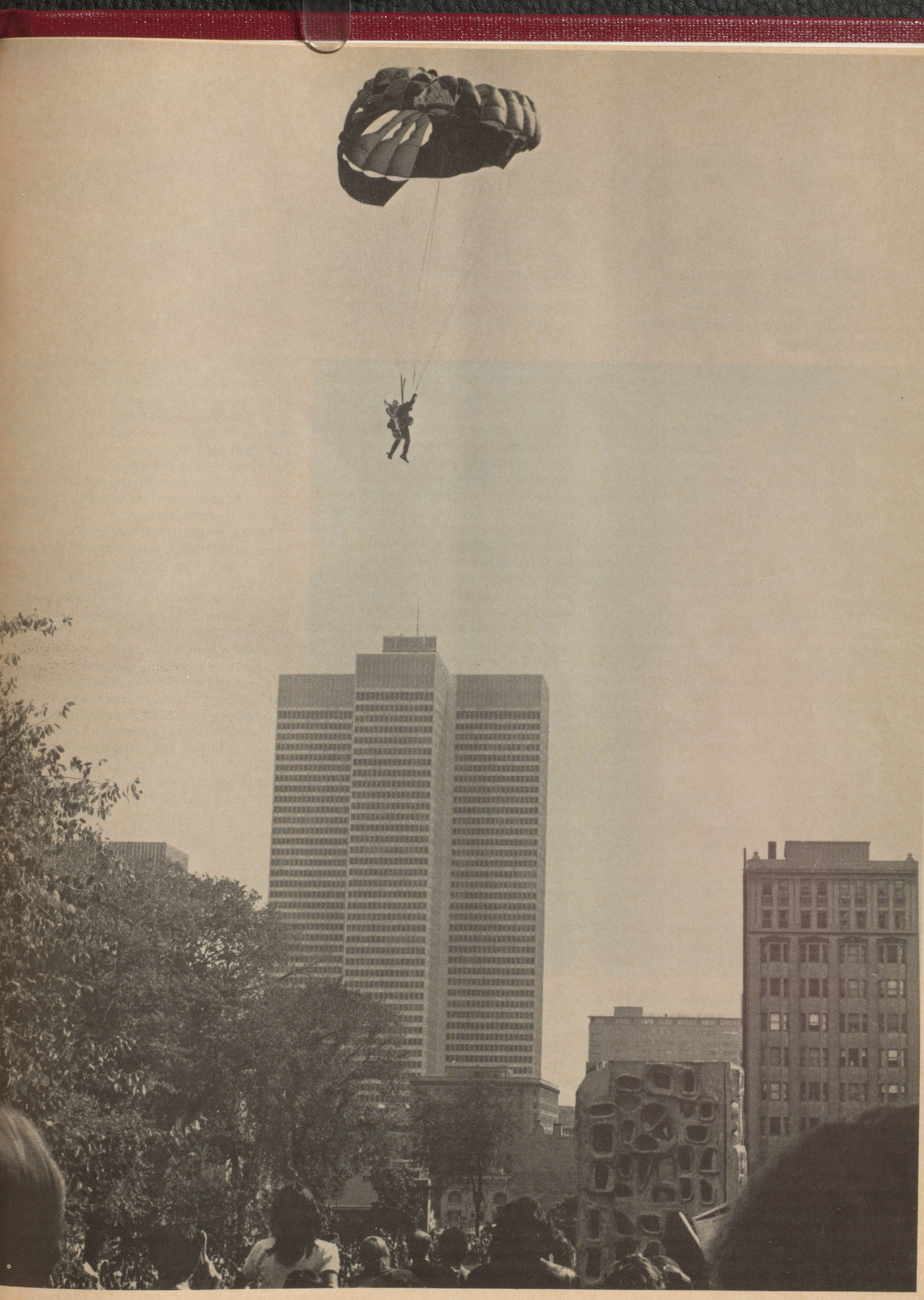
The Lévesque-Kierans Confrontation

The Open House event that attracted the most advance publicity was Friday's discussion of the Quebec economy, nicknamed "The Lévesque-Kierans Debate." The media had been trumpeting the affair as a showdown reminiscent of the 1967 Quebec Liberal convention, when Kierans forced Lévesque to abandon the party to head the separatist movement.

The Great Debate never materialized. Rather than battling with words, both men preferred to renew old ties. Furthermore, both had similar proposals for a stronger economy, differing on only one major detail – Kierans talked about a Canada breaking free from United States domination, whereas Lévesque spoke about Quebec following that course of action.

"Quebec and Canada must concentrate on manufacturing to increase employment," said former provincial and federal cabinet minister Kierans. "There may be a reduced standard o

Opposite Page: McGill skydiver Pierre Milot floats serenely down to campus in the exciting kickoff to Open House weekend.



Management Dean Howard Ross takes notes as René Lévesque gives a fiery address to the crowd which jammed Moyse Hall for the Open House discussion on Quebec's economy.



living, either through lower wages or a devalued dollar, which wouldn't be a bad idea. This was Mr. Lévesque's option for Quebec in 1967 and it is my option for Canada now."

According to Kierans, Canadian unemployment results from the concentration of American investment in resource industries rather than in manufacturing. "Mining and other industries exploiting our resources do not give employment. It's the manufacturing industries that create jobs," he stated. "The United States wants to return to buying our resources, and selling us manufactured goods." Kierans emphasized that such a situation would mean a severe drawback for the economy. He also added that we have no right selling the country's future wealth.

Kierans blamed the present economic crisis in the United States on the foreign investment of American-owned multinational corporations, which bring in money to the home country but do not supply the needed employment. Owing to high wages within the United States and the inherent higher costs of multinational organizations, American industry has priced itself out of world markets and is now striving to protect its uneconomical industries with the ten per cent surcharge.

What Kierans is calling for is a new form of economic nationalism. However, he is emphatic about the kind of nationalism he prefers: "Canada and Quebec have a greater common enemy than each other. If we separate, total integration by the United States will result. If we have two nationalisms in this country, we're dead."

Although Lévesque concurred with Kierans' economic analysis, he had a different notion of what the political outcome should be. For him Quebec alone is the answer. "If we have to wait for Wacky Bennett and Joey Smallwood and Trudeau's advisors, as Mr. Kierans has found out, we'll never get anything done," he warned. "If we separate, we will keep on going instead of stifling each other from one end of the country to the other."

Lévesque called for a reorganization of industry in Quebec, especially in the pulp and paper field. He wants industry run more efficiently and with Quebecers at the helm. The man who nationalized Quebec Hydro insisted that if private pulp and paper companies were replaced by an organized government group "we could clean up the jungle that our forests have become."

The fiery Parti Québecois leader also tackled the burning issue of foreign investment: "What we need to develop in Quebec industries is initiative. When the government goes to West Germany or San Francisco to beg for investment in Quebec, what we are really asking for is initiative. Why can't we develop our industries ourselves ?"

Both Kierans and Lévesque regarded each other with the respect that comes from a long and personal friendship, laughing regularly at their "inside" jokes about the political scene. Lévesque, a magnetic platform performer, is a tired but tireless man fighting with missionary zeal for his cause. Kierans is a fighter too, but appears more subdued now – almost as if he were giving up.

As for the other members of the panel, they went virtually unnoticed. Not that Michael Cloutier of Bombardier Ltée or Management Dean Howard Ross had nothing important to say. Both were hopeful for the future of Quebec in Canada and the future of industry in Quebec. But it wasn't their show.

Will industry ever have a future in Quebec? We'll have to wait for another debate to find out. The question was never really answered.

The Ethics of Protest and Revolution

With the memory of Quebec's October crisis still rankling, the debate on the ethics of protest appeared particularly opportune. However, despite the perspective and the flood of analysis a year has allowed, no explicit reference was made to Quebec during the Friday afternoon session. The panel members – sociologist

Surrounded by the electronic technology symbolic of the rapidly changing society he has been trying to explain, Alvin Toffler answers questions from the media after his address to graduates attending reunion.



Marlene Dixon, political scientist Samuel Noumoff, School of Social Work Director David Woodsworth, and Religious Studies Professor J. Arthur Boorman – favoured generalities to specifics.

The panel accepted as a basic premise that society is in desperate need of fundamental change and that protest is a vital catalyst for change. However, dissent emerged over precisely what form dissent should take.

Marlene Dixon proved uncompromising in her advocacy of revolution. "Reform programmes," the controversial McGill professor asserted, "aim only to ease contradictions and have the ultimate effect of preserving the system." For a thorough transformation of the system she insisted that protest and revolution were imperative. Moreover, she argued that protest was only a preliminary stage – "it is that part of the revolutionary process which comes before the actual confrontation between those who have power and those who are seeking power."

Dixon therefore preferred to speak of "revolutionary ethics" rather than the "ethics of protest." However, she immediately added that "from a revolutionary Marxist position there is no absolute criterion of ethics. The means of repression used by the dominant class to maintain its position necessarily defines the means which are used by the insurgent class seeking to change that situation."

To her end-justifies-the-means philosophy, Dixon added another revolutionary ethic – service to the people. In the creation of a revolutionary society, she advised, "We should judge the behaviour of the revolutionary in terms of how he serves the people."

David Woodsworth was willing to accept Dixon's goal – the creation of a society with improved relationships between people – but he was not prepared to accept that protest is limited to Marxist class struggle. According to Woodsworth, "Protest is a more or less continuing and permanent relationship between different forces in society and as such, it is probably a noble form of activity." Woodsworth also argued that protest "finds all kinds of expressions in areas other than purely the political-economic context."

Woodsworth was backed by Professor Boorman who also challenged the assumption that protest and class struggle are inevitably linked. Boorman cited the Montreal Catholic School Board's objection to Bill 28, which integrates Montreal's school systems, as an instance of protest divorced from class considerations. Woodsworth then pointed out further examples: Biafra, the Jews in Palestine during the British occupation, and the American Revolution.

Both Professors Noumoff and Dixon, however, countered that those examples of protest were linked to economic or class differences. Noumoff further took issue with the implication in Woodsworth's remarks that protest can and indeed must exist within democracy. Noumoff charged that democracy tolerates dissent, but does not permit successful action. He argued that social, economic, and political disparities can be removed by a revolutionary course of action.

A little more than an hour after it began, the discussion ended. The crucial questions, however, remained unanswered. Has democracy failed us? Is our brave new world to be forged out of blood and iron?

Exploring Biology's New Frontiers

The Medical Faculty's contribution to Friday's proceedings was an action-packed symposium on the new frontiers in human biology.

The lead-off speaker was Johns Hopkins University biochemist Albert Lehninger, who tackled a problem troubling philosophers for thousands of years and which scientists are only now beginning to come to terms with – the origins of life. In a talk that ranged from biochemistry to astrophysics, Lehninger postulated that the energy which enabled the spontaneous generation of living materials

some 4.2 billion years ago was principally derived from meteoric impact.

Harvard psychiatry Professor Leon Eisenberg appeared next on the podium with an address entitled "The *Human* Nature of Human Nature." He devoted his speech to an attack on those who engage in research without considering the consequences of their work. He was particularly critical of Konrad Lorenz and, although he did not name him, his talk included a strong condemnation of the ideas of fellow Harvard Professor B. F. Skinner. Eisenberg denied that behavioural literature proves man inherently has an aggressive instinct, which is a basic hypothesis of Lorenz. He also charged that "people are more than pigeons. Lab tests have ignored the real world."

McGill geneticist Charles Scriver outlined the progress made in treating people with genetically determined diseases. Scriver explained that genetic engineering can alert potential parents to the risks they face because of certain genes they may be carrying. "Science and society must work together toward the goal of human dignity," he urged.

Dr. P. D. Trevor Roper, chief of opthalmology at Westminster Hospital, London, gave a delightful talk on the organic basis of art. In reviewing the works of a few famous painters, he speculated on the degree to which visual defects such as cataracts and hemorrhages influenced their use of colours and their styles of painting.

The final speaker, on the delivery of health care, was Dr. Martin Cherkasky, director of New York's Montefiore Hospital and Medical Centre. Cherkasky criticized the basic science teaching in most medical schools today, charging that "it offers very little payoff." He also condemned the interrelationship between doctors and other health workers, claiming "the doctor is an elite member of an elite profession. The nurses are trained to be submissive. Paramedical workers cannot help but be apprehensive." Finally, he discussed the exceptional success of the Martin Luther King Medical Centre in bringing a more adequate standard of health care to a previously deprived area of the Bronx.

Rutherford Remembered

Other highlights of the eventful Friday afternoon included the renaming of the Physical Sciences Centre after the eminent McGill geologist Frank Dawson Adams; a celebration of the centenary of Lord Rutherford's birth with a lecture by celebrated Canadian physicist W. B. Lewis and a private dinner for twelve people who worked with the famed physicist; and a presentation to the Osler library by the class of Medicine '41.

Friday evening offered a host of diversions: a chance to view Open House's many displays and demonstrations; the traditional spirited class parties for graduates; and for the undergraduates of tomorrow, the many high schoolers who had visited Open House, a rock festival featuring six bands and a confection stand selling everything from 7-Up to soft drugs.

Saturday woke to a peaceful campus but at noon the tempo picked up again. Four hundred graduates turned out for the pre-football luncheon and then some 3,000 fans filed into Molson Stadium to see McGill trample Sir George Williams, 30-14. The match was wide-open, with two-thirds of the 700-yard total offence coming through the air. Redmen stars were quarterback Dis Auders, who mixed his plays extremely well, completing 17 of 26 passes for 258 yards, and Chris Rumball, flanker and explosive kickoff return specialist, who scampered for 130 yards and scored one touchdown.

For the non-football oriented, a lecture by futurist Alvin Toffler provided an alternative to the athletic encounter. In his talk the best-selling author mainly summarized the detailed thesis he presented in *Future Shock*. He believes society is undergoing a crisis of industrialism with three key effects.

First, the pace of change has been accelerating beyond control so that we have been forced to abbreviate our relationships with other people, buildings, objects, and places. Toffler observes that society has entered an age of disposable objects and temporary friendships.

Second, rapid change has led to a high level of unpredictability in people's lives. There is less time to make decisions and we are also often confronted with unfamiliar circumstances for which there are no preset responses. Toffler gave the example of the nurses in a Minneapolis intensive care unit who had been debating the novel moral dilemma of whether they should leave patients during a bomb scare.

The third feature of superindustrialism Toffler emphasized is the shift from a conformist society to one of high diversification and overchoice. In the media, the mass circulation magazines carrying general articles are being replaced by journals aimed at specifi segments of the national audience; in art, each gallery is showing diverse schools in competition; in education, students are receiving more choice of subjects than ever before; and in the general marketplace, consumers are being offered a bewildering number of alternative goods and brand names.

Toffler also noted that the Quebec crisis last October illustrated *Future Shock*'s premise that reliable institutions are undergoing rapid transformations. Before the tension-filled month, Americans paid little attention to their northern neighbour, which was considered stable, slow, and predictable. "We learned last year that a predictable system can turn into an unpredictable system overnight," he advised.

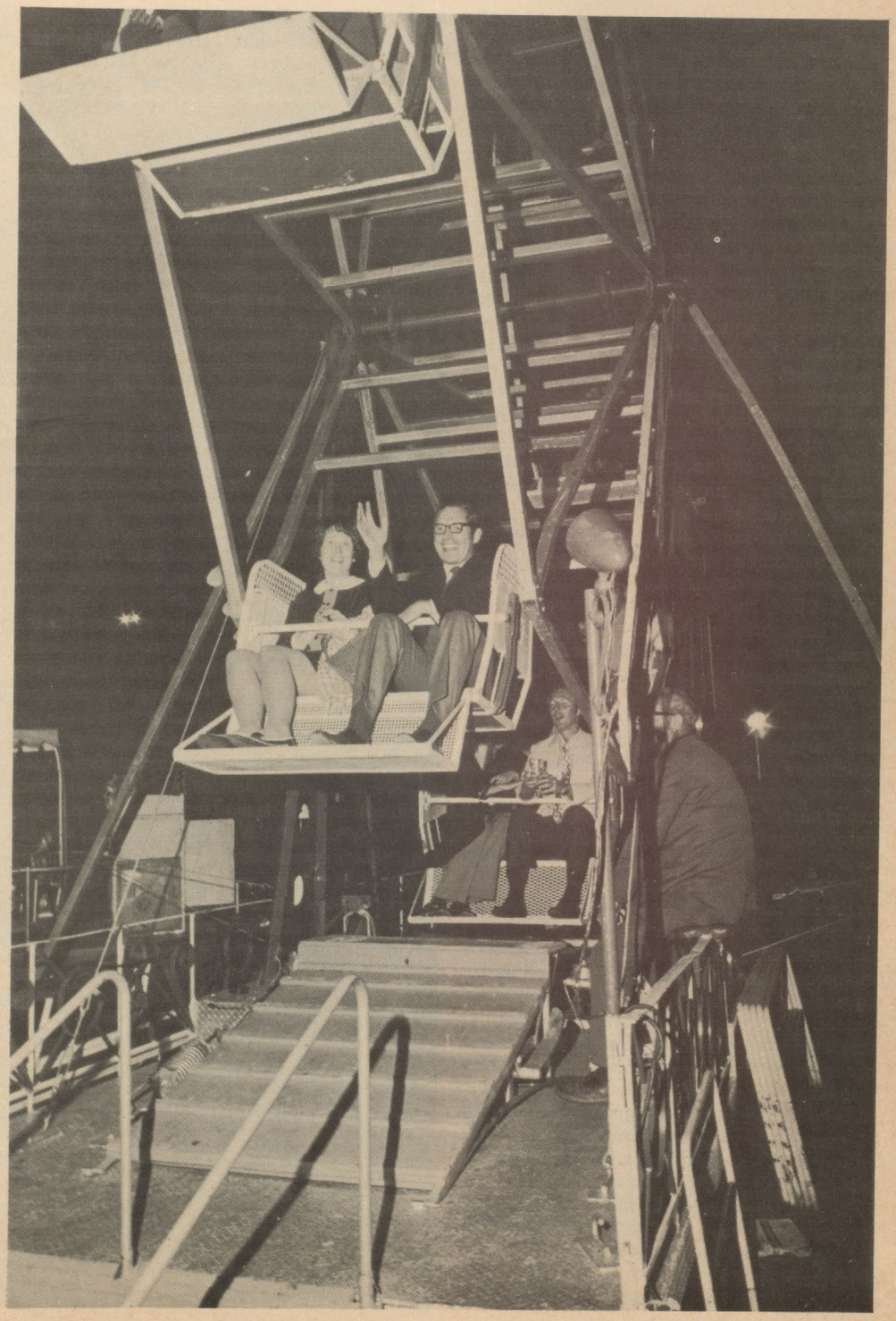
Toffler had a discouraging prediction for those fearing the eventual breakup of Canada. "If I were Lloyds of London," he commented, "I would not write insurance for the nation state. I would not be sure that by the year 2,000 Canada or the United States would be one country."

Toffler contends that political power is goin to disperse downwards and traditional politic structures become considerably altered. He pointed out, for example, that New York and Albany have less in common than large cities such as New York, Tokyo, and London. He expects alliances transcending national boundaries to develop between the great metropolises.

Whether people had chosen to listen to Toffler or to watch the football game in the afternoon of Reunion "overchoice," in the evening some 2,000 agreed on one decision: to attend the Oktoberfest. Three parties in on the extravaganza took place in and about the Redpath Library complex. On the lower campus in a *gemütlich* beer tent a spirited crowd downed 5,000 bottles of beer. In the library, where silence is the order of the day, rock music and a light show became the order of the night. Next door, Redpath Hall becam a leafy ballroom bedecked with potted palm trees and other lush greenery. As if that wasn enough, the massive library terrace displayed an assortment of pinball machines, and the lower campus was the scene of honky-tonk circus rides for those who wanted to relive their youth.

The splendid decor and wide range of enter tainment alone would have made Oktoberfes

Oktoberfest offered everything from ballroom dancing to a chance to relive one's youth on the ferris wheel and other circus rides.



smashing success; but the highlight turned out to be the size, composition, and mood of the crowd. Graduates, students, and university staff drifted through the various areas. Mingling with each other for the first time since the tumultuous days of student unrest, they gave true meaning to the phrase "university community." At one table might sit the principal and some fellow university administrators, at the next a band of long-haired freaks. However, no one felt the situation was in any way uncomfortable. Everyone just had a wonderful time.

Despite Oktoberfest's allure, 100 groggy souls managed to reach Place d'Armes the next morning for walking tours of Old Montreal, and at noon, 500 people squeezed into the 300-seat Bonsecours Church for a Folkmass featuring the Island City Singers.

In the afternoon, thousands of Montrealers streamed into McGill to view the Open House exhibits. The McIntyre Medical Building, Stewart Biological Centre, Strathcona Medical Building, and McConnell Engineering Building were particular favourites with the enthusiastic crowd.

Meanwhile, the official events were finally drawing to a close with the dedication of the renovated east-wing of Royal Victoria College as the Strathcona Music Building. The building was "opened" by Lord Strathcona, the grandson of Donald Smith. Undoubtedly had he been alive Smith would have approved of the new purpose for the women's college he had built. The railway magnate had also donated property to found the McGill Conservatorium of Music, was responsible for the appointment of the first music professor, and was a noted patron of the arts.

At the reception and associated concert following the ceremony, a band of weary, slightly bedraggled students mixed with the invited guests. The students had come because they had heard rumours of an open bar. Yet they were not gate crashers; they had been informally invited by Dr. Bell and might justifiably have been the guests of honour. These Open House workers, together with architect Michael Fieldman and his reunion committee, had organized a weekend which provided a welcome antidote to the gloom sometimes surrounding McGill these days. Moreover, they had – for at least one weekend – brought the university community together.

They deserved a drink at the principal's expense.□

At a time of considerable public concern over the value of academic tenure, McGill is revamping its tenure regulations but still retains its support of the system.

In defence of tenure

by Evelyn Schusheim

Ever since universities first emerged, academics have been granted some freedom of speech and protection from external influences. Today many professors are lambasting society's social, political, and economic shibboleths; their unconventional views are considered a vital aspect of the university's quest for truth, and so they are shielded from unwarranted dismissal by academic tenure.

The Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) defines tenure as "the right of a faculty member not to be dismissed except for cause." The organization believes tenure is necessary to preserve academic freedom – "the right of the individual faculty member to study, teach, publish, and criticize, having a due regard for responsibility as he sees fit."

Recently, however, there have been signs that many people are less charitably disposed towards tenure than the CAUT. There is some pressure from both within and without education to eliminate the practice. University administrators, beset by grave fiscal problems, have complained that tenure limits their flexibility. When drastic staff cuts have to be implemented, the axe falls on younger staff members – even though academe's future depends upon them – simply because senior professors are protected from dismissal. Moreover, the public, in these days of turmoil, has shown growing intolerance of the shelter granted to revolutionaries within government-financed universities and, together with students, has claimed tenure lessens a professor's incentive to work.

During a Senate discussion of tenure last November, Medicine Dean Maurice McGregor echoed some of those feelings when he proposed McGill abolish tenure: "Tenure is clearly not intended to act like the protective clause in a labour agreement, preserving indefinitely the livelihood of workers, irrespective of changes in the needs of society." Instead, the dean suggested all members of the teaching staff be guaranteed academic freedom, which he contends is the meritorious element of tenure.

Professor William Westley, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appointments and Tenure, disagrees with McGregor and others who charge that tenure encourages unproductive staff. He points out that a tenured professor can always be fired by the university "for cause," whether that be immorality or incompetence.

The industrial relations professor also takes issue with those who claim that tenure is a sophisticated, non-union form of featherbedding. "It should be recognized that a tenure system is a method of selecting the people you want to keep, while letting younger staff members know where they stand so that they can plan their future," he states. "The idea that you must threaten someone with firing, in order to motivate him, is absurd. Many industries have guaranteed employment for their workers and still operate efficiently. Just because someone's job is secure doesn't mean he will become lazy."

Westley, who considers tenure important "for tranquillity of mind, the development of ideas, and the independence of thought," believes that the university must develop a system of retraining and study for academics whose work has been outmoded. "The idea that human beings are simply laid off when the market changes is an eighteenth century entrepreneurial practice. It is a barbarian idea and a primitive way of treating people," he asserts.

Sidney Ingerman, president of the fledgeling McGill Faculty Union, backs Westley's contention that the university cannot callously drop faculty who are no longer academically competent. "There are an infinite number of possible administrative jobs for these people, such as public relations or student services," he notes. "The university always needs people to fill these jobs. After someone has given a good part of his life to an institution, it must give him security."

Tenure to Stay

According to McGill Association of University Teachers President Antal Deutsch, even if McGill wanted to abolish tenure it couldn't while other universities retain the system. Nevertheless, he does point out that tenure's hold at McGill has already become weak. Only 23 per cent of the academic staff hold tenure compared with about 80 per cent at most other Canadian colleges. Not all the full professors and only about half the associate professors possess tenure.

Although abolition may not be in the cards for tenure, Professor Westley's Senate committee has recommended basic changes in the system. Presently, lecturers may not receive tenure and they can be kept in their position indefinitely. Assistant professors are appointed for up to three-year periods and can also be left at that level indefinitely without tenure. Associate professors receive five-year appointments and are automatically granted tenure upon reappointment. If an associate professor without tenure is raised to full professor, or if a full professor is accepted from outside McGill, the appointment is for a five-year period and tenure is awarded with the reappointment.

Tenure Rarely Withheld

That set of regulations has been criticized because five to eight years pass before the issue of tenure is raised. Most academics contend that after three or four years it is obvious whether a professor can make a contribution to the institution. At present, by the time tenure is considered, the academic's family is firmly entrenched in the city and he has built up strong relationships within the department. "It is almost unheard of to withhold tenure, after such a long period, even in the case of incompetence," reveals Professor Ingerman.

The new system put forth by the Senate Committee on Appointments and Tenure is intended to force a decision on tenure earlier in an academic's career at the university. Upon appointment the person would be given a specified probationary period, depending upon his rank, after which he would be granted tenure or forced to withdraw from the institution. Lecturers would be limited to five years probation to protect them against long service in that position.

Although Senate has not yet approved the committee's recommendations, Professor Westley feels the rough edges of the report will be smoothed out in the future. "We have to decide on our objectives. How do we want the tenure system to work, and what do we want it to accomplish ?" he comments. "The details are not important; they can be worked out once we agree."

Westley holds that there is no alternative to tenure of some form: "All social trends indicate that the university is going to be unionized. At the University of Quebec the professors are demanding that right. If unionization should occur, in a financial crisis peopl are going to be laid off according to seniority. That in effect is the same as tenure."□

Evelyn Schusheim is in her third year at McGill, majoring in history. Last year she served as co-news editor of the McGill Daily.

The musical tastes of McGill students, as revealed by the *News*' listing of the top ten records, turn out to be no less pedestrian than the general public's.

Sophomore music at the collegiate level

by Joey Treiger



The rock of today is not the rock of ages. While the Marshall McLuhans of this world have been assigning temperatures to the various communications media, and the Charles Reichs have been exulting over the revolutionary potential of certain media, the rock music world – a major focus of the aroused interest – has quietly stopped being exciting. The familiar volatility over what is fashionable from one month to another is still there, but the constant turnover in personalities and styles is deceptive. Rock 'n' roll has managed to combine activity with stagnation; it is running standing still.

The proliferation of popular groups and artists since the (alleged) landmark Woodstock festival created a false excitement which was stoked by the collective anticipation of the millions of new music fans. Few performers are engaged in any musical or expressive breakthroughs; most are satisfied, almost cynically, to live off the massive and undemanding album market. It has of late become amply clear how foolish it was to dream of building a fulfilling mode of life out of a simple musical idiom. It is reasonable to assume this realization contributed substantially to the confusion that has led to the fragmentation and shallowness of today's rock music scene.

Fans today are buying records within a wide range of musical styles. At the extremes are the drug-distorted hard rock of Black Sabbath and the Love Story-ish, easy listening music of the Carpenters. The new supergroups – such as Chicago, and Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young – which would be placed in the vast expanse between these two poles, are for the most part unexciting. Highly versatile, and thoroughly competent, they nevertheless fail to capture the excitement or recreate the vitality of the Beatles or Bob Dylan in the mid-sixties.

In the last three years, a large number of the self-proclaimed musical messiahs in both the recording industry and "progressive radio" turned out to be either charlatans or bores, while many of the pace-setting performers – Simon and Garfunkle, Bob Dylan, the Beatles, the Band, Jefferson Airplane – either disintegrated or lost their spark. Few groups have successfully filled the vacuum.

Record companies still churn out million-selling albums at a break-neck pace, but they too are at a loss to discern what's transpiring. As one executive starkly claims: "At Capitol

Records we used to have a five-year plan; today it's a thirty-minute plan."

McGill Students' Top Ten

The musical tastes of McGill students are as pedestrian as those of the general listening public. A sampling of the ten best-selling albums in October (provided by "Sherman's Vibrations" record store) reveals these favorites:

Masters of Reality – Black Sabbath. England once gave us the Beatles and the Rolling Stones. Today it offers us either pseudo-blues or heavy acid-rock. Black Sabbath are highly successful exponents of the latter aberration – a dizzy, disjointed and distorting music which fulfills the criticisms of the "squares" who used to call rock 'n' roll "loud noise."

The lyrics can be pretentiously insolent, such as the line, "I think it was true it was people like you that crucified Christ." The singing is worse; it sounds as though someone had slipped LSD into the Kool-aid of one of the Monkees.

This album is not quite rock-bottom, but it is to rock 'n' roll what *Godzilla Meets The Slime* is to science fiction.

Every Picture Tells A Story – Rod Stewart. Rod Stewart is from England and he's very good. His "Maggie May" and "Reason To Believe" are excellent songs, and they formed one of the hottest single records of 1971. Stewart's version of "I Know I'm Losing You" is this album's highlight, an illuminating example of how fresh instrumentation and a daring vocal can put new flesh on an old song's bones.

However, the album also contains some ordinary attempts at basic blues. Stewart is being tagged as the male successor to Janis Joplin, but, heavy sales notwithstanding, his lack of depth precludes superstar status. Some singers seem suited for recording singles exclusively, and Rod Stewart is one of them.

Shaft. A big-band double album by jazz-soul composer-producer-singer Isaac Hayes. *Shaft* is the sound track from an unsubtle action film about a swinging Harlem detective; a movie loaded with blood, guns, and "Uncle Tom-foolery." The album is highly sophisticated jazz instrumentation, sprinkled with recurring soul themes. It is generously enriched by the solid rhythm of the Bar-Kays and the Memphis Strings and Horns. Right-on and easy listening.

Tapestry – Carole King. A tremendously productive composer of hits for over a decade, Carole King has been responsible for some of pop music's best moments. Her most recent compositions contribute to a consistent and solid album, laced throughout with her excellent piano work.

The songs on the album are generally well done, but King's vocals compromise what is compelling about most of her works; they usually sound better – and have been big hits – when sung by people like James Taylor, Aretha Franklin, Barbra Streisand or Roberta Flack. Nevertheless, it's a best buy and one of the more important albums of the year.

The Carpenters. This album is popular with McGill's silent majority. Karen Carpenter has a rich and clear voice. Unfortunately the huge success of the group's soft ballads has kept them from exploring much beyond the limits of modern middle-of-the-road music.

The album contains several of the duo's smoothest efforts, plus a competent Hal David-Burt Bacharach medley. Must listening after a half hour of Black Sabbath.

What's Going On – Marvin Gaye. For seven years the pop-soul popularity charts have been dominated by Detroit's Motown Records complex, and throughout those years Motown artists have been consistently good as well as prolific. This album marks the record company's first major breakthrough into the quasi-political "progressive" market, a year after Curtis Mayfield became the first soul singer to successfully make the switch.

Gaye uses a fascinating blend of musical styles to express the social and political turmoil in the black community. He touches all the bases: the Vietnam War and the special brutality it has inflicted on the ghetto, heroin – the new and vicious enslaver, crime, ecology, and the economic squeeze. The album is not an epic because too many of the songs sound the same, but any attempt to inject Motown's incomparable city soul into the general mainstream is more than welcome.

Paul or John?

Ram – Paul and Linda McCartney. The Paul McCartney-John Lennon controversy rages on. The two ex-collaborators with the Beatles have adopted diametrically opposed life and musical styles. McCartney and his family have become "cutesy" and conventional, singing the glories of country and family life. *Ram* has been dismissed by most serious rock writers; the songs are indeed shallow and trite – but nonetheless pleasant.

Lennon, meanwhile, has gone through a highly-charged period of soul-raking Laingian psychoanalysis, in search of "the primal scream." He has adopted a politically-conscious, angst-filled approach to life. (*Ramparts* magazine recently proclaimed his conversion to a rather naive form of "Marxism-Lennonism.") His current *Imagine* album will only excite the converted.

Paul or John ? The choice isn't very appealing. The best album by an ex-Beatle is still George Harrison's three record set *All Things Must Pass*, which contains his classic statement, "My Sweet Lord."

Who's Next – The Who. One of England's superstar groups for six years, the Who created the ambitious rock-opera *Tommy*. Since then they have fallen victim to their own and everyone else's expectations of artistic accomplishment.

However, in *Who's Next*, as in their live performances at Woodstock and Leeds, they display their real forte – a splendidly loud drums-guitar-screaming vocals combination that far outdistances any of their experiments with harpsichords and the like.

Every Good Boy Deserves Favour – The Moody Blues. The Moody Blues first hit the scene during the protracted British invasion of 1964-65. However, their ambitions exceed their abilities. This album is a self-conscious and boring mélange of musical pretentiousness and forgettable lyrics.

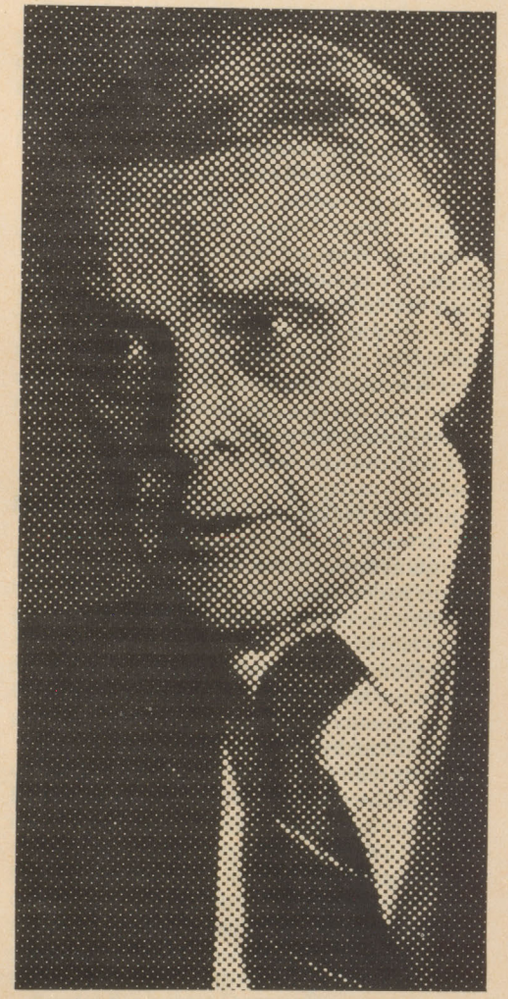
Streetnoise – Julie Driscoll, Brian Auger and the Trinity. This record made only a slight dent internationally but has been very successful in Montreal for two years. It certainly has much to recommend it: Miss Driscoll's tasteful vocals, Brian Auger's recurrent and disciplined organ work, and some of the finest drum-piano interplay around. A skilful combination of blues vocals and jazz instrumentals gives this two-record set its appeal. The performers work well together – reinforcing the adage that rock is attracting the cream of young musicians, especially those who might otherwise have decided to enter the jazz world.□

Rock music connoisseur Joey Treiger is a first-year law student. He served as editor of the McGill Daily *last year and is a member of the* News' *Editorial Board.*

Paul Beeson: Rx for health care

Editor's Note: Few doctors possess the same first-hand familiarity with different health care systems as American-born Paul Beeson, MDCM '33. After receiving his McGill degree, Beeson practised and taught medicine in association with Harvard, Yale, and Emory Universities before crossing the Atlantic in 1965 to accept an appointment as Nuffield Professor of Clinical Medicine at Oxford University. He is therefore well-qualified to compare the delivery of health care in Britain, United States, and Canada.

This interview was conducted by Editor Harvey Schachter in May, when Dr. Beeson returned to the university to receive an honorary degree.



McGill News: John Knowles of the Massachusetts General Hospital told the Montreal General Hospital's sesquicentennial scientific symposium that anyone favouring an entirely government-operated medical system, such as exists in England, must have a hole in his head. Could you describe Britain's National Health Service (NHS) and compare it with the Canadian and American models?

Dr. Paul Beeson: Many people familiar with the National Health Service do not share Dr. Knowles' strong views. The service is not perfect, of course, since it is essentially a mammoth nationalized industry. Doctors are sometimes frustrated by their lack of freedom. Patients complain about the interminable waiting in general practitioners' offices and dislike their inability to plan hospital entry for elective surgery. When the hospital sends the patient a letter, he must drop all personal affairs and answer the summons. With private medical care one can choose the timing of an elective procedure.

In an era of skyrocketing health care costs, caused by medical research and technological advances, Britain has encountered difficulties in providing the expensive health facilities the nation requires. British hospitals are threadbare compared with those in North America.

Nevertheless, the British system is working and the bulk of the population is content with it. The social objective of a doctor for every person in Britain, irrespective of the patient's financial means, has been achieved. People don't have to worry about the financial burden of a critical illness.

News: Could you elaborate on the structure of the NHS?

Beeson: Doctors are rigidly classified into three groups: general practitioners; hospital specialists, or consultants; and Public Health Service doctors.

Each general practitioner accepts responsibility for about 2,500 people, which has proved to be a workable number, and he is paid by the government on a per capita basis for the patients he sees. He also receives fees for extra services such as carrying out certain preventive medical procedures.

A patient enters the health system through the general practitioner (GP), who is the key person in the structure. The GP decides whether he should refer the patient to a consultant.

Consultants work almost exclusively in hospitals. Although they assume complete responsibility for a patient's hospital care, the consultants are expected to refer the patient back to his GP with details of the hospital examination and the medications prescribed for him. It is not even considered good practice for a consultant to ask a colleague's opinion without having advised the patient's GP.

General practitioners act as private contractors with the government, whereas consultants are salaried employees. Income for consultants is entirely derived from a government salary, except for those who choose to receive a lower fraction of the full-time salary and to supplement it with private practice.

The government controls the location of consultants by dividing the country into regions and deciding on the number of each type of specialist per area. Doctors apply for consultant posts which become vacant through death or retirement. Once selected for a given position, usually when in his mid-thirties, a doctor often holds it until retirement, with an increase in salary coming each year.

There is little difference in income between a consultant and a general practitioner anywhere in the nation. Therefore, financial incentive does not become a factor in the choice of a career.

News: Could you discuss how the delivery of medical care in North America might be improved?

Beeson: Medical care is readily available in certain regions, but many locales are still without satisfactory health services. That situation will always occur in a free enterprise medical system if the government is not responsible for supplying doctors to all areas just as it provides educational services. Doctors simply do not elect to settle and raise their families in rural districts or urban ghettos where they are vitally needed.

As an alternative to military service for recent medical graduates, the United States government is considering the possibility of a year or two of hospital training in some disadvantaged area. The distribution of medical services would improve through such a policy, and some of the young doctors, attracted by the challenge, might wish to remain in the region they serve.

News: There have also been many attacks on medical services in urban areas. What changes do you foresee?

Beeson: Medicine has become so expensive that through Medicare or similar arrangements governments are now in the business of delivering health care.

There is no doubt that politicians and important lay groups will begin to question how money should be spent for medical services. Expensive medical facilities have been scattered among regional hospitals in far greater quantities than are needed. For example, the government might decide kidney transplants should not be carried out both at the Montreal General and Royal Victoria Hospitals. Since kidney transplants are fearfully expensive, it is difficult to justify performing them in two hospitals within a mile of each other.

News: What automation will take place in medicine and what effect will it have?

Beeson: Automation is already helping to solve the manpower problem in hospital laboratories. Machines are available that perform hundreds of routine blood chemistries at a time, running off a battery of tests on each patient's serum. Technology is also being applied to the handling of hospital records.

A most interesting technological application has been developed in Boston. Through an electronic hookup, a Logan Airport nurse can assist a doctor at the Massachusetts General Hospital in examining a patient in the airport's sick room. She holds a stethoscope where the doctor directs, and he can hear through the stethoscope as well as question the patient or the nurse. The hookup is cheaper than having a doctor available at all times in the airport.

Another timesaver presently under study is the development of professional medical assistants. A military corpsman, trained in hospital work and looking for a permanent career, can learn a remarkable number of time-consuming medical functions.

News: There has recently been much criticism of society's huge investment in hospitals. Could you comment?

Beeson: Many people feel we are building fantastically expensive hospitals which only take care of "big" medicine – intensive care units and very complicated surgical procedures. They also point to the extensive duplication of services in urban areas. At the same time, vast areas of neglect remain in our delivery of medical care.

I would like to point out that there has never been a satisfactory demonstration of the number of lives the expensive facilities save. I have a word-of-mouth report of a study with heart attack patients in the Cardiff region. Patients received as good care in their own homes as in an expensive hospital coronary care unit where they were ministered to at great expense. The trauma of being moved by ambulance and the psychological problems of being in a laboratory environment nullified the possible ability to control the rhythm disturbances that often cause death after a cardiac attack.

News: In the 1920's Russia decided the GP had no place in its medical system. Increasingly, doctors in North America are accepting that philosophy. What are your views?

Beeson: We cannot hope to ever have again the kindly old-fashioned GP who counselled us on our family and psychological problems and took care of the bulk of our medical woes. There is so much specialized knowledge today that no man can be a complete generalist.

Nevertheless, the general practitioners I work with can handle 90 per cent of medical problems – and quickly – because they know the patient's background. The patient doesn't have to travel far to his family doctor, whom he trusts as an old friend. If the GP observes that the patient hasn't responded to the initial treatment or requires specialized care, he directs him to a consultant.

The family doctor can be the captain of the community health team. With social workers and community health nurses assisting him, he can handle many problems more cheaply and efficiently than a specialist. A specialist takes more time treating the patient, needs more laboratory help, and is likely to want the opinion of another colleague. As a result, he spends a good deal of time communicating with other doctors, while the patient spends both time and money on checkups from different specialists. That system is an inefficient means of handling trivial illnesses, which are the bulk of medical work.

We should not easily abandon our system of general practitioners but should instead design a practice of primary contact that is satisfying to a doctor and confers status. That would help solve, to a large extent, the present shortage of doctors. However, because of the popular North American view that specialists provide the best medical care, clinics with groups of specialists drawn from various fields may become prevalent as a compromise solution to the dilemma.

News: How should we train doctors to meet future medical needs?

Beeson: The main point is to realize medical thinking evolves so fast and treatments change so rapidly that we can't possibly give a student enough knowledge to guide him in his practice five, ten, or fifteen years from now. He must maintain his education throughout his professional life. Therefore in medical school he should develop the ability to learn for himself and to be critical of the evidence presented. We must recognize that medical school is only a first stage and that we are trying to turn out an undifferentiated man who has a good basis on which to superimpose further medical training.

Presently there is considerable enthusiasm for merging medical school teaching, so that in one session the student might hear from an anatomist, a pathologist, an immunologist, and a surgeon about the problems of kidney transplants. Although some medical subjects lend themselves very well to combined teaching clinics, such clinics are difficult to organize and to maintain at a high standard. As a result we may see a return to separate considerations of different disciplines instead of integrated teaching.

Another change would be the reduction of medical school requirements by a fourth or a third, to allow substantial time for elective work.

Finally, the entrance requirements for medical school must be more lenient. After the great explosion in molecular biology and the understanding of human genetics during the last decade, the entrance requirements for basic science training were increased, as were science courses in medical school itself. Some students, who would have made superb family doctors, psychiatrists, or obstetricians, were discouraged from entering medicine simply because it seemed impossibly scientific.

News: Should there be procedures for continual licensing of doctors to ensure they have "kept up" with changing medical trends?

Beeson: Some of the graduate organizations are making a real effort to stimulate doctors to keep up their post-graduate education. The Academy of General Practice, for instance, gives credits to doctors who take a certain number of hours of graduate courses every year. The American College of Physicians has a confidential "self-assessment" test doctors can take and is organizing intensive post-graduate courses. I doubt, however, that we will ever come to the point of insisting that all doctors take an examination every ten years or so in order to retain his license to practice.□

Letters Letters Letters

Research and Quebec

Although I had promised myself not to get involved with the issue of "McGill and Quebec," I must say that your latest issue on research at McGill is quite revealing. If ever this magazine were to fall into the hands of some young technocrats in the Quebec Department of Education, McGill's position would be even more unbearable. Here are some of the points at issue:

1. Not once in the opening article are the needs of the Quebec community mentioned. In fact, the name of Quebec appeared only once.

2. The comment that the Quebec scientific community is too small – meaning parochial – to bring informed judgement is revealing. In fact, this whole paragraph on the "indispensability" of the federal government is also revealing of the good old McGill attitude.

3. What research projects mentioned in your article are specifically directed at the Quebec community? Pinard's research on the separatists, Tucker's on bilingualism? Of course this should not be the only criteria but it should be one nevertheless.

I do not wish to open a controversy. On the contrary, I am not resigned to seeing McGill disappear in its present form in the near future. Articles such as this one will only accentuate the process.

Daniel Latouche
Assistant Professor, French Canada Studies

Beware of Creeping Frenglish

One thing that has bothered me consistently with each issue of the *McGill News* is the misspelling of the word English. Again in the September issue Erika Ritter Covert is referred to as a "lecturer in english," and I am wondering if the dropping of the capital letter in English is done through ignorance or intent. If the latter, I would appreciate learning when this new convention came into usage, and on whose authority. Is it possible that someone is confusing the french (sic) form of capitalization with the English?

Another question while on the subject of correct usage: in this same article, there appears the phrase, "before taking the decision." Again, this would seem to be a confusion with French. *Prendre* is certainly used in that language with respect to decision-making, but in English we still *make* decisions and then perhaps we take action on them.

These may be small points but I think a publication such as the *McGill News* should dedicate itself to using our beautiful language as accurately as possible, and should guard against it degenerating into some abysmal form of Frenglish.

Mrs. Gwendolin Pilkington, MA '67
Toronto, Canada

There Must Be Someone

Re your July "Where They Are and What They're Doing," I find it difficult to believe that between the years 1896 and 1971 not one woman graduate has done anything worth mentioning, except dying.

Mrs. Ann (Takefman) Zanbilowicz, BA '67
Montreal, Canada

Male Chauvinism in the Backyard

I was just about to send you a card telling you that my husband and I had moved, when I picked up the May issue of the *McGill News*. I had been stewing for over a year because as soon as I married a McGill graduate I ceased to exist on all alumni (or should I say alumnae) records.

You and your staff may be able to write quite knowingly about discrimination against females but perhaps you might look in your own backyard for examples as well.

I realize that it is a waste of time and money to send two copies of the *McGill News* and other such things which come our way. But perhaps it would be a little less harsh if these pieces were mailed to "Mr. and Mrs.," rather than just to "Mr."

Sandra Schlachter Dumaresq
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Editor's Note: Touché. Our male chauvinist computer operator advises us that in the near future we will be able to send the News *and Society mailings to "Mr. and Mrs. Graduate."*

Price Tag Wrong

The *McGill News*, September 1971, refers to Chancellor Day Hall, as designed by Bruce Price, "the architect of Windsor Station and Royal Victoria College."

As this reference is not strictly correct, I should like to point out, as stated in my report to the principal in 1964 on "Royal Victoria College, 1899-1962," page 50, that "Mr. Frederick Bullock Marvin, in charge of the Canadian office in Montreal of the American architect's firm of Bruce Price, was the architect. (He also worked on the Place Viger Hotel and the Château Frontenac in Quebec.)"

This item of information was taken from Mr. Marvin's obituary notice which I found in his home paper in the United States.

Muriel Roscoe
Warden, Royal Victoria College 1940-1962

Editor's Note: When the three buildings mentioned by the News *were opened, Bruce Price received the credit for being architect. However, it is true that Mr. Marvin actually designed* RVC.

The Less Said the Better

I have lived for twenty-nine years in a 95 per cent French-speaking mining town. The fruits of my mixed experience are this: the present struggle in Quebec is only among those in verbalizing positions.

Much of everyone's life is led in non-verbal actions. In a noisy factory one communicates non-verbally by demonstration or in one-syllable words. The bulk of Quebec spends most of their day comfortably on this level – neighbours doing routine housework, shopping, and childcare. Why do we all enjoy hockey, football, baseball, and horse racing? Why are Jarry Park, the Botanical Gardens, and Terre des Hommes succeeding? All are barren of words.

Politicians, lawyers, and teachers get so wrapped up in the web of words, they forget that other people really do not use them much. Why people do it I cannot imagine, and they cannot explain to me as they have no words to use.

So, although McGill as a university deals with words, and so do her attackers, remember that 90 per cent of the people in Asbestos do not know what the torrent of words on television conveys. It is therefore only a handful of people in Quebec who are arguing together. The others, in all languages, wish the talkers would keep quiet, stop rocking the boat, and try some action instead of talking so much.

Mrs. Marjorie Scott, BA '33
Asbestos, Quebec □

Society activities

At its Annual Meeting, The Graduates' Society accepted a broader interpretation of its incorporated objective which promises to be more in tune with the seventies.

by Tom Thompson



McCord Museum Curator Isabel Dobell receives the Society's Distinguished Service Award from outgoing president David Culver.

"It's difficult to glamorize a two year study that has a basic 'no change' recommendation," explained outgoing Graduates' Society President David Culver, as he presented the Annual Meeting with the findings of a study on the association's future. Although the organization's general philosophy, as set out in 1880, is still considered appropriate, the sixty-four page report develops a broader interpretation of the incorporated objective for the seventies.

A hierarchy of five goals was proposed and accepted for the association: (1) to afford its members a means of self-expression; (2) to be the responsible voice of graduates; (3) to promote the interests of McGill University in cooperation with the university; (4) to bring the graduates more closely together by having programmes of cultural, intellectual, and social value relevant to the members' needs and desires; (5) to operate as a charitable, benevolent, and philanthropic institution in which fund raising is the natural by-product of a lasting interest in the evolution of The Graduates' Society and McGill University, and in which the expenditure of such funds expresses the interests of the Society and the university.

Accepting the challenge to meet those objectives is Robert Keefler, BEng '50, the first president of the association to have graduated in the second half of the century. He will be assisted by the five new directors, whose selection demonstrates the Society's concern for involving younger alumni: Robert Carswell, BA '60, BCL '63; Leslie G. Ham, BA '51, BCom '53; J. R. Gilles Jarry, BCom '69; W. James Reilly, BA '60; and Mrs. C. H. Vroom, BA '67. The new graduate governor will be Lawrence G. McDougall, whose five year term commences in January.

Principal Bell addressed the Annual Meeting with a brief but encouraging talk on the state of the university. In appreciation of his leadership during a difficult year, the Society presented Dr. Bell with an acrylic painting, by *News* Editorial Board member Ray Bartschat, which depicted the principal at various university functions.

The principal, however, was not the only person to receive a gift that evening. The Society's Gold Medal was given, in absentia, to A. Deane Nesbitt for his outstanding service for more than twenty-five years. Distinguished Service Awards went to David Bourke, chairman of the sesquicentennial celebrations; Dr. C. D. Solin, former dean of student affairs; Dr. E. Clifford Knowles, retired Chaplain and student counselling director; and Mrs. Isabel Dobell, who singlehandedly kept the McCord Museum from dying after the university withdrew financial support last fall.

The Society also presented six student awards. They went to Hutton Archer, past president of the Students' Society; Sharry Flett, a versatile music student who starred in numerous university productions in the arts; Julius Grey, Archer's predecessor and a star member of McGill's outstanding team on the "University Challenge" TV quiz; John Hawes, McGill's top athlete last session and a Pan-American medallist in swimming; George Kopp, the *McGill Daily*'s exceptional cartoonist; and Chris Portner, the first student to sit on the Board of Governors.

From Coast to Coast

Branch programming has begun with a flurry of events from coast to coast. In the west, the Los Angeles branch held two programmes during recent months. In San Francisco, Dr. Norman Morrison hosted the 23rd Annual Barbecue of the McGill Society of Northern California. On "standby" out west is Regional Vice-President Dr. William Fitzhugh Jr., who has a copy of the Society's film *Images* and can arrange showings for interested graduate groups.

On the eastern seaboard, the New York and Boston branches are well ahead in their programming. To overcome the difficulty of attending a meeting in the sprawling metropolis, New York President Len Ashley and his executive organized a series of programmes: an informative Manhattan session at the World Trade Centre, followed by a Westchester gathering at the "Washington Arms," and ending with a reception of Long Island graduates hosted by June and Sid Schachter. The next event will be the Christmas cocktail party at the Princeton Club on December 8.

Quebec Minister of Tourism Claire Kirkland Casgrain, BA '47, BCL '50, was the guest speaker at the Boston dinner on September 30. The Society's director of alumni relations and administration, Andrew Allen, now on leave to serve as interim information director for the university, also attended the meeting. He complimented the minister for her department's entertaining and informative publication to promote United States tourism in the province. Unfortunately, her reply made no reference to the possibility of special funding to McGill as a tourist attraction.

Springate Speaks Out

The feature guest at a host of branch meetings this fall has been Quebec National Assembly Member George Springate, BCL '68, LLB '69. The blunt spokesman for English-language rights in Quebec has visited branches in Philadelphia, Hamilton, Kingston, and Vancouver. In each speech he stated his agreement with Dr. Bell that the future of the English in Quebec is tied to that of McGill.

Two other graduates who visited several branches this fall were the university's charming first lady, Jeanne Bell, and her husband. While attending a meeting of the Royal Society of London, Dr. Bell found time to address one of the largest meetings of the McGill Society of Great Britain. On the return trip, the Bells stopped off at the Maritime branches in Halifax and Fredericton. At both meetings, the principal spoke on "Prospects for McGill," outlining the university's future role and elaborating on specific problems during the question and answer sessions.□

Tom Thompson is branch secretary of the Society and acting director of alumni relations.

Where they are **and what** they're doing

'99

Aaron H. Levy, BA '95, MD '99, celebrated his 95th birthday in good health last December.

'22

J. Murray Kinsman, MD '22, was recently awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by the University of Louisville, Kentucky.

'27

Kenneth M. Dewar, BSc '27, was recently elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Kilborn Engineering Ltd.

'28

Arnold J. Groleau, BSc '28, has been named chairman of the committee planning the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Telephone Pioneers of America.

'29

J. S. L. Browne, BA '25, MD '29, PhD '32, was awarded an emeritus professorship at the joint 150th anniversary convocation of McGill University and the Montreal General Hospital.

'30

R. M. Hardy, MSc '30, has retired as dean of Engineering, University of Alberta.
John F. Heard, MA '30, PhD '32, has been awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of Western Ontario.

'33

Stuart R. Townsend, BA '29, MD '33, has been elected a governor of the American College of Physicians for the Province of Quebec.

'34

Ralph Linton, BCom '34, has been appointed treasurer of Holland, Andrews, Perrier & Co. Ltd.

'35

Clarence Quinlan, BCL '35, has been appointed a judge of the City of Montreal Municipal Court.
David E. Rodger, MD '35, was recently elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

'36

Harold W. Elliot, BSc '34, MD '36, has been appointed a lecturer in psychiatry at the University of Ottawa.

Leonard Kirsch, BEng '36, will have an active part in sales and supervisory work as a partner in Wertheimer Agencies Ltd.

'37

William G. Brissenden, BEng '37, MEng '38, was recently elected president of Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corp. Ltd., East Coast Smelting and subsidiaries.
Robert S. Sproule, BEng '37, has been appointed manager of strategic business planning for the apparatus and heavy machinery division of Canadian General Electric.
W. Maxwell Walker, BEng '37, will retire from Gold Fields of South America on Dec. 31.

'38

H. Roy Crabtree, BSc '38, has been elected president of the Quebec Council of the St. John Ambulance Society.
Kenneth A. Evelyn, BSc '32, MD '38, was awarded an honorary doctor of science degree at the joint 150th anniversary convocation of McGill University and the Montreal General Hospital.

'39

Fraser N. Gurd, BA '34, MD '39, GDipMed '48, will become associate secretary of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ottawa.

'40

Donald B. Scott, PhD '40, has been appointed ombudsman for the University of Alberta.

'41

Kathleen Belton, MD '41, is currently working in Tunis, North Africa, with a Dooley Foundation orthopedic team at Kassr-Said Hospital.

'43

H. Morrey Cross, BEng '43, has been appointed vice-president of operations, JWI Ltd.
Gordon W. Thomas, BA '40, MD '43, has been appointed a clinical professor of surgery at Memorial University, Newfoundland.

'45

W. Manson Catterson, BSc '45, has been appointed general manager, refining, of Shell Canada.

'46

Alex Glassman, BEng '46, is now in Toronto as a Paper & Graphic Arts consultant.

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J. Nelson Landry
Pierre G. Côté
Robert Monette

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'47

J. D. Keys, BSc '47, MSc '48, PhD '51, has been appointed to the new post of assistant vice-president (laboratories) of the National Research Council of Canada.

'48

Dr. René de Chantal, BA '48, is the new dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at the University of Montreal.

Keith P. Gould, BEng '48, is the new vice-president and general district manager of Otis Elevator Co. Ltd. in Hamilton, Ont.

Kenneth A. Wright, BCom '48, has been named vice-president, Canadian operations, Ford Motor Credit Corp.

'49

John H. Birkett, BCom '49, has been appointed vice-president and secretary of Chemcell Ltd.

Peter M. Brophey, BCom '49, has been elected vice-president, finance, for Xerox of Canada Ltd.

John A. Hall, BSc '42, BEng '49, has been appointed a director and vice-president of Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd.

Dr. E. R. Ward Neale, BSc '49, was elected vice-president of the Geological Association of Canada.

'51

Edgar Bronfman, BA '51, has been elected president of Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd.

Frederick W. Lundell, MD '51, GDipMed '56, has been appointed psychiatrist-in-chief at Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital, Montreal.

Jacques V. Marchessault, BCL '51, was elected national chairman of the Labour sub-section of the Canadian Bar Association.

'52

T. R. Marien, BEng '52, has recently been appointed president, director, and general manager of Pentagon Construction Co. Ltd.

Dr. D. Keith Mills, BSc '52, DipPsy '62, has been named director of postgraduate education at the University of Ottawa.

John M. Scholes, BEng '52, has been appointed vice-president, investment services, of the Royal Trust Co.

'53

E. R. Alexander, BCom '53, has been appointed vice-president, corporate planning, Timmins Investments Ltd.

Maurice E. Taschereau, BEng '53, has been named general manager of the Brunswick Mining and Smelting Group.

Ralph P. Miller, MD '53, has been appointed lecturer in psychiatry at the University of Ottawa.

Murray D. McEwen, BSc '53, has been elected president of Sales and Marketing Executives of Montreal.

John M. Scott, BA '53, has been appointed a senior editor of *TIME* magazine and will remain as editor of *TIME* (Canada).

'54

Jan Dlouhy, BEng '54, PhD '57, has become executive vice-president of Cyanamid of Canada Ltd.

Murray C. Fitzsimmons, BCom '54, has been appointed assistant treasurer of Canadian Industries Ltd.

Dr. John R. Ogilvie, BSc '54, has been appointed chairman of McGill's Agricultural Engineering Department.

'56

Bruce G. Cumming, PhD '56, is now professor and chairman of the Department of Biology at the University of New Brunswick.

Nickolas Themelis, BEng '56, PhD '61, has won one of the two major awards for excellence from the Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering.

'57

Reid D. McIntyre, BEng '57, has been appointed a vice-president of International Pulp Sales Co.

Anson R. McKim, BEng '57, is now manager of marketing for Noranda Metal Industries Ltd.

Dr. Peter Mieszkowski, BSc '57, MA '59, has been appointed a professor in the Department of Economics, Queen's University.

'58

Hershel Bernstein, BSc '53, DDS '58, is directing the Nun's Island Medical Centre which he instituted three months ago.

Gert Morgenstern, BSc '54, MD '58, DipPsy '65, has been named director of the Children's and Adolescent Services at Montreal's Douglas Hospital.

'59

Dr. Mark Waldron, BSc '59, has been appointed director of Continuing Education at the University of Guelph.

'60

Paul G. Dyment, MD '60, has joined the staff of the Cleveland Clinic as a pediatric hematologist.

James G. Katis, MD '60, has been appointed clinical director of the Silver Hill Foundation, a private, non-profit psychiatric hospital in New Canaan, Connecticut.

'62

P. Adrien Desautels, BCom '62, has been appointed vice-president, Canadian Corporations Ltd.

'63

Jerry Pell, BSc '63, MSc '65, PhD '70, has joined the staff of the Research Corp. of New England, Hartford, Connecticut, as a research scientist-engineer.

'64

F. Gerald Fox, BA '53, BCL '64, has been appointed manager of the newly created employee relations division, Du Pont of Canada Ltd.

Rev. Peter Mason, BA '64, BD '67, has been instituted rector of St. Clement's Church, Verdun.

Larry M. Raskin, MA '64, PhD '66, has accepted a fellowship from the Division for Disorders of Development and Learning, University of North Carolina Memorial Hospital.

Brian Segal, BSc '64, received a PhD in social welfare from the University of Pittsburgh in August and is assistant professor of social policy at Florida State University.



Dr. Orlando Battista has managed to write 11 books, in addition to being involved in discoveries which have accounted for 500 patents.

Focus

A glance at his list of publications makes it hard to believe Dr. Orlando Battista, BSc '40, is not a full-time writer. He has produced eleven scientific and general books as well as hundreds of articles in popular national magazines and scientific journals. In 1966 he completed *A Dictionary of Quotoons*, culled from some 30,000 pithy thoughts which have struck him at odd moments. He began selling the epigrams to the *Saturday Evening Post* while still a student and they now appear regularly in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and Earl Wilson's nationally syndicated column.

However, writing is merely a sideline for Orlando Battista, a release from the exhausting hours spent in industrial laboratories. A prolific inventor, Battista personally holds 49 United States patents and shares more than 450 others with his associates.

His most exciting discovery came on April 20, 1955. While isolating cellulose crystals Battista accidentally observed a colloidal substance resembling commercial shortening. He immediately recognized the possibilities of the new ingredient as a non-caloric substitute for fats and oils. Today millions of pounds of Avicel are sold each year throughout the world, mostly for use in pharmaceutical tablets and foodstuffs.

In the sixteen years since he stumbled upon Avicel, Battista has been pioneering a family of new colloidal polymer products. What he had discovered that day was not so much a single material as a novel technological process. The breakthrough proved to be a key that unlocked the structural mysteries of many substances, which can now be recreated as forms of colloidal matter with unique new functions. Many colloidal materials are in various phases of development for commercial production in medicine, cosmetics, food and fabrics.

One of the most important new products in the field is a substance resembling white flour, Avitene, which stops massive bleeding in five to sixty seconds. Although still in the experimental stage, Avitene could revolutionize first aid and surgical procedure by keeping injured people or patients in the operating room from bleeding to death. Avitene also serves as a unique bandage or healing dressing for internal and external wounds. Finally, because the substance is made from collagen – the main supportive protein in our bones, tendons and cartilages – it combines with calcium and several other components to form artificial bones.

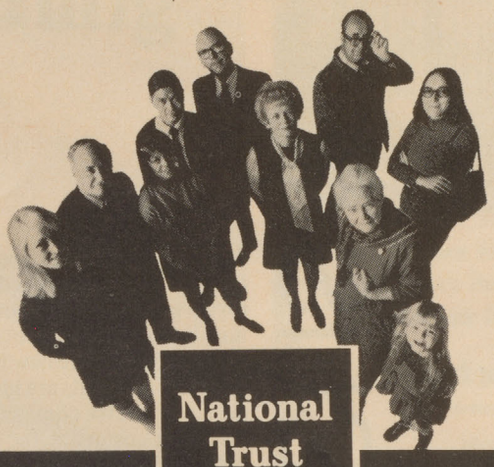
Recognition of the scientific and commercial value of Battista's research has been considerable. In 1969 he received the Chemical Pioneer Award of the American Institute of Chemists. Recently, the American Academy of Achievement selected him as one of 1971's fifty "Captains of Achievement."

Battista's work has also been well recognized by FMC Corporation, the company for which he has toiled since leaving McGill and his native Canada. The corporation, along with Alcon Laboratories, has established Avicon Inc., which will introduce products and technology based on Battista's research and patents. Dr. Battista will be vice-president, science and technology, of the Texas-based company.

Battista eagerly looks forward to developing the field of colloidal polymer science "until more of the new products it has given birth to reach the promise of benefiting man and providing employment." The fifty-four-year old scientist then plans to spend his time writing books and lecturing on the social responsibilities of scientists. He believes that "scientists – with a few notable exceptions – have been lax in standing up to the social impacts, pro and con, of their discoveries. The gift of creation demands the responsibility of a commitment to control them for the public good."□

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A. M. Sullivan, PhD '64, has been named president-elect of the Canadian Psychological Association.
Dominic A. Venditti, BEng '64, has been appointed manager, systems engineering, at ITT Canada Ltd., Guelph, Ont.

'65

Rev. Wayne Chatterton, BD '65, has been instituted rector of St. Aidan's Church, Ville Emard.
Walter D. Gundel, MD '65, has been appointed assistant professor of medicine at the University of Vermont, College of Medicine.
Eli Schwartz, MSc '65, has been chief of services, Finley Pavilion, Douglas Hospital, since September, 1970.
Harvey Schneider, BA '65, MA '69, has received his MLS from the University of Western Ontario.
Marvin J. Wexler, BSc '61, MD '65, has been awarded a grant from the Council of Medical Research of Canada, and will pursue his research in England.

'66

Ruth Kershaw, BSc '66, co-directed Loyola's new Summer Institute in Biology, 1971.
Bernard J. Philogène, MSc '66, has been appointed assistant professor of entomology, University of British Columbia.

'67

Elizabeth M. Kannon, BN '67, has received her MSc in nursing from the University of Colorado.
Rev. Harold T. Lewis, BA '67, has taken the position of rector at the Church of the Holy Trinity, La Ceiba, Honduras.

'68

William P. Baker, BA '68, received first prize in Basic Science and Research at the Canadian Dental Association Student Table Clinic Competition.
Michael Jacobs, BA '68, has received his degree at Albany Law School and has been appointed Stamford Village police judge in Albany, N.Y.
Bill Kershaw, BSc '68, co-directed Loyola's new Summer Institute in Biology, 1971.
Kenneth H. Rubin, BA '68, has received his PhD in child development and family relationships from Penn State University, Pennsylvania.

'69

Michael Pilon, DDS '69, is presently serving as dental officer with the Canadian contingent of the United Nations Forces in Cyprus.
Nai San Wang, MSc '69, has been awarded a two-year $44,850 grant by the United Cerebral Palsy Research and Education Foundation.
Joan Williams, BN '69, will receive a bursary of $1,000 from the St. John Ambulance Society national fund to be used towards a degree of master of science in nursing.

'70

Peter J. Habib, BA '67, BCL '70, is pursuing his studies for a master of law at the University of Paris.

'71

Kenneth R. White, BSc '71, has been awarded a Sir James Dunn Scholarship in law.

Deaths

'97
Mabel H. Walbridge, BA '97, at Montreal, on Oct. 7, 1971.

'99
Mrs. Alexis D. Pelletier (Annie Holiday), BA '99, MA '17, at Trois-Rivières, Que., on Sept. 2, 1971.

'08
Dr. John N. Finlayson, BSc '08, MSc '09, at Vancouver, on Sept. 21, 1971.

'10
Dougall Cushing, BA '07, BCL '10, at Montreal, on July 26, 1971.

'12
John W. Hughson, BSc '12, at Ottawa, on Aug. 15, 1971.
John McNiven, BSc '12, at Pierrefonds, on Aug. 23, 1971.

'15
George A. Goddard, BSc '15, at Montreal, on Sept. 3, 1971.
James M. F. Malone, MD '15, at Trois-Rivières, on Sept. 23, 1971.

'16
Herbert W. Dorken, BSc '16, at Montreal, on Aug. 14, 1971.
Murray McCrimmon, BA '16, at Toronto, in Sept. 1971.

'17
Rev. J. D. M. Beattie, BA '17, at Edinburgh, Scotland, on July 30, 1971.

'18
Grattan D. Thompson, BArch '18, at Montreal, on Sept. 18, 1971.

'19
Mrs. G. W. Holden (Ethel M. Gray), BA '19, at Foster, Que., on Aug. 5, 1971.
L. Howard Nichols, BA '19, at Montreal, on Sept. 3, 1971.

'20
Mrs. Wilfred Hughes (Adella Currie), BA '14, BCL '20, at Vancouver, on Aug. 10, 1971.
Carl Shapter, BSc '20, at Fort Worth, Texas, on July 23, 1971.

'21
Allan B. Hawthorne, BA '17, MD '21, at Montreal, on Aug. 19, 1971.

'22
W. Franklin Carscallen, MD '22, at Calgary, on July 22, 1971.

'23
Archibald L. Wilkie, MD '23, at Oakville, on Aug. 30, 1971.

'24
Lawrence Z. Cohen, BCL '24, at Montreal, on July 27, 1971.
Harold J. Skeet, MD '24, at Montreal, on Aug. 4, 1971.



"I dragged them out of bed and out of the pub, and drove them to work. I lived, dressed and talked the way they did," says John Mitchell, describing his project to channel "problem" youth into the working world.

Focus

Beginning with a paltry grant of $2,000, John Mitchell, BSc(Agr) '59, successfully created a programme which channels "problem" youth into the working world.

Mitchell's "On the Job" project in Hawkesbury, Ontario, began in 1969 when the Provincial Department of Labour recognized his persistent requests and offered him a grant supplemental to his teaching salary at Vankleek Hill High School. He was commissioned to motivate, educate, and place in industry students considered "uneducable and unemployable." That year he taught ten pupils from grades 9 and 10; most were illiterate, but under the project – which combined evening courses with daytime factory training – they became enthusiastic, learned basic academic abilities related to prospective jobs, and by the summer of 1970, seven were employed in local industries.

Duly impressed, the Ontario Department of Social and Family Services responded to Mitchell's badgering with a considerably larger grant of $24,000. A workshop, large enough to accommodate 100 workers, opened on Hawkesbury's main street. Mitchell intended to help not only occupational students but also those individuals trapped in the vicious circle of debts and police trouble, who become established figures on the welfare rolls and in the local pubs.

By last November the project had attracted 35 co-ed students between the ages of 17-55. Mitchell directed the programme – maintaining close contact with government agencies, industrial leaders, and clergymen – in addition to teaching evening courses together with a professional carpenter. Seven local industries cooperated to hire the students for daily work during the training period and supplied the rehabilitation workshop with materials. In the evening sessions the students learned social adjustment and character development, as well as basic mathematics and reading skills related to specific problems encountered during the day's work.

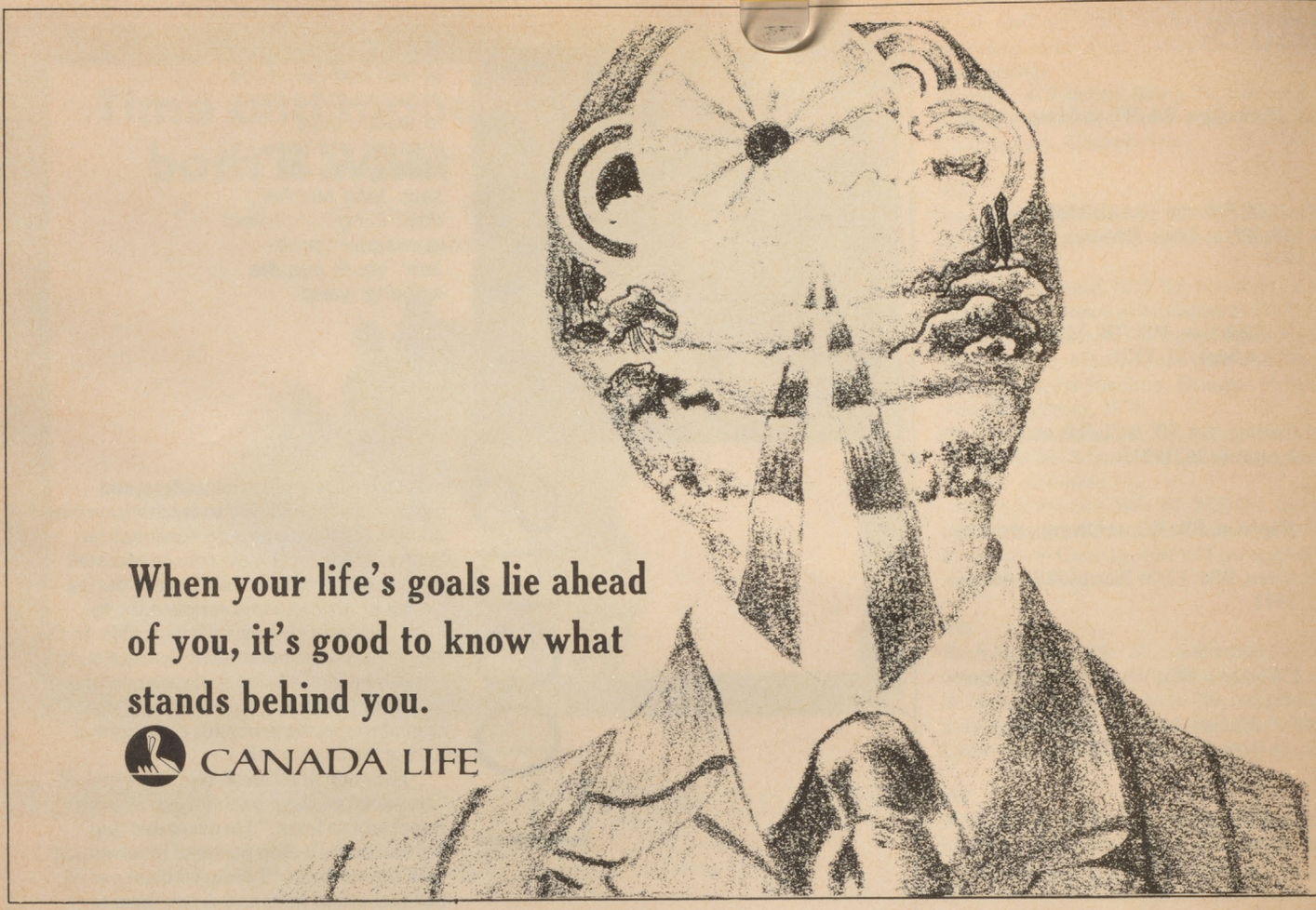
"The main problem," explains Mitchell, "consisted of showing them *why* it was important to learn." He overcame that hurdle through deep personal involvement with the students. "I dragged them out of bed and out of pubs and drove them to work. I lived, dressed and talked the way they did. These were my guerilla tactics," he recalls.

Mitchell considered welfare his greatest enemy. It presents an easy solution to the indebted because their wages can't be garnished as long as they remain on welfare. However, Mitchell eventually began to win out. The workshop became a drop-in centre for those who wanted to break loose from welfare's debilitating grip.

According to Mitchell, politicians were not ready to cope with an organization which seemed to parallel normal federal Manpower agencies and, in addition, his personal involvement was considered unorthodox and had led to some minor difficulties. He was asked to resign this June; he refused and was fired.

Some of the students dropped out of work in protest. They also intended to stage a demonstration, but Mitchell disapproved, since he had other plans. He is presently starting a live-in project on his own farm, where he hopes to convert various buildings into a workshop, cookhouse, and bunkhouse. Ideally, the men would work in the afternoon and return to the farm in the evening.

"The men are all waiting for someone – government, industry, or education," states Mitchell. "I want to introduce the pilot project in Quebec as well. With a little organization we can alleviate one of our major socio-educational-economic problems. I want to see welfare become obsolete."□



When your life's goals lie ahead of you, it's good to know what stands behind you.

CANADA LIFE

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André Bourassa

Erigène Godin

'25

S. Brandt Rose, MD '25, MSc '26, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Aug. 23, 1971.
Herbert H. Stein, BCom '25, at Montreal, on Oct. 3, 1971.

'27

Franklin P. Ball, MD '27, in Maine, on April 13, 1971.
T. Miles Gordon, BA '27, MA '28, at Montreal, on Sept. 4, 1971.
Lew Schwartz, BA '27, in Calif., in Sept. 1971.

'32

Louis S. Epstein, BA '29, DDS '32, at Montreal, on Oct. 4, 1971.

'33

W. Maxwell Ford, BA '30, BCL '33, at Montreal, on Sept. 16, 1971.

'34

Lawrence G. Daignault, BEng '34, at Montreal, on Sept. 9, 1971.

'36

Philip A. Edwards, MD '36, at Montreal, on Sept. 7, 1971. He was a noted medical authority on tropical diseases and a bronze medal Olympic runner.
Mrs. Arthur M. Weldon (Suzanne Kohl), BA '36, at Montreal, on Aug. 5, 1971.

'47

Edward Futterer, Jr., BEng '47, at Toronto, on Sept. 20, 1971.

'49

George H. St. John, BSc '49, MBA '55, at Toronto, on August 4, 1971.

'50

Rolf M. Hochster, PhD '50, at Ottawa, on Sept. 16, 1971.
Dr. J. W. B. Villeneuve, DDS '50, at Alexandria, Ont., on July 9, 1971.

'53

Alan W. Hughes, BEng '53, at Montreal, on Sept. 6, 1971.
Mrs. George R. Tannahill (Elizabeth Schollie), BFA '53, at Cape Breton, N.S., on Sept. 6.

'61

Edward L. Michaels, BEng '61, at Kingston, Jamaica, on Nov. 6, 1969.

'64

Steven E. Weiser, BA '64, at Montreal, on Sept. 1, 1971.

'65

Mrs. Peter Terroux (Jill McMurtry), BSc '65, at Boston, on March 18, 1971.

'67

Robert J. Laliberte, BEng '67, at Baie Comeau, on Aug. 6, 1971.

'70

Rev. William H. Hunter, BD '70, at Brandon, Manitoba, on July 30, 1971.
George A. Moore, MA '70, at Saint Jean, Que., on June 30, 1971.
Gok Gee Wing, BSc '70, at Montreal, on Aug. 10.



Printmaker, poet, painter and teacher, Vera Frenkel is a woman of many facets.

Focus

Success has followed Vera Frenkel, BA '59, ever since she left Montreal for Toronto ten years ago and raised enough money to buy her own printing press. That success, which began with a sell-out of her first exhibition, surprised her, because she had "always pictured talented artists being rejected by the public and starving in little garrets."

The Czechoslovakian-born artist graduated from McGill in anthropology and fine arts – designing and editing *Forge* while at the university – and later became a student of printmaker Albert Dumouchel at Montreal's Ecole des Beaux Arts. Although her noted work has been in graphics, it is wrong to label Vera Frenkel a printmaker; her skills have carried her far beyond that art medium. Frenkel's first book, *Image Spaces*, just hot off the press, not only contains her graphics but is also an introduction to Vera Frenkel the poet.

Working closely together, publisher, printer, and artist produced a handcrafted book reminiscent of the early days of book publishing. With original graphics, handset type, hand binding and collating, *Image Spaces* is a work of art in itself. The prints, in tones of grey, white, and black, flow around the poems and are carried over from one unnumbered page to the next. Mrs. Frenkel calls the book – which has a few fold-out pages – a "hinged organization of space."

Image Spaces is an extension of Vera Frenkel's recent work for an exhibit on sensory perception, sponsored by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. For the display she created prints that could be touched and felt by a blind person yet at the same time could satisfy other people visually. Frenkel integrated the prints and mirrors on moveable hinged frames and placed them on tables rather than art gallery walls. The blind were able to touch the surfaces and feel the space around the structures; the non-blind could see the mirrors both reversing the reflection of the prints and including the viewer's image in the display. As a result of the success of the three-dimensional constructions, which were shown throughout Ontario, the Canada Council has given Mrs. Frenkel a grant to continue her novel work.

Despite her warm reception in today's art scene, Vera Frenkel does not easily forget the slights and difficulties she has faced in her profession because of her sex. With irritation she notes that each woman who breaks out of the traditional female role is led to believe she is exceptional. "I want to be considered a natural phenomenon, not an exception," she pleads. She claims that hundreds of competent women artists have never surfaced for fear of having to battle against the accepted position for a woman in our society.

At the moment Vera Frenkel, artist, is in a period of transition. She finds herself moving in a series of cycles; from one idea, a new idea stems. Because she is attempting to create and define space around her prints, they have gradually evolved off the walls of art galleries and become sculptural forms. However, she still professes a desire to actively return to painting, which she is presently teaching at the University of Toronto. "With my painting I feel alive again," she states with animation. "I have a dozen canvases stretched and ready to go."

Presently two exhibitions of her prints, organized by the National Gallery, are travelling across Canada. Vera Frenkel is very pleased that Canadians outside of Montreal and Toronto, and especially in smaller communities, will have a chance to see her work. She is thrilled by the fan mail from such places as Moose Jaw and Whitehorse and laughingly notes, "I'm very big in Terrace, B.C."□

Voices from the past

by Edgar Andrew Collard

Throwing books at disorderly students may be the most effective means of keeping order in the classroom, but it is not the only method employed at McGill.

McGill professors, down through the generations, have faced the perennial problem of how to keep order and command attention in their classrooms. Different professors have adopted different means.

Some professors opted for surprisingly direct methods. Among the awesome was John Macnaughton, McGill's professor of classics from 1908 to 1919. One of his students, Grant Smart, BA '19, describes his methods:

To be present when Professor John Macnaughton was lecturing and translating Virgil's *Aeneid* was an experience in itself. His fervor and concentration on his subject carried him right off the platform to the floor of the lecture room, and his explosive utterance was such as to make the nearer students take refuge behind their *Dailys*.

Woe betide the student who displayed lack of interest by word or deed. One such incident befell a friend of mine, who was later to become a medical missionary in India. The professor struck him between the eyes with his book. Fortunately no more damage was done than to smash my friend's spectacles.

As a matter of fact Professor Macnaughton was liked and highly regarded by both students and faculty, but this did not prevent some students from bringing the subject up at a subsequent meeting of the Arts Undergraduate Society. One student wanted to know what steps were to be taken in the matter. It was enough for the chairman to ask whether those favouring action against the professor wished to call the police and have him arrested for assault and battery to result in the whole matter dissolving into loud laughter and merriment – a genuine case of being "laughed out of court."

This happy turn of events was greatly appreciated by Dean Moyse. Miss Fetherstonhaugh, the dean's formidable and handsome secretary, summoned the president of the Arts Undergraduate Society to the dean's presence to receive his thanks – an unusual honour.

Stephen Leacock did not like inattention among the students in his classes. He had a way of enforcing order that probably satisfied his sense of humour but could be acutely embarrassing to those he caught. Air Vice-Marshal Frank McGill, Com '15, writes:

The Leacock lectures were a treat, as he rarely stuck to the subject matter but would amuse us by expounding some theory, such as how to stop war by printing the currency of the enemy . . . . He was also very quick at spotting a student who was not paying attention and would ask him to repeat what he had just heard and to give the class his opinion on the subject. I am afraid he caught me out several times, but we became good friends in later years.

Dora Braidwood, BA '15, relates a similar experience she had in one of Professor Leacock's lectures:

Professor Leacock did not like women in his classes. He doubted whether higher education was for them. One day he caught me not paying attention; I was talking to Zoe Smith.

Suddenly he stopped lecturing. Calling out my name, he asked, "Which side will you take?" I had not the slightest idea what he had been talking about. I had to think of something, so I answered, "Federal, sir." "Very well," he said. "We will now have a debate between Miss Braidwood and Mr. Pope."

Mr. Pope, the other student, never gave me a hint as to what the debate should be about. I had to stagger on, as best I could, defending the whole range of federal power within the Canadian constitutional system, and knowing all the while that what I was saying was totally and ridiculously irrelevant.

Some McGill professors, by judgement and timing, learned how to play along with their students. They were able to turn even a rumpus to their own advantage.

Sir William Osler was one of those. His role as a medical professor at McGill in the 1870s was not easy because of his young age. He was only twenty-three when appointed and was called "The Baby Professor." His cousin, Marian Francis (later Mrs. H. C. Osborne), describes how he dealt with classroom problems:

He was younger than many of those he taught but he never seemed to have any difficulties with discipline . . . . While the students were waiting for their lectures, they used to sing their college songs. Some of the professors would walk into the room with a frown and say, "Silence, Gentlemen," as though they had been insulted, but "The Baby Professor" would wait till the song ended and then come in smiling with a jest or word of approval.

A similar method was adopted by Dr. Paul Villard, the professor of French. His wit put him in easy control. Norman H. Friedman, BCom '21, tells this story:

Dr. Paul Villard had just come into class on April 1 (April Fools' Day) and we were laughing and giggling and making a great noise. He came into the room and sat down, not making a sound. The class suddenly hushed up and, in a clear voice, he said, "Students, there is a Mothers' Day and a Fathers' Day. Today is your day." There was a burst of laughter and the dear old professor went on with his class.

Perhaps a professor was most successful in controlling student restlessness if he somehow made his students feel guilty for having bothered him. That is a fine art, and it was practised by Dr. Henry Marshall Tory. He taught mathematics at McGill from 1893 to about 1907. (He later had a part in founding the University of British Columbia and became the first president of the University of Alberta.) A. Norman Shaw, BA '06, MSc '10, DSc '15, has written about Dr. Tory's classroom:

I remember that for some weeks a stray dog was repeatedly smuggled into various professors' classes. It was interesting to see the different reactions of the professors. Some with steely countenances saw to it that the animal was ejected promptly and they would give the class a scathing criticism. One man laughed and dodged the problem of discipline by taking part in the fun of catching the dog.

When it came to Tory's turn, the dog was put under the lift-up cover of the desk which sat on top of the lecture table. Tory was well launched in his lecture when the dog started to whine. He could not determine at first where the sound came from. Presently he found the rather miserable cur and held it in his arms while he rang the bell for the janitor.

The strange thing was that he managed to convey the impression, without giving any reproof whatever, that he was rather ashamed that a class of whom he was fond could be so childish – the whole incident wound up, not with an uproar as in some of the other cases, but with everybody actually feeling ashamed. It really meant that he commanded such respect from his class that they were sorry they had annoyed him.□

Edgar Andrew Collard, editor emeritus of the Montreal Gazette, *is preparing a book of anecdotes from McGill's history. Readers' contributions are welcomed.*

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